

I.O. - 9199

MUNICIPAL  
COUNCIL  
2.9.99  
6-12-29

The "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of November 5, 7, 10, 1929.

**The beginning of an end for Chinese counter-revolution**

Over two years of the reign of counter revolution have passed in China and now this country is again immersed into starvation, disorder and economic crisis. It is also aflame with fresh "generals'" wars.

The Imperialistic Powers, in spite of the contradictions of their interests in China, have unanimously refused to give up extraterritoriality. America, which at first exhibited such great anxiety over Nanking's welfare, was the first to announce refusal. By doing so the imperialistic Powers have pointed out his place to the hangman Chiang Kai Shek with all his treacherous programme of China's unification and prosperity.

The Municipal Council of the International Settlement has erected iron gates on the border of the Chinese territory and the Settlement. This is a symbol of the iron foot of imperialism in China and its strengthening.

None but the victorious labourers' and peasants' revolutions will be able to free the country from the yoke of imperialism. This revolution is coming on with every succeeding day. The labour class of China is recovering from serious defeat. The strike movement, which has increased, testifies to that. In January 1929 alone 77 conflicts took place between the labourers and their employers in Shanghai, having involved 21,000 workers. This Summer 15,000 silk mills labourers went on strike there. Labour disturbances also occurred in Peipin, Tientsin and Canton. The most important factor in all this is that the economic struggle is turning into a political one. On May 30 and August 1 revolutionary demonstrations by labourers were held once more on the streets of Shanghai after a considerable break.

There is also the development of rural revolution. Revolutionary partisan detachments have been formed and have extended. At present there are in China nine Soviet centres. The peasants in uprise are spreading their influence from the South to Central China. The support of the Soviet and dictatorship of labourers and peasants are advocated. This mass wave, representing the growing revolutionary movement, is the direct outcome of Chiang-Kai-Shek's reactionary programme. The wave of labourers' and peasants' revolution will wipe off the remainder of the regime of Kuomintang hangmen.

**Message from Comrade Stalin.**

Comradely greetings to the men and commanders of the Special Far Eastern Army, which is defending the rights and interests of the October Revolution against the encroachments of Chinese land owners and capitalists. Watch closely every movement of Chinese counter-revolutionaries. Deal a blow for a blow and help thereby our brethren in China, the labourers and peasants, to destroy the yoke of oppression.

Remember that on this great day, November 7, millions of labourers of the U.S.S.R. are thinking of you whilst celebrating the anniversary of Revolution and are also rejoicing at the success attained by the Special Far Eastern Army.

Long live the October Revolution! Long live the Special Far Eastern Army! Long live labourers and peasants of China'.

*AC (Pae)*  
*usual authorities*  
*6/12*  
*Lea.*

Message to U.S.S.R. from Chinese  
Labourers and Peasants.

The Chinese labour class and peasant masses are sending greetings to U.S.S.R. in support of its socialistic construction. On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of October Revolution and in union with the proletarians of the world, the Chinese will increase their struggle against international imperialism and its Chinese agent - the Kuomintang -, also Chiang Kai Shek, Chang Hsueh Liang, Wang Ching Wei and Chang Fa Kwei, who are attempting to start a war against U.S.S.R.

Long live the Union of Chinese Labour Class and that of the U.S.S.R.!

Down with the International Imperialism and Chinese Kuomintang!

Proletarians of all countries, unite!

Let us defend the only motherland of the labourers of the whole world - U.S.S.R.!

Long live the Kommintern!

Two Camps.

After enumerating horrid atrocities committed at Sumbei, the concentration camp for Soviet citizens in Harbin, the writer proceeds to describe the comfort and good treatment accorded to prisoners taken by the Soviet military. Several Chinese were taken prisoners and brought to the Soviet camp. Having seen how their chiefs treat the enemy prisoners these men were full of anxiety as to what awaited them. They were led into a bright big hall and were greatly astonished. They could not believe that each one would be provided with a comfortable bed and they wondered at the hall being decorated with banners, etc. The faces of the prisoners brightened at the sight of all this. Shortly afterwards some seamen from the s.s. "Lenin" came in with musical instruments and started dancing and providing general amusement. Songs were sung too. The Red Fleet seamen made friends with the Chinese and tried to explain things to them to the best of their ability. An artist painted a fat, wealthy merchant riding in a ricksha pulled by a miserable looking coolie. In this way the Soviet military men made friends with the Chinese prisoners of the Mukden army. This caused the Chinese prisoners to change their attitude. They lost their timidity and showed signs of being conscious regarding what was happening. It was necessary to find out which of the men were officers. After much hesitation one man came forward and pointed them out, having previously indicated their ranks. A publication was invited to which several of the men contributed. One was to the following effect, written by a sailor of the Sungari fleet. "The life of a peasant and a city poor man is very difficult amongst Chinese. The rich have taken possession of everything and are exploiting us by buying off our lives, as if we were dogs. The masters in our country and in the Red country have different purposes. There are a great many labourers in China who would be willing to frustrate the plans of the Generals. When they do so we shall be victorious. Life will become brighter and we will then help our Russian comrades".

The camp of the Soviet is more like a political school and cannot compare with that of the Sumbei. New ideas enter the minds of the Chinese prisoners as to Soviet Republic and October Revolution.

Blueher re his Special Army.

Blueher said that the question as to why he will not take on Volunteers to serve in the Special Army is of great interest at present to the labourers of Vladivostok and the whole of Soviet Russia.. Inquiries are being received from all parts of the country to that effect. He added that if he were to accept all applicants he could form five such armies as the Special, but there is no need for such a step just yet. The ~~Special~~ Special Army although not very numerous as compared to the Chinese Army, stationed ~~at~~ the border, is strong enough to defend Soviet borders and is in a position to deal successfully with every problem and task.

Dutch reign of terror in Indonesia(Dutch Indies).

Inspite of the continuous reign of terror perpetrated by the Dutch Authorities in Dutch Indies, the movement for freedom and independence is progressing under the guidance and leadership of the labour unions.

The Dutch Authorities consequently are endeavouring to obtain the support of the leaders by appointing them to various Government posts. In this their policy, the the Dutch Authorities are being unanimously supported by the social-democrats of Holland. It is not a mere coincidence that the first act of the reign of terror against revolutionary unions took place immediately after the appointment of a certain social-democrat named Mullenfeld to the post connected with the Ministry for Home Affairs. Another social democrat named Stokwis, who is always advising the authorities to execute communists without any mercy, continues to act against the extremists. All the arrested persons are sent to the "New Guinea" Island.

Comrade Rykoff's speech at a Conference in Moscow.

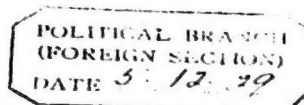
In making a detailed speech on the subject of the Sino-Soviet C.E.R. conflict, relations with China and other matters affecting the interests of U.S.S.R. Comrade Rykoff made the following statement.

The International Concession or the Settlement of Shanghai occupies a special place in China representing in itself "a country in a country", almost entirely governed by the British. Millions of Chinese reside in the Settlement and but several tens of thousands of foreigners. The Chinese have no say in the management of the Settlement. In addition Chinese residing in the Settlement are subject to a special Provisional Court and not the Chinese Court, foreign influence being uppermost in the former.

The Government of Nanking is reactionary and hence against the Soviet. However the wide masses of labourers have a different opinion about U.S.S.R.

The policy of U.S.S.R. towards China was made clear in the declaration of July 25, 1919 when the Boxer indemnity and the extraterritorial rights were relinquished in favour of China.

"Izvestia" of September 28,  
1929.





SHANGHAI MING PAPER

C. L. D. H. H. H. H.

No. 1. G. 2199

writes:-

Date... 26.6.29

The "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of May 31,

### Civil war in China.

Before the war between Nanking and Kwangse had ceased Feng Yu Haiang in the North declared war on Nanking. The political significance of these wars between the various parties is proof of the united frontier of counter-revolutionary camp, formed after the Canton Soviet uprising, having fallen through.

China, however, is to such an extent a colonial country and subject to so many contraries of the imperialistic camp that the civil war of different political Chinese groups remains to be a mystery if no consideration is given to the policy of imperialistic powers. Nanking is at present a weapon in the hands of the U.S.A. imperialism, which is aiming to turn China from a semi-colony of three Imperialistic countries into one fully that of America. The Kwangse group represents British interests and the British are trying to secure a sphere of influence in South China.

American advisers in Nanking, American concessions on radio stations in China, American concession for aerial service, American control over the railways in China all these are but a preliminary step of the greedy American imperialism in China. So far American banks are bound with the British, Japanese and French by an agreement on "International Consortium" concluded on October 15, 1920 and expiring on October 15, 1930. According to that agreement industrial Government loans intended for China should be divided in an equal measure between the banks of England, France, Japan and U.S.A. However the agreement is expiring in 1930 and everything goes to show that American Financial capital intends to exploit China on the principle of monopoly. This explains the opposition set up by the British, Japanese and French Imperialism to America.

The "Washington Post" writes:-

"Americans should understand that China in a considerable measure depends on foreign capital for railway improvements and constructions as well as of other branches in business; if our advisers will work successfully, China must get financial assistance in our country and in order to get that the Nanking Government has to show that it is capable of governing the country in a wise manner".

Chiang Kai Shek is obeying these instructions of American Imperialism, whilst England and Japan are endeavouring to undermine the policy of U.S.A. in Nanking by instigating wars between the Generals and supporting intrigues. The Kwangse group and Feng are but instruments in this tremendous sanguinary game of the imperialists.

Happenings in China are dependent on extensive clash of contraries between imperialists and between those of the Chinese groups.

At the same time there is a reign of disorder in the Chinese peasant districts.

Imperialism and counter-revolution have been making efforts during the past two years to "solve" the problem of China, but instead of that things are going more and more apart.

(Pravda).

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G. H. H. H.  
25.6.29

The "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of June 4, writes;-

London and Tokio inspire activities in Nanking and Harbin.

England is endeavouring with the help of her agents to take advantage of the Generals' cliques in China being at war in order to create dissension between China and U.S.S.R.

The Nanking Government in its declaration against Feng Yu Hsiang dares to accuse Soviet Russia of co-operation with Feng Yu Hsiang and the supplying of the latter with funds, ammunition, advice and even having a secret agreement with him.

On April 21 in the Japanese newspapers published in Peking there appeared information to the effect that the Nanking Government was in possession of "secret instructions of the Department of Eastern Political Committee in Moscow" sent out to all Soviet Consuls in China. These instructions allege to give away Moscow and Feng's plans of co-operation, etc. and are said to emanate from Soviet Consuls in Tientsin and Harbin.

The Nanking Government up to very latest time denied the truth of these documents and only one month later referred to them because it was necessary once more to emphasize its fidelity to the imperialists, who are great enemies of China and U.S.S.R.

All this is a proof of the pressure from London and Tokio causing the dark forces to "act" in Nanking and Harbin. However, the regular provocation of imperialists and their hirelings is doomed to utter failure this time. The Chinese masses know that Soviet Russia is their only true friend and the defender of China's freedom and independence and is opposed to all militarists, who ill-treat labourers and peasants and bow down before imperialists.

A timely warning.

With reference to the attack on the Soviet Consulate in Harbin contrary to all international rights, it is as well for the Chinese Authorities concerned to note that a similar attitude will be taken towards their official representatives in Soviet territory. Moreover the Soviet people and Government can make a distinction between Chinese labouring masses, with which they wish to live on friendly terms and in peace, in view of the labourers of both the countries having common economic interests and in close neighbourhood. They all wish to fight the common enemy - imperialism and their irresponsible politicians.

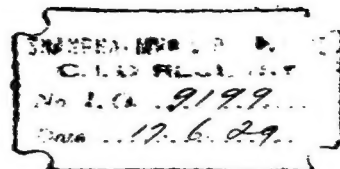
Friendship between U.S.S.R. and China will remain unchanged in spite of all incidents and provocations caused by the imperialists through their direct or indirect agents. However a stop must be put to Chinese provocation and this was diplomatically conveyed as a warning to the Government of Nanking. Let us hope for the benefit of China and Russia that this warning will be heeded.

POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)  
DATE 25.6.39

Copy to:

H.B.M.C. G.  
Col. Holland,  
Capt. Goldsmith &  
Lieut. Carlson.  
C. Y. J.

(published in Moscow)  
The "Izvestia", of April 14 writes:-



Slogans for May Day.

1. Long live May I - the day of review for revolutionary forces of the international proletariat.
2. Long live the Komintern - the organizer and leader of proletarian revolution, Lenin's headquarters of world's proletariat.
3. On May I the proletarians of U.S.S.R. demonstrate their solidarity with the international proletariat and the oppressed colonies. Long live the international proletarian revolution.
4. Millions of India's labourers are rising up for the struggle against British imperialism, against landowners and national bourgeoisie. Long live Soviet India!
5. Proletarian greetings to the oppressed nations of the East, struggling against imperialistic yoke.
6. On May I our revolutionary greetings to the prisoners of capitalism, the victims of bloody fascism, the warriors for world-wide October.
7. Bourgeoisie is preparing an imperialistic war. The labour Class under the banner of Komintern will turn it into a civil war for the dictatorship of the proletariat.
8. Long live international Red Day of struggle against the imperialistic war in defence of U.S.S.R.
9. Social-democrats are the main support of imperialists in the preparation for new wars and the attack on U.S.S.R. Down with social imperialists. Long live the international communism.
10. In the face of new great battles those of faint heart are leaving the ranks of the international. Merciless opposition to the "right" and Trotsky's adherents. Long live Lenin's Komintern, which advocates the will of Marx and Lenin.
11. The pact of Kellogg in the hands of the bourgeois governments is but a mask of hypocrisy for the preparation of new wars. Proletarians of all countries, unite, pull down that mask, build up new ranks for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie.
12. Only international proletarian revolution can put an end to the growth of armaments and wars. Long live the Soviet rule in the whole world.
13. Every new success of U.S.S.R. is a blow to the international bourgeoisie. Long live the Soviet Union - the motherland of international proletariat.
14. May Day greetings to the Red Army and the Red Fleet, the untiring watchmen of Soviet borders, the armed body of the world revolution.
15. On May Day young army men in the face of the labourers of the whole world swear to defend U.S.S.R. strongly - this support of the world revolution.
16. The Red Army is the guard of the world, she will defend the victories of the October revolution.
17. Industrialization is the foundation of defence of the country. Industrialization must go on.
18. The Red Army is preparing conscious warriors and builders of socialism in city and village.
19. U.S.S.R. is the banner of freedom for the oppressed nationalities of the whole world. Long live the fraternal union of nationalities.

20. For the industrialization, support and collectiveness of the agricultural economy. Let us develop socialistic attacks in city and village.
21. We want more metal, cast iron, steel and machinery in the village.
22. Let us not be afraid of difficulties. Let us shake off the hesitancy of unbelievers. Let us develop the victorious socialistic reform.
23. In the bourgeois countries the plunderous exploitation of labourers is developing. In U.S.S.R. the labourers have the 7 hour labour day. Long live the 7 hour labour day the origin of which is October.
24. Competition between factories and mills, coal mines and workshops is a strong weapon of socialistic education of masses and the inclusion of millions of workers in participating in economics.
25. Soviet organization, changing from the formal democratization of bourgeoisie of the republic to the actual participation of labourers in the administration, makes a step towards competition with good prospects (Lenin).
26. We shall raise the labour class through the means of socialistic competition to oppose the revelry, matrimony and drunkenness.
27. The productiveness of labour is most important and primary in the gaining of victory over the new public social order of things. (Lenin).
28. Socialistic rationalization of produce and the fixing of lower prices of self-cost, is the business of the labour class of every description, including labourers of every factory, mill, coal mine, etc., in Soviet Russia.
29. Long live socialistic rationalization - the foundation of material and cultural success of the labour class in the country of proletarian dictatorship.
30. Let us put on the black list factories which tolerate matrimony and revelry, also idleness and disorder.
31. Voluntary brigades are an example to communistic attitude towards labour, and a blow to carelessness, etc. in the manufacturing.
32. Let us boycott an idler and reveller. First May greetings to the ranks of socialistic competition in the fore!
33. Through the labour unions, which are like a school of communism, we shall include millions of proletarians in the building up of socialism. Let us develop and extend self-criticism in labour unions, connection with the masses and let us make secure the leadership of the party.
34. Through labour unions let us mobilise the labour class for a decisive attack on the frontier of labour discipline. Let us open fire on revelry, drunkenness and hooliganism in industrial circles.
35. Let us develop socialistic industry. Let us establish a technical foundation for the improvement of economics. Let us increase the produce both in city and village.
36. Let us increase bread cultivation. Let peasants unite in collectives. Let us labour jointly on joint land!
37. Promote science and technique to oppose poverty and backwardness of the village. Let us increase the land cultivation in peasant fields. Let us reconstruct the village on a socialistic basis.
38. A member of the Communist youth is to cultivate not only the fields of U.S.S.R. but to change the total conditions of life in the village by introducing the rule of collectiveness in labour.

*JMS*

39. A Communist in the village is an organizer of the Collective Form of economy.
40. Members of the Communist Youth advocate good crops and collectiveness.
41. The productiveness of labour would have increased in a double and triple measure and human labour would be minimized if only economics would be made general in lieu of the individual peasant method of procedure (Lenin).
42. Let us organize competition between districts and provinces, villages etc., with a view to co-operation in the matter of extending wheat sowing fields and the increase in crops.
43. The institution of collective and other groups is the best method to improve the state of the poor and the freeing of the village from speculation agents.
44. Let us improve our organizations of economics and arrange for the construction of new socialistic factories of agriculture.
45. Through the medium of these organizations let us support the produce of peasants and labourers.
46. In organizing the poor class and in getting them and the middle class people together under the guidance of the labour class, we will suppress the speculating element.
47. Our motto is: Support the poor and fight the speculating crowd.
48. We have a splendid method to improve our State management tenfold by inducing the working class and the poor to co-operate in the State work.
49. Bureaucratism is an obstacle to reconstruction of the Soviet country. New squads should be recruited from the masses and we shall then be assured of sure means to combat bureaucratism.
50. Labourers apply to yourselves the methods of self-criticism with a view to clearing the Soviet country of bureaucrats and useless people.
51. The flame of labour self-criticism must turn against the infection of bureaucratism in the State work.
52. When attacked by the class enemy let us retaliate. Let us form groups of Red specialists from amongst the labour class.
53. Put women of labour and peasant class to the fore as leaders. Let us help these women who form the new ranks of the builders of socialism.
54. Let us mobilize the proletarian public to oppose ignorance.
55. Strengthen the ties of science, technique and production under the leadership of the labour class. All learning when applied means socialistic industrialization of the country.
56. Oppose antisemitism. Educate the masses in an international spirit.
57. Priests and ministers, clergymen of the Catholic faith and Rabbis are all allies of the speculant and of Nepman theory (The new Economic Policy). Let us offer strong opposition to clergymen in general.
58. Let us fight opportunism, and show no mercy towards the tactics of conciliation. Long live Lenin's unity of the ranks of All Russian Communist Party.
59. Followers of Trotzky have joined the camp of counter-revolution. Show no mercy to the traitors of the proletarian cause.
60. Let us clear the ranks of the Party from outsiders. Improve the condition of the military advance troops, who are Communists.
61. The unity of the revolutionary battalions of the proletariat is guarantee of our success. Long live the Russian Communist Party. Long live the Communistic International.
62. Hold up the banner of the Communist Party. Labourers join its ranks, It is the leader of socialistic construction. The Central Committee of the Allied Communistic Party (Bolsheviks).

POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)  
DATE 15.6.29

Copy to: H. B. M. C. 4.  
Col. Halland.  
Capt. Edernith  
Lieut. Carlson  
C. J. 24.

The "Izvestia" of May 1, 1929 writes: 9199  
31.5.29

In addition to a series of articles on the occasion of Labour Day, wherein comment was made on the war preparations by Foreign Powers against U.S.S.R. the opposition of the international world to demonstrations by the revolutionary masses, etc., several caricatures were included depicting the following incidents:- Prince of Wales and a group of miners to whom he is said to have very generously distributed flowers and smiles whilst they were starving. Methods of treating colonial natives by the imperialists, showing a group of black natives, etc. marching along the street in a revolt. England, France, America and Japan killing natives (?) A planter administering corporal punishment to an African native.

Also several other pictures on labour, capitalism and imperialism.

"The Izvestia" of April 28, 1929 writes.

Revolution in India inevitable.

A German Journalist of note who has returned from a tour of India writes that the situation there is very acute at present. The new party of independence has one Pandit Lal Bahadur at the head and is advocating a regular revolutionary programme. Communism is very much in favour. National leaders do not exercise much influence on the population and in spite of all the British will do to suppress the movement the revolution in India is inevitable and is not likely to abate.

The "Izvestia" of April 17, 1929 writes:

Great Britain and U.S.S.R.

In the pursuit of anti-Soviet campaign the Conservative Press of Great Britain is accusing the Soviet Government, of a great deal of happenings. It has been discovered in London that some important documents disappeared from Scotland Yard. "Soviet spies" were accused at once. As regards India the "Times" in London writes:- The telegrams of Curzon have not yet been forgotten wherein the hostile activities of the Bolsheviki in India and other Asiatic countries were described. It is a well known fact that the Government which is endeavouring to secure British trade and recognition, continues to do everything in its power to disseminate treachery and discontent in India with a view to counteracting British policy in all countries of the world." Other newspapers again attribute almost the principal part of guilt to the Soviet in India's disturbances. There is nothing new in these accusations. Nevertheless during the whole time of Anglo-Soviet relations there has not been a case proved where Soviet Government or Soviet State institutions participated in anti-British propaganda and less so in disseminating treachery and discontent in India or any other parts of the British Empire. Other Press organs of different countries write a great many articles about the policy of Great Britain in the Far East and in the colonies, yet it never affected government relations with those countries yet, whilst Russia is considered highly in the wrong for doing the same thing.

For example a newspaper called "Kolnische Zeitung" of April 10, published in Germany, where the press so far has been very reserved with regard to the Soviet Unions' politics now writes:-

"There is nothing astonishing that the London press is attributing the incident of the bomb-shell thrown into the Government meeting centre in India, to communists and Moscow as the offender. London Press can support its statements by the fact that Soviet Press is giving of late a lot of space to the penetration of communistic influences into the masses of India".

Thus the campaign of clearly hostile attitude towards the Soviet with a view to preventing the establishing of normal Anglo-Soviet relations, is finding an echo in the press of many other countries. This goes to show that the sources of information and inspiration are the same in every respective instance.

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30. 3. 29.

Copy to

H. B. M. Council,  
Col. Halland,  
Capt. Shelley &  
Lieut. Carlson  
31. 5. 6. 19. 29.

JH



"Krasnoe" "Znamya" (Red Banner) of May 1, 1929

SHANGHAI BUREAU

C.I.O. MEMO

No. 4419

Date 27.5.29

East rising up.

A review on China, Indonesia, Philippines and Japan.

In the history of revolutionary movement in the East and South of Asia this year may be looked upon as the tenth anniversary of the beginning of such movements for several countries.

Take China for instance; up to 1919 there was hardly any strike movement known there yet, whilst in the years of 1925 to 1927 China had lived through a civil war of classes, several general strikes and armed uprisings and short lived but nevertheless real Soviet power in numerous places.

Chinese revolution has been defeated, but the seeds have been sown and this is proved by the following:-

In 1927 the Shanghai proletarians suffered a defeat in their first uprising, but a few weeks later they rose up again and practically took possession of the city then, which shows what tremendous opportunities are hidden in the people of China.

Undoubtedly Shanghai and Canton labourers will not be able to parade the streets as we do on May 1, but this only means that sooner or later they will do so and the "Paris of the Far East" will see the Chinese Red Army march through the city even though it may take years before this happens.

From China we turn our attention to Indonesia. This is another country which did not require tens of years to arouse revolutionary masses. For three hundred years the people of that country have been under the yoke of Dutch East Indies Authorities, this uprising also suffered a defeat, but nevertheless it has scored a victory for the revolution in gaining experience. Indonesia is a country to-day for which rivalry to a great extent exists between America, England and Japan, but which has communists only for its national leaders.

Next to Indonesia comes the Philippines, but here labour movement is very little developed; the same applies to other countries of Indo-China.

Now India is very active at present and yet how quiet this country seemed but a short time ago. The rulers of India have a reason to urge the introduction of bye-laws against communists. The laurels won by Premier Gandhi of Japan, the hero of three interventions: Siberia from 1918 to 1922, Manchuria in 1920 and later and two Shanghai ones, apparently do not give peace to the Anglo-Indian law promoters. It is proved to-day that the revolutionary movement is strong in India as compared to previous times when there was no necessity to institute bye-laws against the communists. The rulers of India have every reason to feel anxious about India, as the revolutionary progress of this country is too apparent to everyone who has been observing the heroic struggle put up by the natives of India in 1928 and 1929.

And what about Japan? The rulers of that country cannot blame themselves of lack of vigilance and severe measures against the development of revolutionary spirit and communism, yet we know that at present, beginning with 1925, revolutionary movement has made a progress in that country and is being continuously repressed.

One thing is certain and that is that the spirit of uprising is becoming stronger and stronger in the East and the forthcoming Congress of Pan-Pacific Labour Unions will have to start preparing labourers of the East to real struggle.

Letter to the Labourers of Primorie.

Dear Brethren:- On behalf of the labourers of Holland, the crew of the Dutch steamer "Gemma" send you their greetings on the 1st of May. We wish you success against and in the struggle with the blood-thirsty capitalists of the world."  
Seamen of the Dutch s.s. "Gemma".

"Krasnoe Znamya" of May 7 writes as follows:-

Five ships on their way from America.

The JACO (Manchatka Co., Ltd.) is awaiting the arrival from America of five ships, purchased in the country. The names of the steamers are: Eskimos (formerly Eastern Bell), Yakut (ex Lake Elmsford), Lamut (Lake Elpuelbo), Tungus (Lake Elwa) and Ukagir (Lake Elsmwood). Some are carrying goods whilst others are empty.

"Krasnoe Znamya" of May 9th writes as follows:-

Soviet Russia labourers promise assistance to the proletarians of other countries.

Moscow 7 (Kosta) The treatment of labourers and the methods employed in capitalistic countries on the occasion of Labour Day celebrations has excited the labour proletariat. Resolutions of protest in large numbers are being received from various cities of Soviet Russia. At meetings held in Kazan and Chita protests were also made. The labourers said "Our assistance is always ready. Fight bravely and establish Soviet rule over the world".

Special issue of the newspaper "Kabochei Krai" (The Labourers' Territory) has been issued on the subject of the disturbances in Germany on May 1.

POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)  
DATE 23.5.24.

Copy to:

H. B. M. Consul.  
Col. Halland.  
Capt. Shelley.  
Lieut. Barclay.

27.5. C. Y. J.

*JB*  
*JB*

The "Slovo" of April 19 and 20 writes as follows:-

Political.

Preparations for an uprising in Barga.

A long time prior to <sup>last</sup> year's disturbances in Barga the situation appeared very disquieting both along the border of Barga and in Halha, where activities and preparations indicated that an uprising would occur. When this happened last August it did not come as a surprise. It was pointed out then that the movement of Barga citizens was not their own doing altogether, but connected with international combinations of different sources, one of which is Soviet Russia.

Everything goes to show now that this summer we may expect a new uprising of Barga citizens and Mongolians as the outstanding political factor in North Manchuria. The following data supports the above fears.

- Routes of preparation are:-
1. In the territory of Halha.
  2. In the C.E.R. Zone.
  3. North of the C.E.R. Zone.

Since the time of the Barga uprising last September persons who came from there reported that there was a great movement along the routes between Urga and Khiachta and Urga and Sambels, which were said to be extensively used for the transportation of arms, ammunition, equipment, and small military detachments, particularly cavalry and a certain amount of big guns and a large quantity of motor cars of every description. Russians instructors were said to be with the military detachments. The above was first information of the movement of troops in Mongolia. Then there was a political centre organized in Urga for activities in Barga. Then there was established a revolutionary committee composed of young mongolians of Barga and Halha who started a partisan war on a large scale in the province of Barga. Agitators were also sent to Barga in favour of the latter joining Halha.

At the same time information was received from Verkhne-Udinsk to the effect that 9 persons composed of Buriats, Kalmiks, and Kirgisi, proceeded through that city from Leningrad en route for Urga and these men were Red commanders who were appointed to organize people's revolutionary troops. At a later period again 65 agitators were reported to have arrived there, these being Mongolians and Buriats, who graduated propaganda schools in Novo-Sibirsk. It was also received then also that Mongolia's young men were being taught artillery and machine gun art as well as the use of poisonous gas.

The concentration of troops, the laying of stock of arms and ammunition and various supplies from U.S.S.R. as well as the organization of a revolutionary centre and the preparation of agitators are the primary steps towards an uprising or a campaign.

When these forces were collected in Urga they began to proceed to the borders of Barga. In January information was to hand that there were guards placed along the line composed of 10 to 12 men. In the district of Lake Suinor a battery of 100 men of Infantry arrived from Sambels with motor cars at their disposal. At about the same time near the border of Barga on the River Kerulen strong cavalry detachments of armed Halha men, strength about 200, appeared in the district. Besides there were detachments of 50 to 100 met in South Ningang.

At about the middle of March further information received was to the effect that small Soviet troops detachments were seen in Sambeis, for the most part cavalry men. These were numbering from 100 to 150 men. In the vicinity of Lake Suinor Soviet troops were seen also. It is reported that in the vicinity of Sambeis some constructions are being carried out, appearing to be barracks. Bridges are also being constructed across the River Kerulen in the district of Sambeis.

The above information gives an idea of the movement in preparation by Mongolians in Barga. A more the less intensive activity is to be observed along the Chinese Railway Zone.

Here we witness the Soviet Administration being engaged in clearing the personnel along the whole of the Western line of the railway. Changes have been effected through dismissal, transfers, etc, of employees of Chinese citizenship, holders of double citizenship passports and Soviet citizens. Communists alone are retained or appointed. In the district between Chalangtun and Fulerdi Soviet Communists have been placed in power mostly. A few non party employees who still remained at the time of changes effected, have been replaced since the arrival in Chalangtun of Kuznetsoff, the Soviet Consul of Mukden.

The Railway Administration did every thing in their power to effect the changes. Consulates have been assisting them and are now endeavouring to find fault with the local Police, who are still keeping their eye on the Soviet railway personnel.

There are routes of transportation in the districts of Fulerdi and Turchiha, as well as Arshan.

Russians refugees last year pointed out that the River Yal was a great obstacle to travelling with ease. This year the C.M.R. did away with that obstacle by constructing two bridges across the River which were completed about a fortnight ago. The C.M.R. Administration asserts that these bridges are necessary for the transportation of ~~bridges~~ goods south of C.M.R. but this statement is very doubtful. Merchants declare that there is not a sufficient quantity of goods for transportation that way to ensure the construction of special bridges across the Yal River. These bridges may prove very useful to Mongolian troops if they proceed to Fulerdi. Thus, so to speak "economic" measures of the C.M.R. by strange coincidence render an assistance to the strategical plans of the Mongolian movement.

Another interesting little detail. Communist organizations took a great interest in the construction of the bridges in question. At the opening of the bridges there were present in addition to Suchatzky, an official of the Railway, President of the Tsitsihar Local Committee and several prominent communists, who later proceeded to Chalangtun where Soviet Consul Kuznetsoff was at the time.

The impression naturally is that something big is being in preparation along the Western line of the C.M.R. of a political nature, under cover of economic improvements. If these preparations are compared with those at Halha, it may be easily understood what the reason for them is.

"R. S."

FILE  
JR  
22-4-29

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22-4-29

2745.

The "Slovo" of April 22nd writes as follows:-

Soviet.

Melnikoff and Mukden.

In connection with negotiations on the subject of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Mr. Melnikoff, Soviet Consul in Harbin and the Mukden Authorities, Mr. Melnikoff absented himself for a few days in Harbin and has now returned to Mukden. In spite of the tempting offers made by the latter to Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang, Sino-Soviet negotiations re C.E.R. are at a standstill.

Negotiations which still take place are of a secondary importance and are being carried on by persons who have not authority to sign or enter into any agreement whatsoever. Mr. Melnikoff is not making any attempts at meeting Marshal Chang again or even his right hand, Mr. Wang, Chief of the Department for Foreign Affairs. Melnikoff is, however, endeavouring to obtain some results in the favour of Soviet through outside influence, but is not likely to succeed. Moreover, there is little doubt that the Far East is about to live through exciting happenings of political nature affecting the Asiatic Continent.

D. Uraloff.

Soviet Agents.

Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang has sent a telegram to Nanking reporting that he has received information of the expected arrival shortly in the Province of 3 Eastern States from Primorie of two thousand Russians, alleged to be military refugees escaped from Soviet Russia. In reality, however, this is Soviet provocation and the above people will be Soviet agents for propaganda purposes in China. Marshal Chang has issued instructions to closely watch and guard the borders and persons crossing these.

Budenny's alleged arrest.

Budenny, on having returned to Moscow, is said to have been arrested by the Authorities for insubordination on having received a new appointment. In addition to that in his absence whilst touring the Far East, several of his relatives and collaborators have been sent out to Siberia for participation in the Opposition Movement and he was demanding their freedom.

Russian.

Concert and Lotto for the benefit of Anatole Eronin.

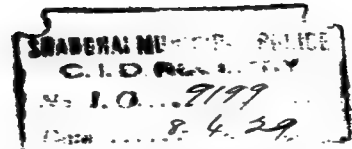
On Wednesday, April 24, a grand concert and Lotto will be held at the Russian Merchants' Club for the benefit of Anatole Eronin, a prisoner in Dairen. There will be several valuable prizes for the Lotto and increased payments in cash. Entrance fee to the Concert one dollar and to Lotto free.

Russian peddlars in Nanking.

Six Russian peddlars are reported to be trading in Nanking and succeed in earning from 40 to 60 dollars. They are all ex soldiers.

*Copy furnished to G.D.C. 4/2*

"Sh. Zarya"  
20.4.29.



The "Shanghai Zarya" of March 30th writes as follows:-  
Political.

Hopes in Vain.

At present, as is usual the case when China has domestic trouble, the foreign press gives more space to disputes on the subject of concessions which the Powers are gradually and inevitably giving China.

Lately general attention has been centred chiefly on the fate of the Provisional Court.

The Chinese public opinion, the ruling party and the Government are insisting on the complete rendition of the Court in the Settlement, the use of the Chinese language in proceedings, charge of local prisons and a say in the Police matters where jurisdiction is concerned.

Foreign diplomats as is customary with them are following the tactics of delay and postponement, but the question of the Court is on the agenda firstly because the period of the present "provisional" court is about to expire and secondly because there have been conflicts in the Court which have not yet been solved between the representatives of Consular Body and the Chinese lawyers, which incidents practically led to a declaration of strike by members of the Magistrate.

Yesterday one of the local newspapers published plans for the institution in Shanghai of a Special Municipal Court, organized by foreigners and supported by funds of the Municipal Council, which would be independent of Nanking and subject to the authority of the Consular Body.

The general political situation at present, when the Central Government is surrounded by groups hostile to it in the South, West and even North, in Shantung, appears to encourage promoters of the above plans in respect of it being possible to get back that which had been given up at the time the Mixed Court was abolished.

No complications of government nature, no events of any kind in China can influence the process of history which is inclined to abolish old rights and privileges.

The institute of foreign privileges in China has become destroyed as a result of serious world wide disturbances and changes and quite apart from the circumstances depending on where the Central Government may be i.e. in Peking or Nanking, or who is at the head of it and who are the rulers, that which has been given away cannot be taken back.

Temperamental politicians forget that concessions are made not to this or that personnel of the Chinese Government or to a Party that rules at the moment. The retreat is an outcome of the growing consciousness of the Chinese masses under the pressure of the modern tendencies, which cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that a country as big as China is is not on the level with the period of progress with which humanity has been endowed in this century where heights of technical power have been reached and these have bound nations together better than all prophets of socialism or of the International put together.

*of much  
in it I think  
I can*

Shanghai Conservatives and persistent adherents of special privileges are mistaken to think that they are more far-seeing and courageous than the Governments which in the year 1921 in Washington laid the foundation at the world conference of new relations with China.

Persons who entertain hopes that in the midst of the new disturbances they may succeed in getting back not only the Mixed Court but perhaps even the lost Concessions, fail to see examples such as the settlement by Japan of the Tsinan incident, the agreement with Italy and the consent of America to do away with Consular jurisdiction and many other things.

Those who regret the things lost may still hope that in the event of trouble developing, the decision finally of ~~unsettled~~ matters in question will be delayed for some time.

However sooner or later foreigners will be placed under conditions similar to Chinese i.e. equal and Russians will only gain by it.





## V A I N P L A N S.

As is always the case during internal disturbances in China, the foreign Press is again the centre of intensified discussion of the concessions, that the Powers are slowly, but inevitably making in China. Lately attention is centered around the fate of the Provisional Court.

Chinese public opinion, the ruling party and the Government insist on the complete surrender of the Settlement Court, demand the introduction of Chinese as the only language, desire to have charge of places of detention and the police, as a function of the Court.

The foreign diplomats, as usual, follow the tactics of waiting and delay, but the problem of the Court has become the order of the day, - firstly because the term of existence of the present Court is soon expiring, - secondly because certain conflicts, still unsettled, have arisen between the Consular representatives and the Chinese Bar, which gave even cause to speak of a strike of Judges.

Finally, on the pages of one of the local papers the appeared yesterday a plan of establishing in Shanghai a Special Municipal Court, created by foreigners, financed by Municipal funds, entirely independent of Nanking and subordinate to the Consular Body.

The general political situation at present, when the Central government seems surrounded by hostile groups in the south, west and even north in Shantung, gives the authors the assurance of regaining what was lost with the abolition of the Mixed Court.

Neither governmental complications, nor even external events in China can stop the inexorable march of History, that is heading for the abolition of old rights and privileges.

The institution of foreigners' privileges in China crashed as a result of complex international perturbations and, quite independently of whether the central government is in Peking or Nanking, who comprises it or who is at the head of it, what has been given up, can not be regained.

Temperamental politicians forget that these concessions had to be given not to a certain group, of persons in the government and not even before the encroachments of the ruling party.

The retreat proceeds under the pressure of the growing self-consciousness of the Chinese masses, under the pressure of modernity, which cannot put up with the fact of a huge country, like China not keeping pace with the age, that has given Humanity marvellous discoveries and thus joined the nations into one family lighter, than all prophets of Socialism or the International put together.

Shanghai Conservatives and the obstinate partisans of special privileges are mistaken in thinking themselves more far-sighted and courageous than the Governments, who in Washington in 1921 at the World conference laid the foundation of new relations with China and a new attitude towards China.

The people, who dream, that under the noise of new disturbances, they might regain not only the Mixed Court, but, even, perhaps, the lost Concessions, don't want to see such striking facts, as the settlement ~~by~~ by Japan of the Tsinan incident, the consent of Italy and negotiations with America concerning abolition of consular jurisdiction etc. etc.

Those, who yearn for what they had before, can only nurse a faint hope that should the disturbances develop seriously, the decision on questions, already decided, will be delayed for a while.

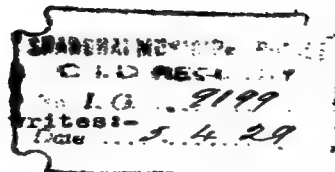
But in any case, sooner or later, foreigners will be placed in equal conditions with the Chinese.

As for us, Russians, we will only GAIN BY THAT.

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Are any comments necessary?

How about some other title?

The "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of March 7, 6, I



#### 10th Anniversary of Komintern.

At the celebrations in honour of the 10th anniversary of the Komintern Comrade Katayama, who is a member of the Komintern, was presented with a medal.

#### British Military Aviation.

British Military Aviation consists of 73 detachments. Last year the number of detachments in India was increased by two. In 1929 it is intended to increase British Aviation strength by seven new detachments.

#### Arrival of Col. Lawrence in London.

On the day of Col. Lawrence's arrival in London, he being accused of organizing the partisan movement in Afghanistan against Amanullah, the British Section of the Anti-Imperialistic League held a demonstration during which the effigy of Lawrence was burnt.

Saklatwala, the Indian Communist and member of the British Parliament, was present at the demonstration.

#### Nationalist Government and Soviet Russia.

The opinion of Soviet Authorities in the Far East is that the Nationalist Government is anxious to resume normal diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. This opinion is supported by alleged declarations made by representatives of the said Government who recently travelled to Moscow and Vladivostok via Harbin.

On the other hand the Chinese Authorities in Harbin are very unfriendly towards the Soviet people in the Zone and are creating numerous obstacles in the way of the latter such as suspending their publications, making arrests, etc.

#### Anniversary of Korean uprising in 1919.

Ten years ago the first uprising took place in Korea and to-day a great many changes are to be observed in the country. The future of Korea depends on the proletariat. Once the revolution in Korea is effected it will hit not only imperialism but also land-owners. As a result of that revolution the peasants will get land. Japanese and Korean Communist Parties have an important task before them and they should recruit the support of all classes for a final attack.

The "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of February 23rd writes:-

#### Moscow-Vladivostok-Japan Aerial Communication.

The following aerial lines of communications are already in existence:- Moscow-Irkutsk (in Summer), Irkutsk-Yakutsk (in Summer) with branches on to Bodaibo and Verkhne-Udinsk - Ulan-Bator (all-year round). In the course of the next five years it is proposed to construct lines along Yenisei and Obi, Irkutsk-China and Irkutsk-Vladivostok-Japan. The latter is expected to begin functioning in the years 1931-1932 and will be connected with the aerial service of Japan. Communication with Nikolaevsk on the Amur, Sakhalin, Kamchatka and other Northern points will be greatly improved by means of aviation. The main line Irkutsk-Vladivostok will pass through the regions of Amur.

With regard to the Vladivostock-Japan line, the latter country has the same plan in view and intends to establish communication in addition to Korea and Japan between Seoul-Vladivostock and Osaka-Harbin-Vladivostock.

The Russian aerial route will be connected in future with those of other countries in the Far East.

The route through European and Asiatic territory of U.S.S.R. will extend 7.000 kilometres of which 4.500 kilometres apart from the Berlin-Moscow line are already being in operation. The aerial route from Europe to the Far East overland will be the shortest and safest through Russia. The service will be passenger, postal and cargo, which will prove of great benefit between Europe, China and Japan. The Russian Far East will also derive great advantage from the aerial route when newspapers will be received in Vladivostock from Moscow within three-four days.

The "Krasnoe Znamya" of March 5th writes:-

Red Army Men of Germany to Soviet  
Red Army, Labourers and Peasants.

On the 11th anniversary of the Red Army we send our greetings to the soldiers of the first labourers' and peasants' Government, promising most faithful support and sympathy on our part.

At present when the imperialists of the whole world are very keen on organizing intervention against U.S.S.R., when the social-democratic Ministers are constructing warships against U.S.S.R. and when there is a movement in social democratic leading circles to increase armament and to organize an anti-Soviet frontier, also in the face of negotiations by the present Government in Germany with a view to an alliance with the French and German anti-Soviet Military Group, we, soldiers of the Red revolutionary army, swear to our readiness to assist the soldiers of the Soviet Red Army in defending the international proletarian country - the institution of Great Lenin - against all enemies of proletarian revolution.

The Council of the Red Army Men.

POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 4. 4. 29.

*MB*  
4.4.29.

*Kor*  
5/4

SPANISH MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. I. D. REGISTRY  
No. 1.0. 9.199  
Date... 18...

March 28, 9

Dear Colonel,

In reply to your letter of March 27, 1929,  
we have not been able to obtain copies of the  
"Izvestia" for some time. We are trying to get it.

Yours sincerely,



Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,  
North China Command.

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.

27th. March, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

From time to time you have very kindly sent me copies of translations from the Moscow paper "Izvestia" and I have just received a letter from India informing me that these translations are of the greatest interest to the Indian Authorities. I should be grateful therefore if you would kindly continue to send them to me.

Yours sincerely,

*C. H. A. Halland.*

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*Miss S. I think we  
do so. Her  
27/3.*

209199

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of February 3, 5, 7, 1929.

**Caravan perishes in the snows of Pamir.**

A caravan of 100 camels is reported to have perished en route from Western China to Pamir together with its guides. There have been several other disasters on the Pamir as a result of snow avalanches. Communication, however, is still being maintained with Western China.

**Parade following District Conference.**

At the close of the District Conference in Vladivostok a grand parade was held, which was witnessed by a group of foreign seamen, who cheered the army as it paraded in the streets. These seamen were exceedingly surprised to see how simple the delegates of the Conference were dressed as they wore no top hats or formal dress.

**Adviser to Soviet Representative in Tokio arrives in Vladivostok.**

Comrade Maysky, adviser to the Soviet Government Representative in Tokio, arrived on board the s.s. "Kagi Maru" on February 6 at Vladivostok. He was met by comrade I.M. Heitzman, representatives of various official institutions and Mr. Watanabe, Japanese Consul General in Vladivostok. Comrade Maysky will shortly proceed to Moscow. He stated in an interview with the Press correspondent that Soviet-Japanese relations were improving all the time although the Japanese Fascisti were very much opposed to the Soviet Government. Mr. Maysky also said that negotiations were carried on at present with a theatrical company from Moscow intending to visit Japan for a few representations.

**Foreign seamen at the Conference.**

Karl Zimmerman speaks to the President of the Conference on behalf of foreign seamen including German, Dutch and Japanese ships in port addressing the Conference with a few words of welcome and some suggestions. "We have understood what the Soviet rule is, in the short space of time we have been here, and we now know that the bourgeois newspapers are full of misleading information. Having attended the parade we are certain that the Soviet Russia will not perish with such an army. The army is united, its officers being from amongst peasants and labourers. "It would be well to free Vladivostok from dens of different evil influences and make it a real sea port" and "long live Soviet Russia" were the concluding words. A resolution to the effect was passed by the President to be presented before the Conference.

Translation from "Krasnoe Znamya" of February 8, 1929.

**Chinese Eastern Railway happenings.**

Comrade I.M. Geitzman, agent of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, at the District Conference made the following statement:-

"Soviet citizens now placed in custody by the Chinese authorities in connection with C.E.Ry repressions are innocent of guilt. This is not only our opinion but is also that of the Chinese people. Our sympathies are with those prisoners.

Now as to happenings in China recently. Politicians of China have been passing through Vladivostok. From unofficial interviews with them I have become convinced that there are a great many people in China who view the situation in their country in a light similar to that we do particularly with reference to China's unification. However, though we are told that the ideals of Sun Yat Sen are penetrating the minds of the people more and more and that the views of the freedom movement as portrayed by Sun are being more frequently supported by different circles, we cannot understand how recent happenings in C.E.R. could be tolerated and these speak of enmity towards us. At the same time the new situation in China should not mean, and in fact does not, a hostile attitude towards U.S.S.R. How then should we understand events in C.E.R. Zone? The answer to the above mentioned happenings is therefore not to be found in China, her conditions or the feelings of her people. It is as well to add that it is neither in the interests of the Chinese Government to bring about complications with Russia as a result of the activities of their common enemies. The answer therefore lies in the interference of some third party. How long is provocation going to last? The history of China cannot be made by third persons. The situation in the country cannot be formed through the medium of 30 silver coins. The history of China depends on the people's masses. Leaders pass out, the people remain. The way of the people lies alongside with our people!"

2/10. 2. 1.

Copies for usual authorities  
attached.

H. Robertson D. 1.

Mr. Consul  
Mr. S. H. Halland  
Capt. J. P. Sherry  
Mr. S. Harrison  
Mr. Lee

26:2:29



95 9199

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of Feb. 24,  
1929.

#### Arrival of S.M. Budenny at Vladivostok.

Comrade Budenny, leader of Red cavalry, attended a welcome meeting in Vladivostok upon his arrival and made a report on the Red Army in the course of the function. He said: "there is no other army in the world that can endure as much as the Red Army. No matter how fierce our enemies may be they will have a surprise to see how strong the Red Army is." This same assurance was felt in the speeches made by other delegates attending the meeting. Numerous foreign seamen mounted the tribune and in turn promised they would do all in their power to make the Red Army a threat to her enemies and a support of the labourers of the world.

#### Red Army is prepared to defend U.S.S.R.

The Red Army will have a strong enemy to encounter and one that is well equipped. However the Red Army is also well organized and has been improving during the past years. In the event of war the whole nation armed will represent the real Red Army. Red units of all arms will be up and active then supported by millions of communists and labourers of the world. The Red Army in strength may be smaller than some others, but it is strong and well organized. It is not afraid of any technical and chemical methods and preparations such as poisonous gas, etc. The Red Army is equal if not better in this respect to the foreign ones. It is armed with rifles which surpass those of other countries in perfection. For instance here is a small comparison:- Russians can fire 4330 shots per minute, French 3730 and British 3520 with their rifles. The artillery of the Red Army is also good and so is the cavalry.

The Red Army has the support of labourers and peasants and in this lies its strength and power!

#### Pardon for Partisans in the Far East.

It is proposed to proclaim amnesty to partisans who have been formerly active against the Soviet and who have in consequence suffered imprisonment, by minimizing their terms of imprisonment, with the exception of those who have actually plotted against the Government and committed other serious offences detrimental to the Far Eastern district in which they particularly operated.

715

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of Feb. 24, 1929.

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**COPY.**

10. 9199

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) Dec. 27, 1928.

**German seamen celebrate Christmas Eve  
on Soviet principles.**

S. S. "Ilmar", a German ship, happened to be in port at Vladivostock on Christmas Eve. The Crew were provided with a packet of apples and some nuts each by the Command. The seamen made fun of these gifts and went to celebrate the occasion at the Soviet International Club. The men decided that being in Soviet country they should celebrate in Soviet style. On arriving at the Club they participated with other communists in the anti-religious ceremony held there. Then they joined the Russian comrades in singing and music including the rendering of the "Internationale".

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) Dec. 30, 1928.

**After 11 years of French Custody.**

I. I. Alpatoff, who has returned to Vladivostock after having spent 11 years in French custody and hard labour, at the time of Revolution in 1917 was in France with other Russian army men and was not allowed to proceed to Russia because of the Bolsheviks there at the time. The Russian soldiers revolted then and their uprising was very severely suppressed with the result that a great many were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. They first served in the prison of Lyons for a year and 3 months and were later sent to Africa and placed on hard labour. Treatment and food of prisoners was very bad until 1921 when supplies were forwarded from Soviet Russia. In 1928 105 men including Alpatoff escaped to Morocco and were kindly treated by the natives, who assisted the fugitives to communicate with the Soviet Consulate who took charge of them. In October 1928 Alpatoff reached Soviet territory and proceeded to the Far East, which is his home.

**Movement to improve the position of Eastern workers.**

The Central Committee of the Mines workers Union has adopted a number of resolutions to protect the interests of Chinese and Japanese workers employed in mines in the Far East. Information to hand is to the effect that Eastern workers are worse off than Russian and often labour legislation bye laws are not applied as they should to the Eastern workers. The Committee advises the local committees in the Far East to remedy this state of affairs. Improvement in the position of Eastern workers is consequently expected shortly.

**International politics. Weekly Review.**

Prior to the disturbances in Afghanistan a Colonel of the British General Staff visited the Afghan-Indian border, being a messenger of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or War. His task was to examine the forts on the border. This mission of the Colonel is closely connected with the subsequent happenings in Afghanistan. One of the main problems of Amanullah Han was to make Afghanistan independent, but this naturally caused discontent in the reactionary circles of Great Britain, which is accustomed to regard Afghanistan as its colony. There is undoubtedly a connection between the reactionary movement in Afghanistan and London, authorities representing which are certain to be guiding the movement. British imperialists are, however, bent on interfering in the affairs of Afghanistan and provocation on their part may be expected at any time which will result in military intervention.

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of Nov. 11, 1923. (Vladivostok)

A. Marti sends greetings to the proletariat of the Far East.

Dear Brethren,

On the 11th anniversary of October Revolution my thoughts go back to the terrible days of November 1917 when the labourers and peasants of Germany and France were killing one another in the general massacre in order to increase the resources of their exploiters.

In France where the Minister Poincaré suppressed in a most cruel manner uprisings at the Front and where Clemenceau established his iron dictatorship, the news of the October Revolution was very timely so as to arouse the enthusiasm of the revolutionary movement. The menace of another war is over our heads now. Chauvinists in all countries of the Capital are very active again.

The French Bourgeoisie, whose militarism is stronger than ever, has joined the anti-Soviet block and wealthy Bank and Industrial circles like hungry wolves are awaiting the start of a campaign against U.S.S.R. with great hopes to make large profits.

This time, millions of labourers will rise up in Germany, France and other countries desiring peace, to overthrow the capitalistic form of government, founded on exploitation and bloodshed.

My comradely greetings to all warriors of the Revolutionary Red Front, side by side with whom we shall march to victory over capitalism, militarism and fascism.

3d. A. Marti  
Santo Prison, October 11, 1923.

Anti-Japanese movement in China.

The anti-Japanese movement in China has assumed of late dimensions which cannot be altogether disregarded by the Japanese Government. The prolonged boycott of Japanese goods in China has resulted in the relations between the two countries becoming more tense. Recently the boycott was strengthened by another serious movement that of a protest against the building by Japan of railways in Manchuria. It is a well known fact that the construction of railways is for any Government of imperialistic tendencies the surest way of getting into the centre of the country concerned with a view to establishing a hold on it. There is no doubt that the extension of railway lines by Japan is meant as a means to subjugate Manchuria as an important market for raw materials so necessary to uphold Japanese interests. The Chinese Press is unanimous in protesting the construction of the railways by Japan. The population of Three Eastern Provinces is also supporting the protest. In Harbin demonstrations were held to show opposition to Japan.

Along with the growth of anti-Japanese movement there is a marked tendency towards Sino-American unification. The tactics of the Nanking Government is not only to involve American business circles to co-operate with China but goes even as far as wanting to establish a certain political contact with Washington. In the face of Sino-Japanese misunderstandings, this policy of Nanking should be attentively watched as it seems to indicate that stress will be laid upon former Japanese-American disagreements over the Pacific Coast in the pursuit of new relations.

The "Krasnee Znamya" (Red Banner) translation of Nov. 16, 1928.

#### Women of the East.

Women of the East are generally slaves to their husbands and otherwise. They are most humiliated and backward in every respect of all women in the world. In Soviet Russia, however, things are different for women of the East. In Vladivostock for instance about 1800 Korean women attend meetings. These women are aged about 20 to 25 on an average. They take an active part in Soviet affairs and a certain percentage even participates in village elections, etc. In the former Russia Korean women were oppressed and now they enjoy equal rights and privileges with the men irrespective of their nationality and help to build up the Soviet country. There is a Korean woman in the District Committee, over hundred women are members of the Communist Party, about a thousand and a half are members of the Union of Communistic Youth and in the People's Committee there are 12 Korean women.

The case of the Chinese women is slightly worse. The Chinese customs are very conservative and Soviet reforms take time to make a change amidst them, but even here improvements are gradually showing. Afraid of the severe Soviet laws slave traders are more careful in importing Chinese women from Shanghai to work in brothels at Vladivostock. Husbands too ill-treat their wives in a lesser degree as the latter can apply for protection to Court. 15 Chinese women are delegates at meetings and also take up other activities as time goes on. There is a great deal more to be done to obtain freedom for women of the East, but the Soviet Government is promoting equality for both men and women workers including all nationalities.

#### Anti-religious propaganda amongst Koreans.

The Korean Section of the District Committee is about to introduce certain measures for promoting anti-religious propaganda amongst Koreans. Anti-religious organizations have been instructed to increase their activities.

A/D. O. I.

Copy to:-

H. B. M. Consul

Miss Col. Halland

Copy - Shelby

Miss Carlson. H. 2. JK.

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) Dec. 27, 1928.

**German seamen celebrate Christmas Eve  
on Soviet principles.**

No. 3, "Ilmar", a German ship, happened to be in port at Vladivostok on Christmas Eve. The crew were provided with a packet of apples and some nuts each by the Command. The seamen made fun of these gifts and went to celebrate the occasion at the Soviet International Club. The men decided that being in Soviet country they should celebrate in Soviet style. On arriving at the Club they participated with other communists in the anti-religious ceremony held there. Then they joined the Russian comrades in singing and music including the rendering of the "Internationale".

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) Dec. 30, 1928.

**After 11 years of French Custody.**

I. I. Alpatoff, who has returned to Vladivostok after having spent 11 years in French custody and hard labour, at the time of Revolution in 1917 was in France with other Russian army men and was not allowed to proceed to Russia because of the Bolsheviks there at the time. The Russian soldiers revolted then and their uprising was very severely suppressed with the result that a great many were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. They first served in the prison of Lyons for a year and 3 months and were later sent to Africa and placed on hard labour. Treatment and food of prisoners was very bad until 1921 when supplies were forwarded from Soviet Russia. In 1928 106 men including Alpatoff escaped to Morocco and were kindly treated by the natives, who assisted the fugitives to communicate with the Soviet Consulate who took charge of them. In October 1928 Alpatoff reached Soviet territory and proceeded to the Far East, which is his home.

**Movement to improve the position of Eastern workers.**

The Central Committee of the Mines workers Union has adopted a number of resolutions to protect the interests of Chinese and Japanese workers employed in mines in the Far East. Information to hand is to the effect that Eastern workers are worse off than Russian and often labour legislation by laws are not applied as they should to the Eastern workers. The Committee advises the local committees in the Far East to remedy this state of affairs. Improvement in the position of Eastern workers is consequently expected shortly.

**International politics. Weekly Review.**

Prior to the disturbances in Afghanistan a Colonel of the British General Staff visited the Afghan-Indian border, being a messenger of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or War. His task was to examine the forts on the border. This mission of the Colonel is closely connected with the subsequent happenings in Afghanistan. One of the main problems of Amanullah Khan was to make Afghanistan independent, but this naturally caused discontent in the reactionary circles of Great Britain, which is accustomed to regard Afghanistan as its colony. There is undoubtedly a connection between the reactionary movement in Afghanistan and London, authorities representing which are certain to be guiding the movement. British imperialists are, however, bent on interfering in the affairs of Afghanistan and provocation on their part may be expected at any time which will result in military intervention.



Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of Nov. 11, 1923. (Vladivostok)

A. Marti sends greetings to the proletariat of the Far East.

Dear Brethren,

On the 11th anniversary of October Revolution my thoughts go back to the terrible days of November 1917 when the labourers and peasants of Germany and France were killing one another in the general massacre in order to increase the resources of their exploiters.

In France where the Minister Poincaré suppressed in a most cruel manner uprisings at the Front and where Clemenceau established his iron dictatorship, the news of the October Revolution was very timely so as to arouse the enthusiasm of the revolutionary movement. The menace of another war is over our heads now.

Chauvinists in all countries of the Capital are very active again. The French Bourgeoisie, whose militarism is stronger than ever, has joined the anti-Soviet block and wealthy bank and industrial circles like hungry wolves are awaiting the start of a campaign against U.S.S.R. with great hopes to make large profits.

This time, millions of labourers will rise up in Germany, France and other countries desiring peace, to overthrow the capitalistic form of government, founded on exploitation and bloodshed.

My comradely greetings to all warriors of the Revolutionary Red Front, side by side with whom we shall march to victory over capitalism, militarism and fascism.

Ed. A. Marti

Saint Prison, October 11, 1923.

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A/D. C. I.

4.0. 9199.

**Translation of "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) January 9, 1929.**

**Afganistan disturbances.**

Afghan newspaper "Ania" writes:- "For the past several days the British aeroplanes fly over the city of Kabul and throw down various handbills. The population is indignant at the behaviour of the British who during the past ten years are setting up fortifications on the border of Afghanistan. We know that every action of the British is directed against us". The newspaper likewise expresses indignation at the rioters being called "religious organizations" by the British in their appeal. Calling the rioters thus means making things worse. It also means that the British are insulting, humiliating and interfering with the people. If such action on the part of the British does not cease, it will be just to assert that the British are seeking to interfere by force of arms into affairs of Afghanistan. India is sympathising with Afghanistan.

**The death of Grand Duke.**

With reference to the above the "Krasnoe Znamya" states that "there is one White bandit less in the world".

**Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) January 10, 1929.**

**England's designs on Thibet.**

Shanghai 8 (Tass) In connection with the proposed Conference to deal with the questions of "Defence of China's Borders" the newspaper "Shun Pao" advocates that the Nanking Government should give special attention to Thibet, in which England is trying to impose economic influence". The newspaper adds that the British representatives are insisting before the Thibetan Authorities to proclaim Thibet's independence promising them financial and military assistance.

**Labour Unions in Harbin and dismissal of Soviet employees.**

The Harbin Chinese newspaper "Gun Pao" wrote two articles protesting against the existence of labour unions in which Soviet citizens and employees are members. The paper asserts that as a result of these unions industry in North Manchuria has suffered because there was too much pressure on the industrial concerns to improve labour conditions.

Lately there have been a great many dismissals of Soviet citizens from various concerns, schools and organizations.

**Translation from "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) January 11, 1929.**

**Millions of starving and millions of well-fed.  
A letter from London.**

Lord Birkenhead is the famous leader of the British and former President of the House of Lords. His name is appearing to-day on the sign-boards of many large British Trading and Industrial Concerns. It is a splendid advertisement that of the Statesman and former President of the House of Lords. It is worth paying several thousand a month for such an advertisement. It is paid too and the Lord receives the money. He is however not satisfied with that. It is not "sufficient" for him. The question came up recently and was favourably decided in the Parliament of appointing a pension of 5,000 Pounds a year to Lord Birkenhead, which amounts to 50 thousand Roubles!

Deputies receiving 4.000 Pounds for representing "People's interests" voted for the pension. With the united efforts of the Lords and leaders of Opposition (against 33) the Parliament passed a bye law whereby pensions amounting to 17 thousand a year and one time rewards of 51 thousand in each case were to be paid to several tens of "business people" who rendered valuable services to the Cabinet of Chamberlain in the interests of the British Empire.

At the same time:-

Famine has broken out in entire districts of coal mining industry in the South Wales (Western England), a famine of which even the bourgeois newspapers write a great deal.

The total figure of unemployed in England has long ago exceeded a million and a quarter. 4-5 million people including families of labourers are in great poverty. Not all unemployed by far receive the dole and even with that it is impossible to maintain a family. The maximum pensions allowed to widows and labourers having reached the age of 60 or 70 and more are just about 2 to 3 thousand Pounds.

The Pension law to the honourable Lords aroused the protest in the Parliament even of the members of the Labour Party, who are always ready "to serve". The regular members of Parliament joined in the protest also, but McDonald himself made them keep quiet. The labour press commented on the pension granted to Lord Birkenhead and the discussion of the case in Parliament was styled as "Trial". However the interests of the Lord were defended in the name of the Government by the Procurator General and the allies in the Labour Party supported his case. Thus Lord Birkenhead was granted a pension of a thousand a week not counting the "gifts" of commercial concerns.

And there are millions ~~and there~~ of well-fed idlers alongside millions of starving proletarians!

R. M.

Translation from "Krasnoe Znamya" of February 13, 1929.

#### Seamen's Club in Leningrad.

Since 1922 there is a "Foreign Seamen's Club" in Leningrad, which is open to seamen of all nationalities and where they can find every comfort during their sojourn in town. In 1928 during the navigation season the Club was visited by 63.000 seamen, which speaks well for the institution and requires no comment.

Translation from "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) Dec. 30, 1928.

#### Customs Tariff Autonomy for China.

and  
Agreements have been reached between China England and France on the Customs tariff autonomy. Nanking is thus on the way of winning the Customs Autonomy with respect to every Foreign Power. It has not been an easy task. Moreover the agreements of England and France cannot be altogether regarded as concessions to China. There must be a motive at the back of it to smooth relations between the United States and Anglo-French Alliance so that the Nanking Government does not get much glory out of its victory. China has been of such vital importance to foreign capitalism that there are bound to be many more obstacles before the Autonomy is entirely established. The concessions granted by England and France mean that these countries will endeavour to secure the position of foreign capital in China more than ever. It is another imperialistic trick.

Translation from "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) Dec. 28, 1928.

#### China and the Customs Tariff Autonomy.

A correspondent from Harbin named Mih. Valentinoff writes on the subject of the Customs Tariff Autonomy about to come into force on February 1, 1929. This will be a historical date for China as the beginning of a new era for China's industry. It will put China on a more equal footing with other civilized countries and will improve her financial state. Moreover Chinese peasants and labourers will benefit as a result. Then there will also be new agreements with the Foreign Powers. Japan has been protesting against the new tariff as proposed by China as she will be hard hit in some respects because of it. England will be the next to feel it more keenly whilst America has to face but slight increase.

The future prospects of Russo-Chinese trade are as follows:- In 1923 the transactions between these countries amounted to 63 million Roubles. In 1924 it reached the sum of 82 million extending to 90 millions in 1925. In 1926 it had reached a maximum of 100 million Roubles, i.e. practically the pre-war standing of 1914.

Russia will be affected by the new tariff in an entirely different way to that of other Powers: firstly because Russia imports no luxuries or opium and secondly as she does not entertain imperialistic tendencies to compete with Chinese industry. Therefore U.S.S.R. cannot be displeased for any reason with the introducing of national tariff in China and is outside the interests in which imperialistic countries and China are involved. The goods imported from Russia are mostly timber, grain, fish, metal, etc. which are mostly needed by China and on which the tax is quite small. On the other hand China exports into Russia a large quantity of tea and other Chinese products used in Soviet territory.

Soviet Russia is always glad to see China gaining her freedom in whatever way it may as it leads the country out of the plunderous reach of imperialists. Trade between U.S.S.R. and China has every chance of developing in spite of the lately existing political and diplomatic relations between China and U.S.S.R. due to the narrow-sightedness of the Nanking Government.

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of October 23 and 27, 1928.

Canton the hearth of revolution.  
( Own Correspondent from Shanghai. )

Kwangtung Province is the hearth of revolution in China. The Communist Party and the Union of Communist Youth of China should remember Kwangtung in particular as the scene of serious fighting for the ideals of revolution and communism and the establishment of the first peasants and labourers Government after people of the above two categories laid down their lives for the Soviet Government. Even now Kwangtung is very active and searches, arrests and executions of the people are still continuing there to-day. Literature of revolutionary tendency is seized when discovered in book-stores and on the streets. Arrests of communists also take place in Swatow and Amoy.

The situation in Kwangtung and the information we are able to collect shows that amidst the peasants in villages and labourers in cities are willing to struggle for their freedom in spite of the repressions used against them by the authorities of the Kwangtung Province. If not able to help in action the peasants and labourers shelter their comrades, give them food and assist them in various other ways. Revolution is a living thing in Kwangtung and the true spirit of it in China is there.

V/L,

Shanghai, October 15, 1928.

#### Travels of Martzinuk.

Vladivostok merchant Martzinuk is a man of the category of people who are considered by some as frauds and by other "business men".

The Fishing Trust of the State in the Far East paid out to Martzinuk 2000 roubles as an advance sum for the hire of a motor launch, owned by the latter and Martzinuk left Vladivostok and proceeded to Japan on the same motor launch taking away the 2000 roubles with him also. Upon investigation made it was ascertained that for some time already Martzinuk has been carrying on business with a large Japanese firm known by the name of Suzuki and has been concealing his profits from the authorities. How is that the authorities do not keep a better watch on the activities of persons similar to Martzinuk. He has managed to escape to Japan, but what about the many more of his kind continuing to do successful business for their own advantage still to be found in Vladivostok?

*AK 439*  
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Copies forwarded to:-

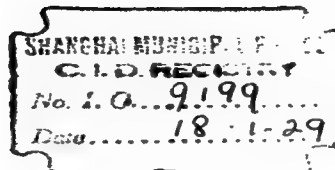
H.B.M. Consul

Lieut. Col. G.H.B. Halland, O.B.E., N. China Command.

Capt. J.P. Skelley, North China Command.

Lieut. E.F. Carlsen, U.S. Marine Corps.

*JS. 2/2*



I z v e s t i a .

Moscow, November 15th, 1928.

It is reliably reported that the Soviet Volunteer Fleet Society has completed preparations for the opening of a regular air service between Moscow and Irkutsk.

Copies forwarded for information to

H.B.M. Consul General.  
American Consul General.  
Colonel G.H.R. Halland. C.B.E.  
Captain J.P. Shelley.  
Lieutenant Carlson.

*Rel. J.S.*

*lcor*

*H.R. 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 29*

*WLS*

*18-1-29*

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of Nov. 2, 1923,

Politicians-Business men. (Own Correspondent from Shanghai)

Under the existing customs in Shanghai opposition to communism and communists appears to be an occupation of honour and advantage. Consequently in addition to members of the Foreign and Chinese Police, Military Authorities and everyone official, those who wish to gain something by this profession engage in it.

In this article we wish to show how people enrich themselves under the slogan of "Fight the worst enemy of the world - communism". Some time ago in a Chinese shop of some kind a tablet with the following inscription was found:- "Jesus Christ told his two imperialistic disciples TANAKA and MUSSOLINI that human beings were all equal, hence all unequal treaties should be abolished or else they would not get into the kingdom of God".

It goes without saying that the above "propaganda" tablet is very foolish. Nevertheless the Chairman of the local "Anti-Communist" Society, Captain Howard, took serious note of the tablet in question and addressed a strong letter of indignation in some newspaper against the owners of the shop for the insult of the christian feelings of its customers, for introducing politics into religion, etc.etc. advocating that the British and other foreigners should boycott the shop.

Supporters of the society made donations to promote further anti-communist activities. This, however, is not the main income. In 1925 the "Constitutional Defence League" was organized locally to oppose communism and the growing labour movement in Shanghai and China generally. The League obtained large funds to function and for a couple of months published bulletins which were distributed free. Towards the end of the third year of its existence the League supporters got tired of assisting the Society as in spite of its propaganda the labour movement and communism showed a tendency to increase in lieu of subsiding. Merchants and Factory owners discontinued donations and the League ceased to exist. Following this trouble arose amongst former members of the League who went on accusing one another of inactivity, the wasting of funds for nothing, speculations, etc. The wealthy supporters asked for an account of expenditure. The League was long in deciding to give an account but finally submitted it and it was published for the benefit of those concerned. The striking feature of the accounts was that the largest sums were credited to items under "various", "secret" and such like headings. A remark was made that the League could not reveal to the public what actually the "secret" expenses were. Everybody in town, however, knew that the money collected was used to pay big salaries, banquets and women. Things like this should not be mentioned aloud as they might compromise the "ideal" fighters of communism.

Last year when foreign troops in Shanghai were so numerous the publication of a journal entitled "Safety First" was started for propaganda amongst the army men. In this case too the usual steps were taken to establish business. After 26 issues the publication ceased to exist and shortly afterwards rumours were circulated that inaccuracies in dealing with funds of the journal were discovered. The patriotic British firm to whom the publication was entrusted was forced to give an account after a lot of discussion and although at first accounts were found correct, revelations soon followed. The newspaper it proved had two editors. One of these edited the first five issues and was then for some reason dismissed whilst the next 21 issues were edited by some other people. It was the first editor that gave the show away. He said how could they have spent almost one and a half thousand dollars to publish every issue when I managed to do it with three or four hundred dollars only.



The patriots who dismissed me acquired motor cars, secretaries, stenographers and paid large salaries to all these people not forgetting themselves. The printing office of the British patriotic firm got enriched on the transaction together with the editors, collaborators and others whilst the soldiers gained nothing by it, except a few issues of a useless paper and a dinner one night on which a hundred dollars were spent by the promoters.

One would imagine that the man who disclosed these matters would express indignation at the same time. Nothing of the sort. In Shanghai one is accustomed to such things. Everyone here knows that opposition to communism, enlightening of the soldiers minds and other similar works of charity should be well rewarded. The first editor said in future he would be wiser himself and not forget his own interests in such work.

In spite of the all round misleading and obtaining means under false pretexts, with a view to fighting communism, and the fact that tens of persons engaged professionally in this work live in full comforts and luxury as a result of gaining wealth by the above means, local well-to-do class is for ever prepared to supply them with donations for the support of various funds of anti-communist societies. The "professionals" in their turn always continue to frighten the bourgeoisie with wild rumours of conspiracies, communist uprisings, forthcoming massacres and similar happenings, these rumours being mostly based and enlarged on some small event such as the discovery of a pamphlet a speech delivered somewhere, etc., and great importance being attached to these things of insignificance.

Stories are made up that red partisans have massacred a lot of women and children, that houses have been pillaged and children left homeless and destitute, etc. followed by questions:- "Will you ever permit that your houses, children and wives should be treated by the Reds in this manner? You must oppose this by all means available and the best way to that is to donate towards our fund. Be careful as the Reds and Communists are very cunning and clever. They penetrate everywhere. Imagine it, they have been discovered even in the ~~Young~~ Young Men's Christian Association and have made a dangerous nest of it! Insure yourselves. Subscribe to our Fund!"

People are found in numbers willing to insure themselves and pay money into the funds of the Societies. Part of it will be used to cover the expenses of luxury and pleasures of the promoters and the rest towards the publication of useless and futile literature.

V. R. (Rover?)

Shanghai, October 16.

Copy to H.B. 17. Consul  
Mr. Col. Halland  
Capt. Shelley  
Lieut. Carlson. 25/1 go

4.2.9.199

Translation from the "Izvestia" (Moscow) of September 10 and 11, 1928

#### An appeal to all labour organizations and workers.

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of Soviet Union of Socialistic Republics, the Committee of All Russian Central Labour Unions Organization issued an appeal to the world labour organizations and workers reminding them of the victory of the proletarians all over the world and the success of labour movement in every country in conjunction with the principles of Marx and Lenin. It advocated that U.S.S.R. was the common native land for all proletarians and that it would be proclaimed as such during the celebrations of the anniversary. Socialistic experiments in Soviet Russia during the past eleven years have proved the solidarity of the international proletariat and the victory of labour over capital. Labour unions should continue to co-operate and promote socialism in the people's masses of all countries. Long live the international proletarian revolution. Advance in the spreading of socialistic teaching. May the proletarians united around the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and with them labour unions to promote socialism. May the country be industrialized and agriculture follow socialistic principles. Long live the 7 hour labour day. Long live the Labour Class of U.S.S.R. Long live the glorious anniversary of proletarian victory over the bourgeoisie. Proletarians of all countries unite.

#### Construction of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway.

At a Government meeting in Kremlin the question was brought up for discussion for the completion of construction of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway at which it was said that possibly the completion could be effected before the end of 1930, work on the construction to be increased during 1929.

Translation from the "Izvestia" of October 30 and 28, 1928.

#### Trade between U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan.

The Afghan section attached to the Allied-Eastern Chamber of Commerce in Moscow made the following report on the possibilities of trade between Afghanistan and U.S.S.R. Under favourable conditions it is possible to export from Afghanistan large quantities of raw material for Soviet Russia as well as wool and cotton. The export of the latter goods is not considerable at present but was so prior to the Great War. It is also expected that goods manufactured in Soviet Russia could be exported to Afghanistan. During the past year satisfactory results of commercial exchange in goods were obtained between the North of Afghanistan and Russia. Endeavours are now being made to extend trade to the South of Afghanistan.

#### International Union of Communistic Youth.

The activities of the Soviet Union of Communistic Youth have been very useful for organizations in China, which grew from small student groups into organized proletariat of youth embracing large numbers. The example of China proves how much can be accomplished by the communistic youth in colonial countries. One can be proud of the Chinese Section which is steady in spite of the strong bourgeois opposition. It was the success of the Union in China that led to the decision of organizing similar unions in all colonial countries when the 7th Congress of the Communistic Youth was held.

There is a lot of work to be done in India, in which country at present there are only individual communistic groups of youth. An extensive wave of strikes in the country shows the ways and means towards success of the communistic youth in this large colony of British imperialism. As far as other colonial countries are concerned, small groups of communistic youth have been organized there. The task of the International Communistic Youth is to increase the number and activities of the young people in these countries with the aid of the Communistic Union of Youth of U.S.S.R.

Translation from the "Izvestia" of October 26 and 18, 1928.

Return of released prisoners of Soviet Embassy in Peking.

On October 25 a second group of 15 men formerly attached to the Soviet Embassy in Peking returned to Moscow after an imprisonment of 17 months as a result of the raid on Soviet Embassy in Peking in 1927.

The names of the arrivals were:- Grigorief, Konstantinoff, Malisheff, Tolkacheff, Tonkin, Rimchinsky and Vasin. Another member of the group named Verhotin remained for a few days in Chita and will reach Moscow later.

A photograph of the ex prisoners of Soviet Embassy in Peking numbering 15 is reproduced in the "Izvestia" of October 18, accompanied by an article describing their sad plight and hardships of imprisonment during 17 months, without any real trial until a change of Government in September 1928 when they were released. Even then reactionary and anti-Soviet elements opposed, undoubtedly upon instigation of the British, their release and insisted on a sentence being passed to show the guilt of the prisoners.

Translation from the "Izvestia" of October 23, 1928.

Outrageous treatment of a Soviet Scientist by British Authorities in Egypt.

Markovitch, Professor of Botany, whilst returning from an expedition to India via Egypt encountered difficulties with the British Consular Authorities over his visit, sojourn in British territory, etc. On arriving in Leningrad he related the incident to his Scientific Colleagues who expressed their great indignation at the outrageous treatment of Markovitch by the British Authorities. They, however, emphasized the friendly attitude with which Professor Markovitch was met by the Indian scientists whilst the British proved themselves extremely tactless and impolite to a representative of science of U.S.S.R.

A resolution passed by the scientists of Leningrad was to the following effect:- "In their blinded enmity against the U.S.S.R. members of the British Government forget the most elementary international tactics. A scientist, not guilty of any crime or offence, was practically under arrest for 3½ months. The Leningrad Section of Scientists hopes that this outrageous act against their colleague will be protested against by the scientists of all other countries. They extend sincere thanks to the Indian scientists for their kind attitude. The treatment received by Professor Markovitch at the hands of the Egyptian Authorities is not the first of its kind. All Soviet scientists are subject to such mocking and treatment whilst proceeding through British territory. In no other country in the world are scientists of U.S.S.R. treated in this manner. Soviet Russia treats scientists from other countries with great attention. No scientists from Russia is ever entrusted with propaganda or political mission. British Authorities in Egypt and other colonies always see "red" danger in every Soviet scientist. It is hoped that in future there will be no repetition of such treatment.

**I n v e s t i a .**

**Moscow, November 22, 1925.**

The National City Bank, which is heading a group of Russian pre-war bond holders, refused to join the International Committee of the Russian bond holders. The negative attitude of the American business men, who certainly do not deserve a reproach for neglecting their interests, demonstrates the obvious fact that the London International Committee is in reality not an economic but rather a political organization aiming not at the conclusion of a reasonable financial agreement but on the contrary wishes to prevent such an agreement from being reached for the sake of the general aims of the aggressive anti-soviet policy. The American business men by their refusal to have anything in common with the International Committee of Russian creditors, have again shown their sound realism which has already been referred to by us in connection with a well known agreement of the General Electric Co which permits an optimistic appreciation of the prospects of the development of Soviet-American ~~sympathetic~~ economic relations and of the settlement, on mutually profitable conditions, of all outstanding problems. It is to be regretted that Banking circles in Germany - the country which, owing to the existing treaty relations, is intimately tied up with USSR and from whose business circles one could expect not only a correct estimation of their interests with regard to USSR but also a right interpretation of the existing treaty obligations with regard to that country - have shown themselves not sufficiently realistic and, unlike the USSR, have permitted themselves to be engaged in irresponsible and fruitless political intrigue.

The position assumed by the National City Bank presents a serious blow to the London organization of the International bond holders, who are cherishing ~~high~~ high hopes upon this cooperation. This position gives another proof of a difference existing between the methods employed by America in its relations with the Soviet Union and those of Britain, which as is well known, is inspiring the policy of the international committee and which is pursuing by this policy not only the general aim of mobilization of anti-soviet forces throughout the world, but is striving at the same time to prevent other countries from safeguarding their interests by direct agreement with the Soviet Union.-

Copies forwarded for information to:  
H.B.N. Consul General  
American Consul General  
Colonel G.H.R. Halland. O.B.E.  
Captain J.P. Shelley  
Lieutenant Carlson.

*24/11/25*

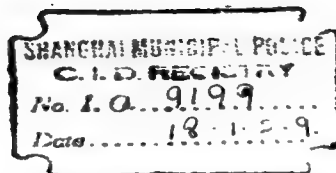
*a/ D. C. J.*

*Prepared copies for authorities attached*

*A. K. Kolesnikov*

*MS  
28.11.29.*

I z v e s t i a .  
Moscow, November 16th, 1928.



A descendant of Genghis Khan. Such is the name of a new Soviet cinema production. This film, in which the author has used ethnographic material, is not an ethnographic film at all. It represents Mongolia at the time of the struggle of the reds and whites in Siberia and British occupation of the Mongolian steppes. The author very cleverly and clearly shows how British capital and its defenders are exploiting and oppressing the hunter and the nomad tribes.

The British military barracks are shown to perfection without any special Russian blunders. There is a thrilling scene of military execution. Though it is not emphasized by any kind of hints those who see the film will become fully aware that British Tommy Atkins has no wish whatever to kill the Mongol for the sake of capital. This is one of many cases wherein the author does not expound on the theme, but only gives a hint by some casual stroke, yet the idea will form itself in the mind of those who see the film.

New air line.

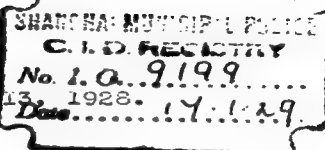
The following new air line has been projected: Tihoretskaia - Sochi (293 kilometr.) - Sochum (126 kil.) - Kutais (160 kil.) - Tiflis (180 kil.), Gandja-Baku (525 kil.) The total length is 1279 k.

There are on this line fine possibilities for perfectly equipped aerodromes, assuring normal working of the line during the year. The line will be served by aeroplanes of the Kalinin type K-4, having a good speed and all technical appliances necessary for this kind of work. Preparations will be completed within the next two months so that the line may be expected to be opened early in January 1929.

Copies forwarded for information to

H.B.M. Consul General,  
American Consul General.  
Colonel G.H.R. Halland. O.B.E.  
Captain J.F. Shelley,  
Lieutenant Carlson.

H.R. 18/11/29  
J.F.S. 18/11/29.



Translation from the "Izvestia" of December

Sentence in the case of counterfeit Chervontzi in Shanghai. Strange leniency of the French Court.

Shanghai, November (by post). At the end of October the Mixed Court of the French Concession in Shanghai passed a sentence in the case of three Russian whites, who were charged with counterfeiting Soviet Chervontzi. News to the effect that an organization existed in Shanghai engaged in counterfeiting Chervontzi was received in the early Spring of 1928, but it could be expected that the whites, employed in the French Police, at the first attempt of starting a case would in time inform the offenders and these latter would succeed in transferring their concern to another place. In September, however, three of the accused were arrested and the printing press, types, numbering machines and counterfeited Chervontzi to the amount of 1,500 thousand dollars, were seized.

The French Mixed Court declined the application against the accused of Para 230 of the Chinese Criminal Code (falsification of lawful coins of a foreign government) and applied article 242 of the same code (falsification of money documents). On the strength of this article two of the accused were sentenced to imprisonment for two months and the third to one month's imprisonment, also the sentence in respect of one of the accused being conditional. The time served under remand was included for all the accused in the final sentence.

"White" newspapers were remarking at the time that the offenders were very pleased with the sentence and greeted the last part of it with a smile.

Not so very long ago France herself was faced with the existence of an organization abroad counterfeiting French bank notes. We remember how excited everybody in France was upon the discovery of the organization and with what energy the French Government insisted on the severe punishment being meted by the Hungarian Court against the accused. It would seem that having encountered an attempt at counterfeiting the official coins of U.S.S.R., ~~France~~ a country with which France is maintaining normal diplomatic relations - the French Court in Shanghai would treat the matter with equal severity. Instead of what the Court passed a laughable sentence, which was equal to dismissing the case. Evidently when the matter concerns Soviet Russia, obligations recognized generally and practice of international and criminal laws to be observed, cease to exist for the French Court.

The passing of a sentence of that nature when the guilt of the accused was beyond dispute cannot but cause surprise and protest on the part of the Soviet people. By this sentence and reasons for it (reference to political purpose governing the counterfeiting of Chervontzi as a redeeming feature in the circumstances), the French Court in Shanghai has proved that on becoming the weapon of political prejudices and blind hatred towards the Soviet regime, it disregards even its own dignity and the elementary foundations of bourgeois recognition of right.

Copy sent to: Col. Holland.

Capt. Shelley  
Ment. Carlson  
W. R. M. Council

Copies for authorities attached

16/1/29

RCW

H.R. 1529

Translation from the "Izvestia" of December 13, 1928.

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109199

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) Dec. 11, 1928.  
Vladivostok.

Long live Chinese Revolution.

To-day is the anniversary of the heroic uprising of proletarians in Canton. This event will never be forgotten by either the Chinese peasants and labourers or the proletariat of the world. The Canton uprising was suppressed after three days' duration. It could not resist the imperialist forces. The revolution is however still living. Soviet influence is spreading and more people are joining revolutionary ranks in the different provinces of China. Chinese revolution is guided by the communists and its triumph is not far. Long live the Revolution of China!

Three photographs in connection with the uprising in Canton are reproduced with the following inscriptions:-  
Defence of the Canton Commune - "Revolutionary demonstrations in the Red Canton. In those days labour detachments of defence were formed in the streets".  
Landing of British troops in Hongkong - "Here British imperialists centred forces to suppress revolutionary movement in China".  
Execution of participants in the Canton uprising - "Civilised gentlemen assist at the execution".  
Chiang-Kai-Shek - "Executioner of Chinese Revolution".

Communist parties of the whole world including that of Russia should now make serious preparations for the forthcoming revolutionary wave in China. "Defence of Chinese Revolution" should become the constant motto of the propaganda and agitation of the Communist Parties.

Meetings on the occasion of the Canton uprising anniversary.

Chinese Section attached to the District Committee of the Party will hold a meeting at the Ist of May Chinese Club on the occasion of the Canton uprising anniversary, at 8 p.m.

Chinese cargo coolies will hold a short meeting at tiffin interval on the Canton uprising.

The Chinese newspaper "Labourers' Way" contained several historical articles and information connected with the revolutionary happenings in Canton.

Vladivostok Council elections.

Chinese labourers elected a new deputy for the Council named Comrade Liu Shin-Mei and Comrade Liu Ziang-Chi is his candidate.

In a review of the situation in Chinese Provinces by a correspondent from Shanghai, the writer reports that in the North of China new school books have been distributed amongst pupils in different schools. In one of these there is the following question and answer:- "Why does foreign trade in China flourish to such an extent?" - "Because China has lost rights to tax foreign goods".

Chinese Press in Vladivostok advocates the necessity of a Chinese cinema for the labourers being opened in lieu of two dramatic plays theatres already in existence.

(Dec. 12, 1928).

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) Dec. 12, 1923.

"Onega Ho Mao Yin" (He is a very good man).

The collective of construction workers elected Comrade Hsu-Tzai as their delegate to the Council. He is also a construction worker. He arrived from China in 1915 and has experienced the Czarist regime. When the revolution occurred Comrade Hsu-Tzai joined Russian workers to fight for the Soviet. In 1918 he organized Chinese labourers in Leningrad and was delegated by the latter to the Leningrad Council of Labourers and Soldiers Deputies. He saw Lenin in the Smolny Institute. In 1924 Comrade Hsu-Tzai returned to Vladivostok and has been there since. He is known there by all the Chinese labourers who say he is a very good man.

"Red Banner"  
Dec. 12, 1923.

"Non-believers."

The Korean Section of the Union of Non-believers at the time of "Christmas" anti-religious campaign will participate in it together with the Russian organizations. In the Korean newspaper the "Vanguard" a series of articles will be published on the question of opposition to religion and new ideas. In the future the Korean section proposes to study Korean belief and denounce its teachings. There are in existence already 3 Korean nuclei and the 4th is being formed.

2/10. C. I.

Copies attached for the usual  
authorities.

H. Robertson 21. 16/29

W.H.  
16/1/29. H.C.

Copies to:

H. B. M. Consul  
American Consul General  
Lt. Col. Halland 16/1/29  
Capt. Shelley  
Lieut. Carlson

Translation from the 'Krasnoe Inamy' (Red Banner) No. 1. Q. 4499

Peasant uprising in Tibet and outside interference

In political respect Tibet is subject to the Dalai-Lama Government only in its South-Western part namely Lhasa. The rest of it such as Szechuan (South-East) Tsaidam and Kukuher or Tsinhai (North-East) and the whole of North-Western region are under China's administration and are governed by Tufans of different provinces - Szechuen, Kiangsu and Sinciang, which officially come under the power of Kuumintang.

The Nationalist Government of Nanking, being now engrossed in the idea of "centralization" of power and extension of its influence in the whole of China is, to all appearances, endeavouring to establish relations with the Dalai-Lama Government and offer the latter assistance in the suppression of the peasant uprising in Tibet. Kuumintang suppressing mass movements in China wishes to aid Lhasa, but practically Nanking is not in a position to assist the government of Tibet owing to large distances and small financial resources. Consequently all efforts of the Kuumintang may be regarded as a diplomatic move only with a view to exhibiting the prestige of its power before the world.

Lhasa is not at all inclined to submit to Kuumintang. Plans foreseeing that whilst they cannot do of much help in the suppression of peasant uprising, they may reduce the independence which is now enjoyed by the Dalai-Lama Government with respect to China.

Lhasa has not yet forgotten the struggle of many years' duration between it and China, the latter attempting to govern Tibet by sending military expeditions to conquer Tibetan territories.

England is showing great anxiety over the peasant movement in Tibet firstly because this movement is a "bad example" for the population in neighbourly India under British yoke. Therefore should the punitive detachments of Tibetan government succeed in pushing the rioters towards the border of India, the latter would have found themselves between two fires as the corner regiments of British Colonial troops in India would not stop, under the pretext of "protecting" their borders to fire at the rioters from their machine guns and tanks. On the other hand, however, British imperialists will probably try and make good use of the uprising in Tibet by increasing their influence in Lhasa, taking advantage of the difficulties experienced by the Dalai-Lama Government.

There is also a possibility of sending British expeditionary forces to Tibet to "re-establish" peace and good order in the regions affected by the uprisings, thereby extending British influence in Tibet, the beginning of which was in the eighties of last century.

Tibet has been for a long time the object of double attention namely of England and China, periodically supported by the Imperial Russia. Through a number of conventions and agreements with China and Russia, British imperialism has been endeavouring to take up a domineering commercial and political position in Tibet, which finally was reached to some considerable extent.

Peaceful relations exist between Afghanistan and Lhasa and from this quarter Tibet does not fear any plots. However the hopes of Tibet invariably turn towards the border of Soviet Russia. It is from here - the Soviet Turkistan - that Tibet, apart from expecting any plots, sees friendly spirit and a natural opposition to the covetous pressure by British imperialism.

IV. Privaloff

Tientsin, October 1923.

D. J. H.R. 1/28

MS 7/12/28

Copy to Amherst  
7/12

Handwritten notes in left margin, including names and dates.

"The Red Banner"  
Vladivostock, October 3, 1925.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C.I.D. REGISTRY  
No. I.O. 9199  
Date 3/11/28

The "bread crisis" which Vladivostock experienced last spring has not yet taught us how to combat it. At the present time, the situation is analogous : there is a sufficient quantity of flour and at the same time there exists the inability to organise its distribution among the population. The queues of people waiting for bread at the bakeries have again appeared in Vladivostock. The population is panic-stricken and has already begun to prepare rusks from bread as a stock against possible shortage.

At present the quantity of bread prepared daily by the bakeries is quite sufficient to meet the daily needs of the population. There is also a considerable improvement in the quality of the bread, though a difference still remains between the bread baked by the Cooperative and that prepared by private bakers, the latter producing bread of better quality. The hospitals are besieged with people suffering from acute stomach disorders and requesting a doctor's prescriptions for white flour. White flour is obtainable only by doctors prescriptions at a rate of 3 1/4 kilogrammes per head.-

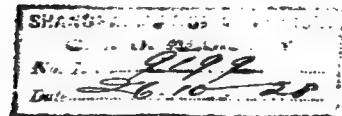
D. C. P. , D. C. I.

H. Robertson  
D.I. 2 1/8

W.H.

Copies to H.B.M. Council G.  
Col. Halland  
Capt. Sheller  
American Consul  
11/3/11

Copies taken  
authentic  
H.B.M.



"Krasnoe Znamia"

Vladivostock, September 27, 1928.

Rumours and gossip about the lack of flour for bakeries felt during the last few days in this town have absolutely no foundation.

The amount of flour supplied daily to the bakeries has not been reduced even by a single pood. As against 530 bags of flour of various brands which were formerly supplied to 61 bakeries existing in Vladivostock, 550 bags, making an increase of 20 bags, are now being delivered daily.

In spite of this however, a stoppage and also irregular distribution of bread have been reported from various parts of the town. For instance, the day before yesterday the longest queues of customers waiting for bread were seen in various sections of the town. The influx of customers was so great that only half a loaf could be supplied to each customer. In this manner we ~~supplied~~ satisfied 610 customers with 305 loaves of bread. But the stock of bread lasted for one hour only. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was no bread in the shops and many customers were with empty hands.--

W. C. I.

Five copies attached

Who 25 <sup>10</sup>/<sub>25</sub>

M.  
25:0:2 Copy taken  
Authorities  
25<sup>+</sup>28

Copy to:  
H. B. Conant.  
Lt. Col. L. H. B. Hallam,  
Capt. J. P. Shelley,  
Lt. Col. L. H. B. Hallam,  
American Conant

C. I. D.  
FILE No.

9197

SUBJECT:

*Quinn, John*  
*Quinn, John*  
*Quinn, John*

SENT TO

NAME

DATE

<i>113</i>	
<i>8/16</i>	

SECRET  
C. 10. 9. 19. 28  
No 10 9199  
3. 9. 28

## Nicholas Krylenko

### Chief Public Prosecutor Noted For 'Shakhty Trial' to Join Soviet-German Pamir Expedition

MOSCOW.—The irrepressible Nicholas Krylenko, chief public prosecutor for the Soviet government and for years now the dreaded Nemesis of counter-revolutionaries, is resting from the strenuous labours of the trial which he recently conducted against 50 Russian and three German coal-mining technicians by taking a leading role in an even more strenuous enterprise—the exploration of the mysterious Pamir regions.

Krylenko during the two months' course of the "Shakhty trial" became a familiar—and rather notorious—figure to the newspaper reading public of Germany. His official duties having obliged him to act vigorously against the three German subjects brought to trial by the police and judicial organs of the country, his figure naturally appeared in a harsh and unfavourable light in the German press.

By a curious turn of affairs, however, he is now linked in comradeship with a group of Germans in this Pamir undertaking. With them he must share the hardships, the dangers and the thrills which the Soviet-German Pamir-Darvas Expedition, recently started, is sure to encounter.

Krylenko's plans to take part in the expedition were formulated many months ago. He is a member of the Soviet Society of Alpinists and an enthusiastic explorer. Indeed, his primary talents are not merely intellectual; he is reputed to excel in sports of various types, particularly in horsemanship, and his first achievements for the Bolshevik revolution were in the military field.

#### Connected With 'Izvestia'

But while arranged for long before the Donets affair was thought about, Krylenko's participation in this joint German and Soviet adventure will nevertheless serve to soften the harsh picture of him in the public mind of Germany. He is acting as special correspondent on the expedition for the official government organ, "Izvestia," and the world will watch what promises to be a superb drama of daring and perseverance in large measure through his eyes.

The idea of investigating the almost unknown Pamir-Darvas section as an international co-operative effort originated several years ago, during the bi-centenary celebration of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The German meteorologist, Prof. Ficker, is credited with

having made the suggestion and has been active in the planning ever since, but was prevented from participating personally. In Germany the work was also encouraged by the the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research, and particularly by its president, Prof. Schmidt-Ott. Among the German scientists and experienced alpinists is Prof. Rickers, who explored the western part of the Pamir, in the Tadjik Mountains, in 1910.

The Russian side of the undertaking is headed by P. Gorbunov, of the Society of Alpinists. It includes Prof. N. L. Korschenevsky of the Central Asiatic University, one of the leading authorities on the Pamir; the meteorologist R. R. Zimmerman; Academician D. I. Stecherikov, a prominent geologist; J. I. Belyayev, an astronomer; and the zoologist A. N. Reichart.

#### Has Sporting Character

Primarily scientific in scope, the expedition also has a distinctly sporting character. The German and Soviet alpinists include men who are fervent explorers for exploration's sake. Krylenko is one of these. But all of them will have a function in the gathering of scientific data in the domains of general geography, geodesy, botany, anthropology, etc. A council of German and Soviet scholars has been chosen by the Academy of Sciences to study the materials which will be gathered by the expedition. The costs of the undertaking will be apportioned between the two countries in accordance with the number of people taking part.

The mountainous area of Pamir-Darvas—often referred to as "the roof of the world"—covering some 5,000 square kilometers will be the scene of the expedition's efforts. Previous attempts to penetrate this region have usually ended in failure, but the present more ambitious and better-organized enterprise promises to overcome the unusually baffling difficulties. One of the highest mountain ranges in the world, some of whose peaks reach a height of 7,500 meters above sea level and have never been ascended, is in this area. The region is inhabited by strange and almost unknown tribes. —(U.P.)

D. C. 1.

Information

Dr 3 28



IZVESTIA  
July 19, 1928.

PAMIR SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

**УТРАТА УЧАСТНИКОВ НАУЧНОЙ ПАМИРСКОЙ ЭКСПЕДИЦИИ.**

Во вторник, 17 июля, в 22 часа 10 м. Участники экспедиции проводили нач. Казанского вокзала выехали участники экспедиции тов. А. Н. Саллерский, ро-  
 [Image of a group of people in a train car]  
 Сопровождал хирург Россель, гг. Саллерский, Сиворцов-Стапанов, Горбунов, Розмирович, Крыленко, проф. Шмидт.  
 Научной советско-германской памир-ской экспедиции в составе гг. Н. Н. Гор-бунов, Н. У. Ефименко, Е. Ф. Розмиро-вич, О. Ю. Шмидт и хирурга Россель.  
 Доктор «Известий ЦИК», тов. Н. Н. Сиворцов-Стапанов и член редколлегии «Известий» тов. Н. М. Громов.

7R

Left Moscow on July 17. N.I. Corbunoff, N.W. Krylenko,  
E.F. Rosmirovitch, O.Y. Shmidt and surgeon Rossels.

Д. С. Д.

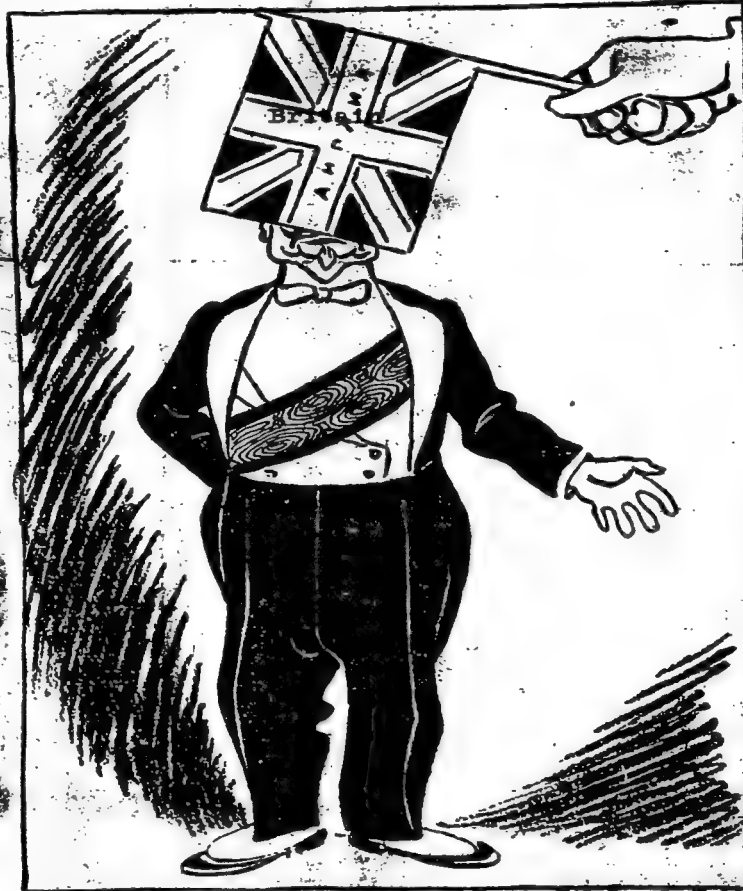
KE

21<sup>8</sup>/<sub>28</sub>



I z v i e s t i a  
Moscow, July 28, 1948.

Limited scope of vision.  
**Ограниченный кругозор.**



ЮГОСЛАВСКИЙ МИНИСТЕР МАРИНОВИЧ — Решительно не вижу возможности установить нормальные взаимоотношения с СССР!..

Emphatically I do not see any possibility of  
establishing normal relations with U.S.S.R. !  
(Yugo-Slav Foreign Minister Mr. Marinkovitch)

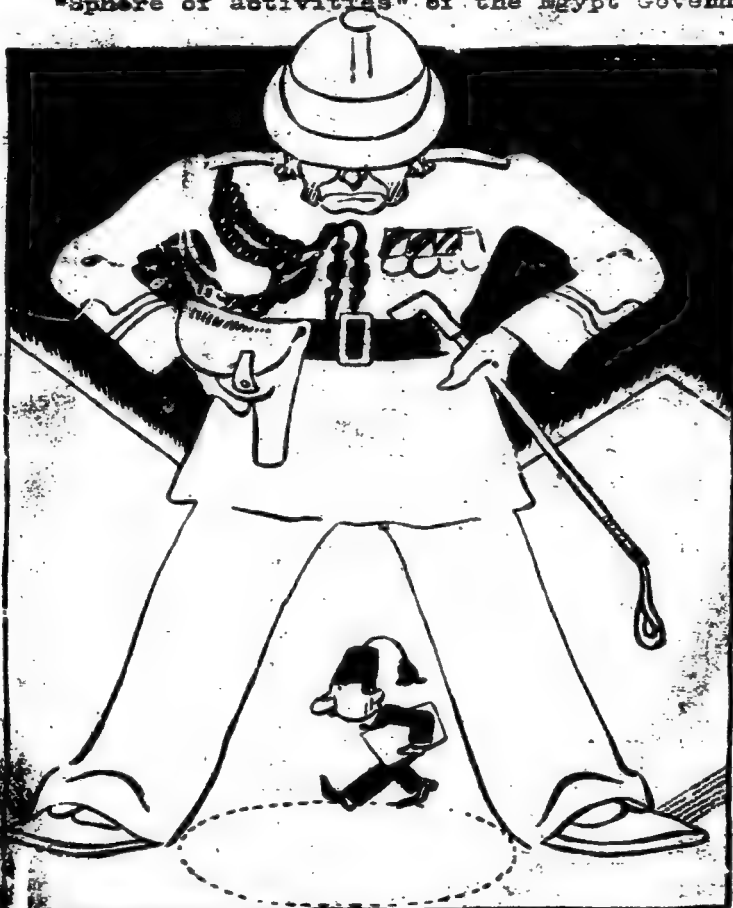
o. c. v.

28<sup>th</sup>

№ 10 9199  
Date May 8. 28

# „Круг деятельности“ египетского правительства.

"Sphere of activities" of the Egypt Government.



«ЕГИПТИЯНЕ МОГУТ УПРАВЛЯТЬ СОБОЙ, КАК ИМ ЗАБЛАГОРАССУДИТСЯ, ПО ТЕХ ПОР, ПОКА АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ИНТЕРЕСЫ В ЕГИПТЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНЫ».

(Заявление английского военного министра).

The Egyptians may selfgovern as much as they like,  
as long as British interests are safeguarded.  
(Statement by British War Minister).

D. C. J.

21<sup>8</sup>/<sub>28</sub>

*Handwritten signature or mark.*

*Handwritten mark.*

No. 10 9199  
Date 11/8/28

**"I z v i e s t i a"**

Moscow, July 8, 1928.

American newspaper correspondent on the Donetz trial.

William Chamberlain, correspondent of the American liberal newspaper "Monitor" (Christian Science) who attended the court ~~trial~~ until the last day of the trial, has arrived at Rostov-at-Don. Mr. Chamberlain intends to visit several of the mines in the Donetz district to study conditions of life of the miners on the spot.

In an interview given to press representatives, Mr. Chamberlain stated that a large section of the American press previously reported that the Donetz trial was staged on accusations invented by the Soviet administration. THE COURT, HOWEVER, HAS CLEARLY EXPOSED, THAT THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT OF THE ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS HAD REALLY BEEN IN EXISTENCE.

The plot was organised by former mine owners, who were in close relations with some foreign organisations. The sentences have proved that the Soviet Courts are capable of displaying sufficient humanity when possible.

Words and deeds.

In an article under the above headline, the Izvestia discusses the question of the alleged intention of the British Government to attack Russia and says: "The Arabian newspaper Habi-Uhl-Matin writes: The position of Iraq is such that in case of need one can deliver an attack against both Persia and Turkey, which in turn are the means that will assure the attack against Russia. Lord Curzon's scheme of the unification of Persia and Turkish Turkestan under British protection is also based upon the above intention to attack Russia. Through Kurdistan is the shortest route to attack Russia.

In India measures were taken to create an army of 300,000 men and the greatest attention is being paid to the creation of a strong air force. According to latest informations the Indian air forces will be supplied during this year with the newest type aeroplanes

"westland unity" and "howler mersly". The air force is being reinforced by two bombarding squadrons, after which the general number of air squadrons will be 4 bombarding and 4 scouting.

JR

D. C. J.

Information.

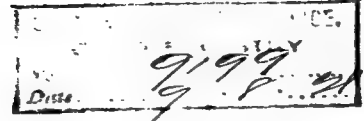
Robertson D.C. 10<sup>8</sup>/<sub>28</sub>.

Authorities 4/1/8

Copies to H. B. M. Boucayl  
Col. H. Allan  
Lieut. Goldsmith  
11/8/28

"Krasnoe Znamia"

Vladivostock, July 12, 1925.



To the Workers and Red Guards of the Far East.  
Letter from the Red Soldiers of Germany.

Class comrades of the struggle!  
More than 100.000 soldiers of the red revolutionary front in Germany who congregated from all parts of Germany on July 4th to participate in the All-German meeting in Berlin, send you their revolutionary greetings through the medium of the Unions Committee.

More than 400.000 Berlin workers, who join in this gathering, marched together with the Red Soldiers as also do the numerous millions of sympathising working and peasant population of Germany which latter consider the red soldiers as the revolutionary front of the proletarian homeland.

The soldiers of the revolutionary front in Germany have accomplished considerable work during the last few weeks. Our organisation was faced with three main problems:

- 1) The menace to our unions on the part of the former bourgeois-reactionary Government to dissolve the unions.
- 2) Mobilisation of all toiling workers in towns and villages to support the communist party during the recent elections.
- 3) The Fourth All-German reunion of Red-Soldiers held on 8th day after the elections, when all active workers, weary worn after the Reichstag election campaign, was organised for the purpose of demonstrating to the bourgeoisie and to reptile social democrats the formidable strength of the revolutionary red front.
- 4) The soldiers of the Red Front carried out these three campaigns with enthusiasm and also with great success. We are proud of having attained such excellent results ~~for~~ for the communist party during the recent elections. The soldiers of the red front do not think of respite. We will not rest on our laurels. On the contrary, at present we will show renewed energy and profit from the results of the elections by extending our influence and by further gaining the sympathy of the masses, which was shown to us during the all-German reunion.

We knew beforehand that the offensive started against us by Keidel, the former Fascist Minister, would not only be continued by the new coalition government, but even would be increased. The new German imperialism will result in the coalition government endeavouring to complicate relations between Germany and U.S.S.R. The Red Soldiers, conjointly with the Communist Party, will carry on the struggle for class interests of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and for U.S.S.R., against the world's reaction.

The wave of sympathy and solidarity displayed to soldiers of the Red German Front during the days when its military organisation was threatened with dissolution, has shown that in future they will also enjoy the confidence and support of the revolutionary proletariat of U.S.S.R. and the toilers of the capitalist countries throughout the world.

In spite of all the dangers and difficulties, we will move forward under the red banner with increased energy and a redoubled force to new battles against imperialist menaces, threatening the union of the U.S.S.R. and against Fascism towards the victory of the proletarian revolution.

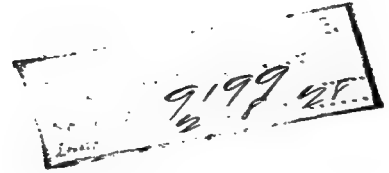
D. C. I.

Robertson  
D. I. 9th

Copies Forwarded  
Aug 9/25

Copies sent to H. J. M. Lounsbury  
Col. Halland  
Lieut. Goldsmith  
West

I z v i e s t i a  
Moscow, July 19, 1925.



Emission balance of the people's Commissar's of Finances.

*July 1st, 1928*

<u>A s s e t s.</u>		<u>T o t a l</u>		<u>L i a b i l i t i e s.</u>	
		Rbl.	k.		
Redemption of bank notes of previous emissions	32.776.344. 40			<del>Treasury notes</del>	
Exchange of bank notes and foreign currency	469.414.917. 38			Treasuty notes	512.225.725. -
Budget expenditure for the previous years	202.902.742. 43.			Silver coins	178.209.227. 65.
Budget expenditure in silver and copper co- ins during the current year	- -			Copper coins	9.567.598. 22.
				Bronze coins	5.088.153. 34.
Balance	705.094.004. 21.			Balance	705.094.004. 21.

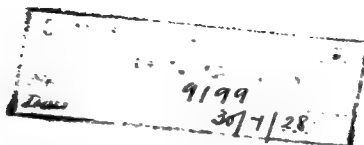
People's commissar of Finances  
(signed) N.Briukhanoff.

For the Director of the Exchange  
Department (signed) O.Kohan.

D. E. J.

*DR. 2 1/2 920720*  
*Author*  
*Copies to H. M. Bonnell*  
*Col. Halland*  
*Lt. Goldsmith*  
*Sp. Ad.*

I z v i e s t i a  
Moscow, July 3, 1928.



Return of the King of Afghan.

Cabul, 29/6/28 (Tass). Following the return of the King of Afghan a large number of representatives of Afghan tribes from independent districts are arriving in Cabul to participate in the forthcoming big firgo. Already over 1000 men have arrived including 300 from ~~W~~ Wasiristan. *Sirza*

In India ~~various~~ <sup>Dir</sup> armed fighting is in progress at present between the Swatt and ~~Dea~~ <sup>Dir</sup> tribes which has been provoked by Britishers with the purpose of weakening these tribes.

New graduates of the Soviet Red Military Academy.

A solemn ceremony was held yesterday in the Soviet Red Military Academy on the occasion of the admission ~~of the new graduates~~ into the Red Army of this year's graduates.

The new graduates represent the following social categories: 40,9 % workers, 25,5 % peasants and 31,5 % employees.

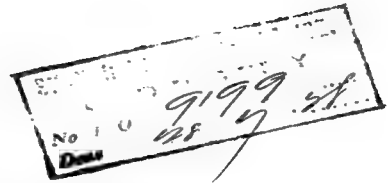
53% of the graduates of the eight issue of the Military Academy are members of the Russian Communist Party.

Comrade Unschlicht, in the name of Revolutionary Military Council, delivered an address in which he outlined the work which confronts the new graduates. He said: "We are living in a period of a very complicated international aggression and simultaneously we are <sup>ex</sup>pressing considerable difficulties in our own country. We are faced with the attack (in various forms) of international capital. We must give a clear and comprehensive reply to the question, why this attack is being intensified at present and why the activities of the bourgeois elements in our country are increasing.

It is not true that these activities are the result of our weakness. On the contrary, in it simply because we are becoming stronger that the off-  
ensive ~~launched~~ <sup>launched</sup> by international capital is increasing and simul-  
taneously the internal struggle by the bourgeois elements against our so-  
cialist ~~construction~~ <sup>construction</sup> work is becoming more pronounced."

*Handwritten notes in the left margin:*  
A. J. M. Soviet Journal 19/7/28  
25/6/28  
28/6/28

I z v l e s t i a .  
Moscow July 5, 1925.



Churchill's hypocritical statement in the House of Commons.

Replying to the question asked by Kenworthy in the House of Commons the Chncellor of Exchequer said: "The Government holds the opinion that it cannot interfere in the matter of oil markets".

Churchill's statement is absurd. British policy, for years past, has been determined, to a great degree, by problems connected with the oil question. The British Government openly prevents soviet oil from entering England, encourages the conclusion of agreements between oil concerns at the expense of British consumers, pursues a policy favourable to the interests of the big oil plunderers, but which are contrary to the interests of independent British commercial organisations and to the British consumers. All this Mr.Churchill calls "not interference in the question of oil markets".

Indian press on King Amannullah's voyage.

The Berlin correspondent of the Indian newspaper "Forward" devotes an article entitled "A rap to Britain" in connection with King Amannullah's visit to U.S.S.R.

"Moscow, writes the correspondent, met King Amannullah as a man who fearlessly and successfully dared to combat British imperialism. The struggle for independence in Afghanistan imparted the stimulus to the anti-imperialist national revolutionary movement in the oppressed countries of Asia. The Soviet Government made a present of the tractor of Soviet manufacture to the King Amannullah. The choice of the present is characteristic for the spirit of New Russia. In U.S.S.R. tractors were presented to King Amannullah, in Italy - an armoured car, in Germany and aeroplane, whereas a military agreement and loan on good terms were offered by Britain. Amannullah however did not run after such tempting proposals so Britain ~~tries~~ endeavoured to prevent him from going to USSR."

Pointing to the British military preparations along the Afghan frontier the correspondent declares: "India should ~~xxx~~ remember that the forthcoming war, which is much nearer than is generally believed, will decide the fate of India also".



Failure of British-French intrigues.

The "Hindustan Times", an organ of the Indian nationalists, has devoted several articles to King Amanullah's voyage and to Afghan's relations with other countries. The paper places considerable political importance of the historic voyage of King Amanullah and points out that both Britain and France made earnest attempts to gain the sympathy of the Afghan Ruler in order to instigate him against USSR. The newspaper says, inter alia: "The Anglo-French intrigues calculated to lure the Afghan King into a trap, met with failure. Incessant propaganda was conducted in both the British and French press in order to prevent the King from going to USSR".

They menaced Amanullah with fomenting revolts in Afghanistan, alluded to the preposterousness of his going to USSR, but Amanullah in spite of all these carried out the program of his voyage as previously arranged and became acquainted with the "dreadful" Soviets. In spite of all the flattery, the Afghan ruler decided to have nothing in common with Britain in military matters, administrative, financial or industrial reorganisation of Afghanistan. The "Hindustan Times" emphasizes the fact that the King has entrusted Turkish military experts with the military reorganisation of Afghanistan and discards that of European countries. Referring to existing foreign relations of Afghanistan the newspaper declares that USSR is a very dangerous competitor to Great Britain.-

*Robert*  
*21. 28<sup>th</sup>*  
Copies to Authorities for information

Sent to H. D. McMahon  
H. C. Hall  
H. Goldsmith  
N. 287

I z v i e s t i a  
Moscow, June 30, 1925.

Counterfeit Soviet Gervonetz notes.

Berlin, 25/6/25. Herr Briger, coroner of the Prussian Court, concluded his investigations into the matter of counterfeiting Soviet Bank notes, which will be the subject of a sensational political action in the near future. The preliminary investigations lasted 10 months. One can form an idea of the extent of the crime from the fact that 20 hundredweight of paper having water marks was to be used for the preparation of 200.000 bank notes of one Gervonetz denomination. The authorities have also confiscated a trunk containing 5 copper plates bearing the facsimile of the Gervonetz note which have been subjected to expert examination and found to have already been in use.

Abundant evidence was obtained at the preliminary investigation against a certain Vassily Sadstierashvily. He is an emigree from West Georgia. After the revolution he became secretary to a White-Guard adventurer named Avaloff-Bermont. In this capacity he joined the committee for the deliverance of Georgia from the Bolshevik yoke. Members of this committee are dispersed all over Europe and in Germany they maintain close connections with the right wing circles.

For the purpose of financing this committee a certain Karutitze made the proposal to counterfeit Gervonetz notes, which action would simultaneously injure the Soviet authority. Sadstierashvily, who was to become general manager of this business, has enlisted a large technical staff in Germany. He covered himself with a network of agents throughout the whole Europe from Madrid to Constantinople. Their chief duty was to deal in counterfeited Gervontzy notes. Some of these agents are still under examination. They include a Munich engineer called Bell, who was intimately connected with British circles. Considerable evidence was also obtained against a certain Doctor Weber from Munchen and against a councillor named Raketta. The counterfeit Gervonetz was produced in the printing office of a Frankfurt bookprinter named Bell.

Pamir expedition.

A society of excursionists is preparing an expedition into Pamir in the first part of July. The group intends to cross the unexplored region of the Balanda-Kinka river. These excursionists propose to join their work with that of the Russo-German expedition.-

Robertson 28<sup>th</sup> 28.

Copies to authorities

Ex 2877

Sent to H. H. M. Council of

H. Col. Hallam  
H. J. Goldsmith

28/7/28

*[Signature]*

No. 10 9199  
Date 28. 7. 26

I z v i e s t i a

June 16, 1926.

Translation of extracts on the situation in China.

Shanghai, (Tass). Poo Yi, the ex-Emperor of China, who fled from Tientsin, arrived in Dairen. "Shun Pao" reports that Russian White Guards "advised Poo Yi to take advantage of the situation and seize Manchuria and Mongolia". The paper reports that Poo Yi rejected the offer declaring that "he is very ~~glad~~ glad his life has been preserved since the downfall of the dynasty".

This information of "Shun Pao" must be compared with the article published by the "China Critic", which says: "The rather hastened departure of Poo Yi from Tientsin to Dairen is considered in Chinese circles as the first step towards the realisation by Japan of her design to make Poo Yi Emperor of Manchuria. ~~it~~ was supposed that after Chang Tso Lin's death (as a result of the bomb outrage) chaos would prevail in Manchuria and the ex-Emperor would declare, in a very diplomatic manner, such as only his Japanese teachers could inspire, his accession to the Throne. Japan, of course, would promise to remain neutral in the same manner as was with Korea. Bye and bye history, ~~with regard to~~ with regard to realisation of her designs in Manchuria, would repeat itself, to Japan's satisfaction".

The information regarding the arrival at Dairen of the Ex-Emperor Poo Yi and the Japanese plans connected there with are not devoid of interest in spite of the doubtful source of their origin. Poo Yi, - who is young and not over-intelligent, - is the last representative of the Manchurian dynasty. He was dethroned in 1911. By an agreement concluded at that time he and his Court continued to reside for several years after the revolution of 1911 in one of the most spacious Imperial palaces in Peking. During the winter of 1924-25 General Feng Yu Hsiang ousted these remnants of the dynasty. Poo Yi, aided by Japanese officers, took refuge in the Japanese Legation where he continued to live with his wives and entourage. The Japanese transferred him from this place to Tientsin where he lived in the Japanese concession under Japanese guard. This particular attention paid to him ~~by the Japanese~~ by the Japanese certainly suggests some political design.

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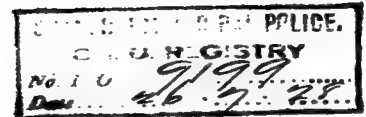


xx To-day will be demonstrated a bomb of exceedingly  
Great destructive power.

The above refers to the recent exposure in the House of  
Commons of soviet money sent to England for labour assistance.

W R. J. J. 5.1.

I z v i e s t i a  
Moscow, June 16, 1926.



Translation of extracts on the situation in China.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, in an interview with the Reuter representative, announced that the question of the transfer of the capital from Peking to Nanking had been definitely decided by the Nanking government.

This decision, if realised, will be one of no small political importance. The interests of foreign capital in the Yangtze valley are of no less importance than those in North China, yet Peking has its peculiar traditions which the Nanking Government must absolutely get rid of. The announcement of the transfer of the capital was met in the Peking foreign diplomatic circles negatively. Britain, however, may have the consolation that Nanking is near to Shanghai - this most important center of British influence in China. On the contrary the change of Peking to Nanking is decidedly contrary to the interests of Japan, whose position in Central China is weaker than in the North, near her Manchurian base, where Japanese influence has taken deep roots. In consequence of this the Japanese press in China has assumed a most negative attitude towards the transfer of the capital as also towards other similar measures of the Nanking Government namely the transfer of the General Post Office from Peking to Nanking etc.

*Anthony*  
*4/2/27*

*Copies to H. W. M. Leonard - Genl  
Lt. Col. Hallam  
Lieut. G. Goldsmith  
2/7 N.S.*



I z v i e s t i a July 24 1926

THE GREEK SACRIFICE.



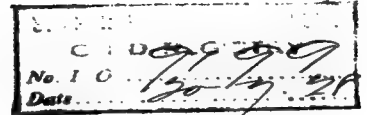
"...And the Lord said to Abraham: "Bring me the son of thy Isaac as sacrifice".

G. V.

20<sup>th</sup> Tr.

all

I z v i e s t i a  
Moscow, June 26, 1926.



Annual conscription for the red army.

The regular annual conscription for the Red Army begins within two months, when recruits born in 1906 will be drafted. This will be the fifth regular conscription drafted in accordance with the law of compulsory military service. Conscription which is carried out every year at fixed periods has now become an ordinary event in Soviet life. The success however of each draft depends chiefly on the preliminary preparations. The well-timed practice of granting exemptions to all members of the draft of the red army, particularly the reduction of agricultural taxes is a very important factor in assuring the success of military conscription. These exemptions are not only being granted to those already serving the colours but also to those who are liable to be called up for military service next autumn.

D. C. J.

Information

A. Robertson  
D.I.

Authentic  
6/20/27

Copies to:

H. B. M. Consul General  
Lt Col. Halland  
Lt J. Goldsmith

6/20/27

"I z v i e s t i a"  
Moscow, June 23, 1927.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 27 1927	
C. I. D. BUREAU	
No. 1. O.	9199
Date	7/7/27

Translation of extracts on the situation in China.

Cheap labour is one of the greatest resources in China.

Washington, 21/7/25 (Tass). The "Tass" correspondent had an interview with Mr. Wu Chao Chu, the unofficial representative of the Nanking Government at Washington. Answering the question as to what measures the Nanking Government deem it necessary to take for the amelioration of the situation of the Chinese workers who are inhumanly exploited by both foreign and Chinese capital, Wu Chao Chu replied: "The programme of the Kuomintang has provided for a number of social reforms aiming particularly at the amelioration of the situation of the toiling masses. I must add however, that Chinese cheap labour is one of the greatest resources of China and with it China has made it possible to compete with the newest machinery and implements of the Western countries. If the Chinese wish to survive in an economic sense, they should refrain from making sudden changes in wages and number of working hours".

412  
Mr. Wu is assuming an expectant attitude in Washington. The Nanking Government for the present is not interested so much in obtaining recognition from the U.S.A. as in assuring the support of Washington to the demands, presented by the Nanking Government to the Japanese with regard to Manchuria.

D. E. J.

17/7/27  
Authorized  
he  
17/7

Specimen sent to: H. B. Monson, Genl  
Colonel Halland  
Lt. Goldsmith  
7.7.27

"I z v i e s t i a"  
Moscow, June 17, 1928.

Shanghai, June 15, 1928 (Tass).

The Shanghai authorities sealed up premises occupied by the Union of Wharf workers at Pootung (Chinese section of the city). The secretary of the Union is arrested. The repressive measures are being explained by the alleged discovery of the "seditious literature" disseminated by the arrested communists of the Union.

The Shanghai Municipal Police arrested several Chinese students and Student women in whose premises a secret printing office and communistic literature are alleged to have been discovered.

D. C. J.

Don Lane

Intell See  
7. 4447

AP 16<sup>th</sup> 28.

he

Correct,  
1:0. refert  
of 15.6.28  
H.

Probably  
refers to raid  
on SS Hong Kong  
Dance 14.6.28.  
1:0. refert  
of 16.6.28  
H.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.  
CHINESE CLERK  
No. 1 6 919928  
Date 14/7/28

2461.

Translation from the "Shanghai Sarya" of July 13 continued.

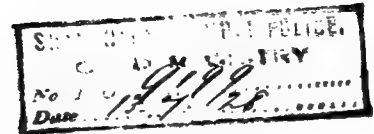
(Afternoon).

Russian.

Unification problem.

A correspondent of the "Shanghai Sarya" interviewed a person closely connected with the Russian Emigrants' Committee on the subject of unification and learnt that the Committee will have nothing further to add to the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Russian organizations representatives these on the whole having contained more offence against Mr. W. F. Grosse. Whilst accusing Mr. Grosse for desiring a non-political unification the meeting decided unanimously in favour of a governing body for the emigrants in Shanghai founded on principle of defense of Russian economic and judicial rights. The Committee of Mr. Grosse is accused of wanting to submit other organizations and at the same time the party in opposition insists on Mr. Grosse recognizing their leadership viz: the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch whilst there are other political groups in Shanghai not any less patriotic. There is no doubt that Mr. Grosse is an important connection for the emigrants if they wish to maintain unity and his resignation of position would only enhance disagreements in the community.

I z v i e s t i a  
Moscow, June 17 1925.



de

" I z v i e s t i a "

Moscow, June 20, 1925.

Harbin, June 15, 1925 (Tass).

Anti-soviet propaganda of the Japanese press.

During the last week the Japanese newspaper "Harbin Nichi Nichi" published several fallacious articles about the alleged preparations by the soviet government for military occupation of the Hulunbuir district of Mongolia adjoining the Chinese Eastern Railway zone.

This paper in its false reports mentioned following names: Aboltin, Soviet Consula General at Harbin, Lashevitch, Vice-president of Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway and Boriskin, Chairman of Board of Directors of the Dalbank, all of whom recently visited Arshan summer ressort and were victims in a motor car accident. The paper asserts that this trip was undertaken for the purpose of meeting General Feng Yu Hsiang's agents to whom they were to deliver three million dollars."

On June 16 the newspaper referred to published a lengthy article in which it said: " After the defeat of southerners and wrecking of Chang Tso Ling's train the situation in the Three Eastern Provinces became critical and movement of troops began in U.S.S.R. Red Russia planned the seizure of Hulunbuir by means of subordinating this district to the influence of Urga. The soviet members of the C.E.R. administration, recognizing the necessity of forming a base in this district to carry out the plot, selected the Arshan summer ressort for this purpose. Under the pretext of putting this summer ressort into order a huge sum of money was allotted by the C.E.R. This trip to the summer ressort was undertaken with the object of finding if the roads were sufficiently serviceable for military purposes."

Following up this campaign of falsehoods launched by the "Harbin Nichi Nichi" Comrade Aboltin, Soviet Consul General at Harbin, drew the attention of the Japanese Consul General at Harbin to the anti-soviet campaign which has been conducted for some time past by the Japanese press in Manchuria.

The Harbin soviet newspaper "Molva" in drawing attention to the false statements circulated by the Japanese press in Manchuria writes: " One can hardly admit that the newspaper of the Japanese colony at Harbin could dare come out unsupported and conduct a campaign against U.S.S.R. accusing it of making preparations for war with China. There is no doubt these accusations emanate from authoritative sources, who remain in the background. This campaign of lies is being carried out on elaborately devised plan and the degree of its intensity is being controlled. It is a sort of psychological smoke screen behind which the active wirepullers of Japan's aggressive policy in Manchuria are endeavouring to screen themselves and direct Chinese public opinion in a false deirection".

D. C. J.

*Robertson*  
R.I.

*Copies to authorities*  
*6/21/25*

*Copies to:*  
*H. A. B. Consule General*  
*Dr. Col. C. H. R. Halland O.R.B.*  
*Dr. F. Goldsmith*

Piers

2458.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
C. I. D. R. GENTRY	
No. 1. O. 9199	
Date 7/9/26	

The "Shanghai Mirror" of July 14th writes as follows:-

Russian.

Another meeting on unification.

Last Sunday the next regular General meeting of the representatives of Russian organizations in Shanghai was held at the premises of the Committee for Defense of Russian Rights and Interests. The meeting was presided over by Mr. W. L. Roman who read the report of the Commission on the resolutions declared by the Russian migrants' Committee. The report was unanimously approved and passed for publication in the local press. The report on the whole dealt in detail with the resolutions of the migrants' Committee and resulted in the following resolutions having been passed by the General meeting on Sunday:-

- 1) To approve the report as presented and to have it published by the local press.
- 2) To ignore the attitude adopted by the migrants' Committee in view of the small number of organizations supporting it and to continue the organization of unification.

Next letters from Gen. Sarvath were read: one was addressed to Mr. Ivanoff, Chairman of the Committee for Defense of Russian Rights and in it encouragement was given to the latter to carry on the work of unification whilst the other merely contained a few suggestions on unification by Gen. Sarvath. The General likewise wrote that in his opinion great success has already been achieved in the Far East as he has been recognized by the majority of the Russian migrants.

Plans made by the Commission on unification were brought before the attendance of Representatives and passed as follows:-

- 1) That it was desirable to have one organization uniting all Russian migrants in Shanghai for the protection of their economic and judicial rights and that such an organization be headed by a representative appointed by the chief representative of migrants in the Far East and assisted by members delegated by other organizations.
- 2) That in order that the appointment mentioned above be acceptable to all in view of the claims for that position presented by Mr. W. L. Roman the Russian Community should be asked to name their own candidate by means of voting in accordance with a well worked-out plan of procedure. The

The first resolution was proposed and adopted by all present whilst the final decision of the second was postponed to the next meeting in view of the late hour.

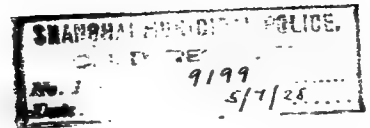
The "Shanghai New Times" of July 5th writes as follows:-

Soviet.

Transportation of Soviet troops to the Far East.

A correspondent from Manchuria writes that increased transportation of Soviet troops to the Far East has been noted. In addition to that large supplies etc. are also being transported.





"Izviestia".  
Moscow, June 6, 1928.

Commenting on the bomb outrage at Mukden and on the alleged participation in it by soviet agents, the "Izviestia" says: - We would abstain from commenting on this matter but are forced to refer to it owing to the publication of inaccurate information of a nature intended to be provocative alleging the participation of the USSR in this outrage. We refer to the "Topho" and "Reuter" reports asserting that the bombs were of "Soviet make" and that a "suspicious looking Russian" was killed on the spot". The absurdity of these insinuations is so manifest, that in the opinion of the "Izviestia" they do not deserve consideration. However, the fact that these reports emanate from Japanese sources and are credited to an official military person of the Japanese army, leads us to suspect that we are dealing with an unscrupulous piece of provocation on the part of some of the irresponsible elements among the Japanese reactionaries and Japanese soldiery.-

*Authorized*  
*9/5/77*

Copy sent to Lt Col. Halland  
Lt. Goldsmith  
H. B. M. Consul General } 5/7/28  
W.W.K.

No. 9199  
 Date 5/7/28

"Izviestia"

Moscow, June 3, 1928.

Translation of extract from correspondence sent by "TASS" correspondent from Shanghai, June 1, 1928.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, in an interview with the "TASS" correspondent said: "Deficiency in the activity of some members of the Kuomintang, to which Mr. Sokolsky has referred in the "North China Daily News", actually exists. The northern campaign together with the whole military period of activity of the Nationalist Government is nearing the end and the period of reconstruction of the State in accordance with ~~the~~ Sun Yat Sen's Three Principles is now approaching. Our chief aim is to revise our relations with foreign powers and to establish them on principle of equality. This cannot be achieved by forcing the issue. When the opportune time arrives we should reach an agreement with the U.S.S.R., because the two countries possessing many thousand of miles of frontier, cannot possibly maintain the attitude of persons "who do not speak one with other". However the U.S.S.R. Government will have to understand that we do not want any form of government that does not conform with our wishes and with conditions in China. Neither do we want to have any "political missionaries".

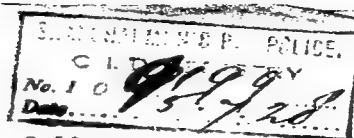
Answering the question submitted by the correspondent as to the meaning "when the opportune time arrives" Dr. C. T. Wang replied:- The opportune time will arrive after we have convinced ~~the Soviet Government~~ ourselves that the Soviet Government has abandoned its practice of sending "political missionaries" into China.

Foreign Consuls are manifesting great interest in the above policy.

A "Society of Russian Culture" has been organised in Nanking. At the inaugurative meeting addresses were delivered by Mr. Sueh Dou Bee, Minister of Interior, New Young Chien, President of the Kiangsi provincial Government, representative of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang etc.

Copy  
 Appointed Authenticities  
 6/5/28

Copy sent to Lt Col Halland  
 Lt Goldsmith  
 H. B. M. Consul General } 5/7/28  
 W.H.K.



The "Shanghai Surya" of July 4, writes as follows:-

Russian.

Tragedy on the Armoured Train.

According to information received from Chinese Headquarters in Tientsin, the crew of the armoured train "Rupen" murdered 5 Russian officers together with Colonel Shumakoff on June 25. This murder took place between the stations "Lu Tai" and "Tanku". The sixth officer while covering his retreat by shooting fell between two cars and was run over. The Russian soldiers of the armoured train (40 men) on learning of the murder of their officers who had been accommodated in another car, opened fire and under cover of same escaped. Their subsequent fate nor the names of the officers have not been learned so far.

Yesterday's Meeting of the

Unification Commission.

Last night in the premises of the Committee for the Defence of Russian Rights and Interests a second meeting was held by the Unification Commission, chosen at the General Meeting held on June 24.

The meeting was presided over by N. V. Fomin. The Declaration of the Emigrant Committee was discussed.

In their speeches the members of the Commission pointed out the inconsistency, which in their opinion was contained in the declarations of the Emigrant Committee passed on June 21st.

Some members protested against these declarations.

The Commission has drawn up an elaborate report with reference to the Declaration, which will be read at the next general meeting of Russian Organizations, to be held on Sunday, June 8.

Furthermore the Commission decided that the motives of the Emigrant Committee were non-convincing and that the work of unification should be carried on without delay.

The Commission intends to bring before the General Meeting a firm plan for future action.

The next meeting of the Commission will take place in the same place on Friday, July 6.

The place for the next General meeting which is to take place on Sunday, July 8, at 4 p.m. has not been decided upon so far.

The "Echo" of July 3rd writes as follows:

Soviet

Moscow Expects War.

U.S.S.R. is making elaborate preparations for war with the West.

Many are of the opinion that they will come out victorious in this struggle, because U.S.S.R. will play her enemies off against each other and with the aid of the Komintern working towards civil war in the various European countries will prevent a united front against herself.

However there are other Communists who openly declare that war will be the cause of internal catastrophe.

The "Shanghai Surya" of July 3rd writes as follows:-  
Russian.

**Unification Commission.**

The Commission elected at the meeting of Russian representatives of Public Organizations on June 24 held a discussion on June 29 as to ways and means of uniting Russians in Shanghai. It is proposed to hold another meeting of the Representatives on July 8 as the work undertaken is to be carried out openly and not only press men but the public may attend the meeting. The following organizations were represented previously:- The Committee for Defence of Russian Rights and Interests in Shanghai, the Union of ex Army and Navy Men including all its military groups, the Russian Benevolent Association, the Cossacks Union, the Society of Aid to Destitute Scholars of the French Municipal School, the High Monarchist Council in the Far East, the Shanghai Branch of Russian Patriotic Unification Abroad, Russian Migrant Society of Labouring Intellectuals, Monarchistic Society "For Holy Russia", the Committee of Monarchistic Organizations in the Far East, National Unification of Intellectual Members Abroad, Russian Monarchistic Unification "Faith, Czar and People", Russian employees of the Municipal Electricity Department Power Station. Other non official delegates present were:- Society collecting subscriptions for a Special Treasury (Grand Duke Nicholas The Far Eastern Cossack Group, Society of Mutual Medical Aid, The Union of St. George's Cavaliers, the Union of Manchurians, The Union of Russian Youth, Initiative Group for the Convening of the General Meeting, and finally a representative of the Union of Russian War Invalids. In order to give as much publicity as possible to the question of Russian unification the Commission is inviting Russians to co-operate by giving suggestions and those desiring information may obtain same by applying to the following:-  
 N. J. Fomin, Chairman of the Commission - Tel. 2114.  
 M. I. Affanassieff - 112 Szechuen Road, 1st floor, Room 21-22.  
 V. L. Ballog, 774 Avenue Joffre, Apt. 7 from 10 to 12 a.m. daily.  
 M. B. Biukikovich, 876 Avenue Joffre, 9 a.m. to 12 n. Tel. 2240.  
 M. B. Vedernikoff - 15 Rue Massenet, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.  
 V. V. Kholachkin - 112 Szechuen Road, 4 to 6 p.m.  
 G. F. Shunihin - 17 Ford Lane, cr. Pingliang Rd from 12 to 2 p.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.  
 I. N. Shendrikoff - 316 Route Vallon.  
 N. V. Scheikin - 443 Avenue Joffre from 7 to 8 p.m.

**Order for the arrest of N. D. Merkulooff.**

On Monday, June 25, the Chinese Judicial Authorities, Tientsin, have given orders for the arrest of N. D. Merkulooff, Chief Adviser to Marshal Chang Chun Chang. In addition instructions were given and carried out to search all concerns and residence of N. D. Merkulooff which resulted in the confiscation of documents found. Mr. Merkulooff in the meantime disappeared and it is believed that he left for Mukden via Dairen. A reward of 10,000 dollars is offered for information as to his whereabouts. Several serious complaints are lodged against him for misappropriating property and funds.

Press

Supplementary Translation.

The "Echo" of July 2nd writes as follows:-

Russian.

Declaration of the Russian migrants in Shanghai.

The meeting held by public organizations on Saturday was convened on the initiative of Mr. E. L. Metzler, Vice President of the Migrants' Committee and was attended by 43 delegates representing 25 Russian emigrant organizations. Mr. Metzler was presided over the meeting informed the attendance that this was being held with a view to acquainting the Russian emigrants of the decisions reached by the so called "public organizations" which declared themselves against the Migrants' ~~Committee~~ Committee and Mr. V. S. Grosse. After reading the decisions of the Migrants' Committee reached on June 21, the President invited expression of views by the attendance.

Gen. Lebedeff spoke in favour of supporting the opinion of the Migrants' Committee and of expressing trust in Mr. Grosse. He added that unification should first of all be outside politics and have in view the interests of to-day. If anyone wishes to exhibit activity with regard to Bolsheviks Avenue 50 is not the place, this should be done near the borders of Russia.

Mr. Lapojnikoff suggested a declaration explaining views concerning the existing state of affairs.

Mr. Bokareff, representing the Engineers' Corps, stated that the labouring class of emigrants was tired of the continuous strife in the Russian community. He said the fault lay with always the same group of people such as Bary, Ivanoff, Finassieff and others. He also advocated that the names of persons concerned in creating trouble amongst emigrants should be all published in the declaration, but this was opposed by Mr. Lapojnikoff, who said that the names of such persons were known to everyone.

Father Andreoff, representing Bishop Simon, was the next speaker. He said that a good foundation was laid when the Migrants' Committee was formed and that since then strong unification took place which was at the time blessed by the Bishop, who is pastor of 10,000 Russians in Shanghai. Those who choose to remain outside this unification are free to do so and no attention should be paid to the resolutions passed at the meeting held at the Officers' Club. Those are vain attempts by a few unworthy people whose sole idea is to destroy that which has been formed over a year ago. Now there is a movement to build a Russian church and this is another proof of the right way chosen by our group of people. The others are only a minority and we should not mind what they say or do."

The following declaration was then drawn up and unanimously passed by the meeting:-

"The resolutions published in the Press passed at the so called Unification Meeting of Russians in Shanghai misrepresent the position held by the Migrants' Committee and discredit the good name of the Migrants' Committee and its President, Mr. V. S. Grosse. The true facts of the situation are as follows:- Russian emigrants left Russia not of their own free will and it therefore natural that their thoughts should be bent on overthrowing the Bolsheviks and returning to their own country. However with the same purpose in view Russians are divided into several political parties. At the same time the position of the Bolsheviks does not indicate their early downfall and in the meantime Russians of whatever their political views are require protection of their rights and interests which could be easier attained by unification

News

Political differences whilst weakening the united anti-communist front, appear at the same time an obstacle to unification. The proposal by the Emigrants' Committee to divide the political and public unification movement was not meant as an expression of a passive attitude towards Communism. The Emigrants' Committee recognizes the necessity of active political struggle, but considers it should be conducted outside the sphere of emigrants who are battling with the difficulties of life, such as means of livelihood etc. Already for the past few years a certain group of people taking use of political motives and would be active struggle against Bolshevism, has been endeavouring by all means possible to stand at the head of Russian Community in Shanghai. The results so far are a misunderstanding with the Church, the attempts to "run down" the ex Imperial Consul General of Shanghai, the notorious "secret" memorandum and the noise about the unification as suggested by the Initiative Group. The attacks such as declaration of distrust in Mr. Grosse are only a repetition of the policy conducted by the above named group during recent years and Mr. Grosse being the obstacle to their ideas gets all the blame.

Concerning Mr. Grosse the Emigrants' Committee does not attach any significance to the loss of his title, but regards him in the light of confidence which placed in him by the Russian Imperial Government during many years and of which Russian emigrants have no moral right to deprive him as although ceasing to be a Consul General he still continues to defend Russian interests in most worthy manner in spite of all the insults launched upon him by his political opponents. The Emigrants' Committee and its organizations and persons are expressing full confidence in their Chairman and proclaim him as one whole-heartedly protecting Russian interests and giving all his knowledge, and experience for the benefit of maintaining good relations between Russians, foreigners and Chinese.

One need not be surprised that the Resolutions of the Meeting of the Opposing Party declared a distrust in Mr. Grosse for they did exactly the same thing in the notorious memorandum against a person of the Imperial Russian family. They distrust the Bishop, the ex-Consul General, Grand Duke - can anyone trust them after that?

The next serious obstacle to unification in Shanghai is in the number of mythical and non-important organizations. The real unification will be genuine only when organizations of professions will be considered such as those of engineers, doctors, merchants, etc.etc.,. A non-political unification of the above would form the authoritative centre able to decide the fates of the Russian Community in Shanghai. It was ideas of that kind that were expected to be brought forward by Mr. Chunin by the Emigrants' Committee, but when the former declared he had no fixed plan as to how the unification could be accomplished the refusal of the Emigrants' Committee to send his delegates to the meeting is to be considered reasonable. The Emigrants' Committee does not oblige anyone to anything and is of the opinion that unification can be voluntary only. The proposals laid out by the Committee meant to show that already now it is existing as a non-political uniting centre which could be extended by the joining of other organizations and then a reform in the administration of Russian affairs could be carried out.

Referring to the question of unification under Gen. Horvath, the Emigrants' Committee fully entertains the idea and is prepared to support Gen. Horvath as the representative and protector of Russian economic and judicial rights before the Central Chinese Government without any political affiliation to a certain party or parties.

Press

The Emigrants' Committee notes with great satisfaction that the large circles of Russians are in favour of cessation of the disagreements in the Community and believes that good foundation will help to find ways and means for a strong unification.

This declaration to be forwarded in copies to the President of the Ambassadors in Paris, to Gen. A.L. Hervath in Peking and to all Russian newspapers in Shanghai:-

Signed by:- G. Metzler, Friend M. Andreeff (Representative of the Spiritual Head of the Church), A. A. Buligin (rep. the Society "Domosch"), M.M. Gubanoff (rep. the Union of Manchurians), L.L. Heilmann, Dr. D.I. Kuzakoff (rep. the Orthodox Fraternity) N. V. Kolesnikov, D. A. Lebedeff, H.A. Kulikoff, M.V. Mikhailoff, P.P. Ogloblin, M.V. Snopoff, G.M. Sapozhnikoff, A.A. Usakovsky (rep. the Society "Domosch"), V. A. Trepkin and A.I. Yakovlev - Members of the Committee.

Signed by Representatives of organizations and Groups as follows:-

A. I. Zenkevitch (rep. Orthodox Fraternity) D. Bochkareff (rep. the Commercial School), Dr. P.I. Alexeenko (rep. Russian Hospital), P.I. Lebedeff and S. K. Burnistroff (rep. the Union of Russian Merchants and employees), A.O. Oshurin de Chalust (rep. the Educational Society), P. Filshin and A. Orloff (rep. the Unification of Cossacks of Eastern Siberia and the Far East), M.N. Skriposhnikoff and Baikaloff (rep. The Group of Yenissei Cossacks), P. R. Vertoprahoff (rep. the Union of ex Habarovsk Cadets), A. B. Golubeff and S.P. Pushkin (rep. the Students' Union), I. Akberdin and Sh. Bayazitoff (rep. The Mussulman Society), I.M. Smolin and V.V. Koroshiloff (rep. The Army and Fleet Military Science Society), R. Litvintseff (rep. the Union of Manchurians), M. Perniakoff-Meligin (rep. The Union of St. Michael), V.P. Blokhin and A. Burnasheff (rep. The Society of Artists Abroad), G.R. Shtralman and I. D. Nozadze (rep. The Union of Russian War Invalids), M.K. Serejnikoff and M.M. Smirnov (rep. Russian Labour Corps attached to the British Troops), A. M. Tokareff and A.A. Bochkareff (rep. the Engineering Corps attached to the British Troops), A. A. Orloff (rep. The Surveyors' Corps attached to the Artillery Stores of British Troops), G. S. Taniiloff and P. K. Kosminsky (rep. Russian workers of the Municipal Electric Power Station), V.J. Romanovsky (rep. Uralo-Siberian Labour Society) and Engineer Solovieff.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.	
C. I. D. REGISTRY	
No. I. O. <i>1199</i>	Case No. <i>28</i>
Date <i>July 4, 1928</i>	

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

*July 4, 1928*

D. C. I.

The attached translation is from the recently received "Red Banner", there apparently being some irregularity in postal delivery possibly owing to disturbed conditions at Tientsin.

*Rdy.*

*H. Robertson D.I.*

*Copies to authorities please*

*Copies to Col. Halland*

*Lieut. Goldsmith*

*A. B. M. Consul-General*

*JS*

*4/7/28*

*4/7/28*



**"Krasnoe Znamia"**  
(Red Banner)  
Vladivostok, May 17, 1925.

**Defeat in a victory.**

It is a fact of world-wide knowledge that at the entrance to the Shanghai Parks there are regulations governing the use of the public recreation places, one paragraph of which says: "Entrance prohibited to Chinese and dogs". The regulation adorns this place long ago: from the moment when Shanghai passed over to the foreign imperialists. And almost at the same time the Chinese more or less were protesting against this placing Chinese at the level with dogs. Even in Shanghai, this stronghold of imperialist power at the East, where the enslaver's will is imposed by an armed merciless force, even here such a sign-board seemed to be misplaced and out of date.

Shanghai is inhabited principally by the Chinese. <sup>70/</sup>30.000 foreigners there are about two million Chinese. The largest part of the municipal taxes are paid by the Chinese, by whose capital has been created the present beautiful city. At their expense the city lives to-day. The foreigners are immensely afraid not only of the Chinese mob, but of Chinese in general and outside business dealings they have no connections with them at all. The foreign residents are isolated from the native population by warships, aeroplanes and troops. And in their everyday dealings with the Chinese they are given to understand and to feel that they are an "inferiour race" which has not yet secured the blessings of culture and civilisation. Chinese are not admitted into foreign clubs public baths, Chinese children are being taught separately from the whites. Sick Chinese are being treated in special hospitals. All municipal affairs are decided upon by the Municipal Council elected exclusively by foreigners and not one Chinese can be admitted there. Naturally all municipal offices, as well as orders and works, are being given to foreigners. It is only natural that the Municipal Council pays very little attention to the needs of the Chinese population. Numerous sumptuous hospitals were erected for the benefit of the 30.000 foreigners, while the Chinese population, deteriorated from various sorts of sickness for want of the necessary medical assistance, is left to the mercy of sorcerers, enchanterers and conjurers. For the benefit of a small number of foreign children there have been erected spacious school-palaces, while millions of Chinese children remain ignorant, savage, incultured. The police, in the first instance, serves the interests of the foreigners, leaving the Chinese population ~~the~~ to the terrorism of bands of robbers and burglars, whose ranks are increasing immensely in number. Probably there is not a single city in the whole world which could surpass Shanghai by a number and variety of crimes and probably there is not one city, where the criminal elements lead such an easy and plentiful life as in Shanghai.

The struggle for equality has been going on from long time. It has acquired an especially intensive character after the well known shooting of peaceful students demonstrating on Nanking Road in Shanghai on May 30, 1925. The boycott declared by the Chinese paralysed the whole domestic, social, commercial and industrial life. The foreigners very soon understood that the Chinese, deprived though they have been of all rights, not enjoining any privileges, paying all taxes and suffering all sorts of humiliation, are practically masters of the city holding its life in their hands.

The foreigners, not accustomed to work, dreadfully frightened, dumbfounded by the redoubtable and unanimous cry of indignation of the Chinese population, trembling for their life and property, quickly

began to make concessions and proposed to give Chinese three seats at the S.M.C. However the Chinese rejected with indignation this offer, insisting on representation proportional to population and amount of taxes paid. Simultaneously they put forward demands that the parks and other places of public recreation should be thrown open to Chinese, equalisation of their rights with those of foreigners etc.

The events that followed up, the victorious march of the southern troops from south to the north, the rise of the nationalist and revolutionary movement, - all these facts have removed demands of the Chinese community in Shanghai on the second ground. The whole problem was shifted into another sphere, especially after the concession of Hankow had been raised and the famous "Chen - O'Malley" agreement had been signed, according to which Great Britain "gave back" the concessions in Hankow to China. The problem faced now by foreigners was not to granting to Chinese such and such rights, not to throwing open for them the public parks, not to proportional representation, but to returning to China all settlements and concessions, the cancellation of treaties, the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The seizure of the British concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang, the occupation by nationalist troops of Nanking and Shanghai, these events of the last year created a panic among the foreign colony and enhardened the Chinese to a new struggle. Shanghai residents raised a wail, demanding that their governments should intervene, the bribed scribblers filled columns of the yellow capitalistic press with idle stories about mass violence and tortures committed with regard to foreigners, and in unison they demanded the despatch of troops, warships and destroyers. The municipal council, the various foreign organisations, the Chambers of Commerce, societies and clubs passed dozens of resolutions about the impending danger, about the devastations created by the southern troops. Martial law was proclaimed, streets were barred, trenches and armoured cars appeared at the corners, the city was entangled with barbed wire and troops of all the "Great" powers were patrolling the city.

In spite of this, however, the Chinese for some time more continued to struggle. Chiang Kai Shek's coup d'etat to national aspirations and to the struggle for independence was a more severe blow than all foreign warships and aeroplanes put together could have done. Instead of the broad slogans of struggle against imperialism, foreign oppression, unequal treaties, restoration of concessions, the Kuomintang put forward the slogan of a struggle for a reduction of the municipal taxes.

The fact is that the S.M.C. backed by 40.000 strong army of well armed and perfectly supplied soldiers, has increased the municipal taxes without, of course, asking consent from the Chinese ratepayers, to cover expenses incurred by the war situation and the ~~presence~~ presence of the large number of troops. Chinese ratepayers have started an extensive movement against the taxes. During the campaign which followed all old-timed offences deeply hidden in the Chinese soul have been called to mind. In proclamations, at the meetings much has been said about the "glorious" inscription "entrance prohibited to Chinese and dogs", about violence, savagery and roughness of the foreign soldiers who were supposed to come for the defence of "law and order", about the absence of Chinese representatives at the S.M.C. etc. But Chiang Kai Shek's betrayal cut off the wings of this movement.

Foreign residents and the S.M.C., supported, on the one side, by the Consuls and armed forces of the imperialistic powers, and, on the other, by the Kuomintang, who went over to the reactionaries, put up the challenge. A war ensued which lasted more than three months.

months and ended in a Chinese defeat. The authorities did not hesitate in choosing means. Chinese banks and enterprises were left without police protection; Chinese dealers in quick spoiling goods were closed; at night time passengers were expelled from Chinese hotels; the supply of water was cut off from Chinese houses; printing offices of Chinese newspapers were deprived of electricity. The Chinese for a long time and in vain waited for help from the Kuomintang and the Nanking government. By this time the Kuomintang was breaking off last threads which tied them with the revolutionary traditions and enticed frolic with imperialists. The Kuomintang leaders began to fear every mass movement and revolutionary forward movement. More than everything else they feared joining the movement by the Shanghai workers. That is why both the government and the Kuomintang tried by all means to frustrate the progress of the movement and when, despite their efforts, it began to develop they prohibited it. Chinese have suffered the severest defeat. The taxes were paid, the demands forgotten, as for the Municipal Council they confined themselves with promising to consider, in the future, the question of the Chinese participation in the government of the city.

More than half a year has elapsed. The Chinese nationalists have stepped out on the road of reaction and terrorism and in this field they have broken all records and over-reached their teachers. Friendly relations have been established between the Kuomintang and imperialists, each side seeking for an opportunity to prove its friendship and good dispositions. For this purpose mutual concessions were made in order to consolidate the reign of foreigners in China, who at present are consenting to share with the Chinese the authority power and revenue and conjointly to oppress and exploit Chinese people.

And as soon as the Kuomintang had changed its stakes, the imperialists have adopted new tactics. From now on they are endeavouring to cultivate friendship with the Chinese bourgeoisie and intelligentsia, to share with them the authority. Imperialists realize that it would be more profitable to deal with China divided and devoured by class struggle rather than to contribute, by a provocative attitude towards the unification of China.

A few months ago at the initiative of the municipal council, directed by British policy in Shanghai, negotiations began with the Chinese Chambers of Commerce. They resulted in a decision to introduce Chinese into the municipal government by giving them three places at the S.M.C. and six at various committees and to throw open the parks and other places of public recreation. The Chinese bourgeoisie left out their former demands and ~~max~~ accepted this sop.

Some time ago the annual ratepayers meeting was held by which these negotiations should have been approved before being put into force. The meeting was preceded by a furious controversy in the columns of the local press. The residents, from various points of view, argued on the impossibility of admitting Chinese into the public parks. "If they need them, let the M. Council make special parks for Chinese". With great passion British residents argued that, if the parks are open to Chinese, Shanghai morals will suffer, foreigners will be infected with various contagious diseases, women will be faced with insults by unrestrained Chinese gallants, the alleys and roads will be besmirched and music profaned. In short life would become impossible for a foreigner.

Nevertheless these tears were shed in vain. The word had gone from above to make concessions to Chinese, to prove the "sincerity" of the new course of British policy". The municipal authorities, the British Consulate and the militant organ of the British imperialism the "North China Daily News", all fought for Chinese admission into the parks. Their reasoning was very primitive. The Chinese, they said,

for some time past have been behaving themselves well and in any case better than it could have been expected from the Kuomintang. For this they must be rewarded. Better to give them this concession rather than wait until they fight out this right. Besides, it is necessary to remove all those trifling things of every day life which irritate Chinese calling to their mind their inferiority. At the meeting the question was decided ~~xxx~~ in the affirmative.

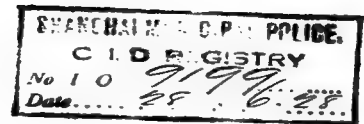
At present the Chinese are permitted to use the public parks which are situated on Chinese soil, created by the sweat and labour of Chinese peoples and seized by imperialists. An inscription which has now become historic, "Entrance to Chinese and dogs prohibited" will, probably be also removed. Chinese representatives will sit together with the white usurpers and decide on municipal affairs.

It would seem, at a first glance, that the Chinese have scored a victory and that the imperialists have made big concessions. However this is not the case. We shall not deal with the reservations of three seats for Chinese at the Municipal Council and six at the committees - it is far away from the demand for proportional representation, or that at the last moment the ratepayers together with the Chinese bourgeoisie have limited admission into the parks only to those who are "decently dressed" and who can pay an entrance fee, all they are trifles. Far more important is the fact that after the sop thrown by the imperialists and so greedily taken up by the Chinese bourgeoisie and the Kuomintang, all talk about the struggle for the restoration of the Shanghai concession, abolition of extraterritoriality, have been stopped. The Chinese bourgeoisie has already understood it and timidly begins to express in the press its hope that ~~the~~ "the nationalist government will not abandon the struggle ~~xxxxxxx~~ against the foreign oppressors and would carry on the fight, certainly not with the communistic methods, but by diplomatic channels". But these are rare voices. In a mass Chinese bourgeoisie and the Kuomintang are very satisfied with the results of 65 years struggle for Chinese equality in Shanghai.

Every day the Kuomintang are going astray from their original slogans, are surrendering one position after another, and together with the imperialists they are intensifying class divisions and class struggle. The Chinese proletariat, especially the Shanghai one, under the severe blows delivered by its own oppressors and the not less severe blows from the foreign exploiters, are learning the idea that they have nothing in common with the bourgeoisie, the struggle with which will continue to the last drop of blood.-

"Krasnoe Znamia"  
(Red Banner)

Vladivostok, June 19, 1925.



Meaning of the victory of Kuomintang.

The question who will win the war in China, the Ankuochun of the Kuomintang, has at last been solved. Yen Hsi Shan's troops, as the latest telegrams report, have occupied Peking. The Northern Expedition is therefore approaching its end. It is true there remains yet the Manchurian question, but according to latest advices this question also will be settled in the course of the few next days.

The Kuomintang Generals explain the situation in Manchuria as follows: The Fengtien army surrenders, therefore there is nobody to be pursued, besides it is not safe to show one's nose into it as nobody knows how it may be looked upon by some countries, so there would be no end of troubles. Therefore a simple solution of this problem presents itself to the Kuomintang leaders: Chang Tso Ling (who is already dead or dying) is removed from political life and his successor must be a partisan of the "Three Principles", the Kuomintang flag will be hoisted everywhere in Manchuria.

And that is all !

Such an issue is not a casual one. It is intimately connected with the future course to be followed by the southern Government and shows what this course will be like. The principle of federalism has triumphed. China under the Kuomintang flag absolutely will not differ from the China prior to the northern expedition. There will reign in each province, as before, a General pursuing a policy of his own, his ambition, his aspirations to extend his rule over the whole of China. These independent rulers will, as before, unite themselves in a militarist group and will continue to fight one another, each claiming the right to dominant role in China.

All this is quite clear and natural. Long before the southerners occupied Peking, there was a story in circulation full of meaning: A prominent political leader was once asked : "What will happen if the southerners are defeated and fail to occupy Peking" ? - "Chaos will prevail" was the reply. "And what will happen if they take Peking" ? - "Chaos will prevail also".

True ! In either case chaos is unavoidable - as unavoidable as civil wars among Generals and separate militarist groups. So it may be taken as definitely established fact that all present talk among the Kuomintang leaders, who have betrayed Sun Yat Sen's will, about the Chinese revolution, the unification of China, the struggle against foreigners and such-like good things is an impudent lie and deceit. As we see it, the unification of China is out of question. As for the Kuomintang Generals, they are being openly taxed as the loyal creatures of such a one or the other of the foreign powers.

A similar fate has befallen the other slogans of the northern expedition, especially the social slogans. To the question, what has been gained by the Chinese toiling masses through Chang Tso Ling's expulsion from Peking and the establishment of the Kuomintang authority, there can be only one answer - absolutely nothing !

The Kuomintang at the present time is an unveiled counter-revolutionary force. Their aspirations are absolutely clear: unmerciful suppression of peasants, a decisive struggle against revolutionary tendencies in the country and against the labour movement: a rope or a bullet to a communist.

The substitution of the old authority by a new one will bring about nothing new. White terrorism will continue, the counter-revolutionary tendencies of the leaders will subsist. However it may be, the destruction of Chang Tso Ling as a reactionary force will bring to the Chinese revolution substantial help, it is the commence of a process to increase the revolutionary forces, it will begin a gradual extension of its influence from south to north.

Probability is not at all excluded that the forces disengaged

now at the northern front will be sent to the south into Hunan and Hupeh for the suppression of the revolutionary movement. However in this case we must not lose sight of the possibilities arising from the Kuomintang victory.

Despite the previous results of the northern expedition which was started under the revolutionary slogans, despite the betrayal of the Kuomintang leaders, execution or suppression, the Chinese revolution is still alive.--

*Copies to Mr. C. A. Smith  
Col. Halland  
Lt. Goldsmith 28/6 ab.*

SHANGHAI M. C. P. POLICE.	
C. I. D. REGISTRY	
No. 1 0	9198-28
Date	13-6-28

" Krasnoe Znamia "

(Red Banner)

Vladivostock, May 30, 1925.

The Chinese "9 of January" .

On May 30, 1925, a painful drama was enacted in the main street of Shanghai (Nanking Road) the participants in which were, on the one side, workers and students who had risen against the slave-like conditions of labour, against ~~against~~ the daily increasing insolent oppression on the part of all kinds of militarists, and on the other side, the dogs of British imperialism - the British police.

The unarmed demonstration, after a peremptory refusal to obey the order to disperse, was fired upon by the British Police. 6 men were killed on the spot, several wounded and 120 were arrested.

The date of May 30 in Shanghai was preceeded by a number of events, testifying to the increase in the anti-imperialistic movement throughout China, the development of the strike movement which culminated in the seizure of the factories and mills by the workers (May 25 at Tsingtao), the revolutionary ferment ~~xxxxxx~~ among the peasant masses.

It was evident that the shooting of the peaceful demonstrators in Shanghai could not decide the issue of the struggle desired by the imperialists, because the events of May 30 had definitely turned this national-liberation movement into a real revolutionary class struggle.

The blood of those who perished on Nanking Road did not bring confusion into the ranks of the fighting proletariat of Shanghai, on the contrary it soldered the working masses who in a few days had organised a huge General strike involving about 300.000 men.

On May 30 the working class, holding the banner of class struggle, replaced the national-liberation movement. The international plunderers, masters of the political situation in China, thus came face to face with their class enemy in one of the brightest and most congested streets of Shanghai. The political barometer showed clearly to the



foreigner, who was busy with plundering, the indications of a strike movement and the organisation of revolutionary Trade Unions. The ranks of the new fighters were clear, the general liberation slogans~~xxx~~ were removed to the background and on the banners of the proletariat who had risen in revolt were traced out, with the blood of the Shanghai victims, the slogans: "Down with imperialists" and "Death to capitalists".

The Shanghai workers in participating in the nationalist-liberation movement, put forward, in addition to the demands in the retrocession of the concessions, the abolition of extraterritoriality and the withdrawal of privileges to foreigners, demands to the recognition of Trade Unions, increase in wages, betterment of the general conditions of labour and the abolition of corporal punishment.

Faced with these demands the Chinese bourgeoisie, who had formerly supported the nationalist movement (in the merchants and banks strike etc.), gave up playing at revolution and entered into an agreement with imperialists, to whom they were bound by strong ties of plunder.

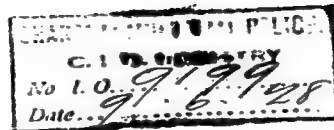
With the departure of the big bourgeois class, the role of the labour class became more clearly outlined as a leader and organiser of the national-liberation movement in which the classes of the petty bourgeoisie and intelligentsia were still mixed up under the Kuomintang banner.

It was the name of Chiang Kai Shek, the treachery of Kuomintang, the flood of blood shed by the best elements of the revolution - numerous members of the Chinese communist party - that finally contributed towards the accomplishment of a decisive separation of the class forces the main outline of which had already been drawn up Shanghai on May 30 1925.

The only companion of the Chinese proletariat - the Chinese peasant - in the battles ~~with~~ militarists, landowners and imperialists, has acquired some idea of the revolutionary Truth, which has given him a clear cut image of his real class enemy in the shape of the gentry, the usurers, the landowners.

Shanghai, 27, (Tass). An anti-Japanese Labour Committee has been organised. It has started conducting anti-Japanese propaganda on a large scale. The Shanghai Commissioner of the Nanking Foreign Ministry has lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Consul against the unceasing Japanese military demonstrations outside the foreign settlement.-

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"I z v i e s t i a".  
Moscow, May 13, 1928.

Amannulah-Khan's visit to England.

The Royal trip of the Faghan King Amannulah has aroused keen interest in social and political circles throughout the world.

The strategical peculiarity of the geographical position of this country in the past has been more than once a topic of discussion at the moment when the question of intervention in U.S.S.R. and the possibility of utilising for this purpose its south-eastern frontier. Long before King Amannulan's voyage the world press, commenting on a war which the U.S.S.R., it is supposed, will have with the prospective opponents, has discussed the chances of both sides from the standpoint of the possibility of either side considering Afghanistan as an ally.

It was therefore a matter of course that in the long list, drawn up by the King of Afghanistan, of the countries which he had to pay a visit, Britain and U.S.S.R. held the top place. The people of Afghanistan in the past had an opportunity to demonstrate how successfully they could defend their political independence. The British official and semi-official press might well try to make the "public opinion" believe that the independence of Afghanistan is nothing but a result of the humanity displayed by the British Empire towards the Afghan people, but it is an open secret that the position which Afghanistan occupies now has been attained only by force of arms. Even such a servant of the British Imperialist policy in the Far East as the newspaper "Near East" was obliged to admit that the "success of the national liberation movement in Afghanistan was due to a political situation created in the territory of the former Tzarist Russia". As regards the other factors which have largely contributed towards the independence of Afghanistan, they are well known. The victorious war of the Afghan people

against Indian hirelings of the British imperialism, which ended in the British-Afghan Treaty of 1921, has conclusively demonstrated to the British Government the futility of any attempt to turn Afghan territory into a "passage" for the troops of the British Empire to pass through.

Taken conjointly with this the friendly visit paid by King Amannullah to Britain and his almost round the world trip including the visit to the U.S.S.R. is of a special interest.

The British press, which for a long period has been engaged in \* impressing upon the minds of the readers that Afghanistan is merely an object of armed colonisation, is now confronted with a difficult problem. The British newspapers have to prepare "public opinion" by arguing it <sup>N</sup>to believing the immensely important military, political and economic consequences of this visit. The main difficulty in the situation was that the head of the Afghan state had to appear in England not as a humble vassal but as an equal sovereign, whose decisions may greatly embarrass Britain's anti-soviet policy in the Middle East.

Shortly before the arrival of the King of Afghan in London, a conference to discuss Indian and Afghanistan matters was held in a fashionable club the <sup>last</sup> ~~Club~~ India Association". This conference which gives a perfectly true reflection of the frame of mind of the British statesmen responsible for British imperialistic policy in the Middle East, was attended by persons who, in the past, had filled prominent administrative posts in India and were very closely interested in the "Afghan question". The principal address was delivered by General McMahon, who played a leading part in several military expeditions at the Afghan frontier, including that of 1897-1898. The spokesman admitted that it was only a short while ago that Britain had abandoned her previous attitude of regarding Afghanistan as one of her strategical points. Another of his statements is also worth mentioning namely that "until the death of the father of the present Afghan ruler - King Habibullah, Afghanistan has remained such as we had wished it to be". The experts on "Afghan matters" who

also took part in the deliberations, expounded principally on the role Afghanistan played in the world war and they made a few interesting cynical revelations. Sir Lewis Dane, the head of the British Mission in 1905, which had concluded the famous treaty with Emir Habibullah, stated: "In 1915 Habibullah could achieve a feat which could leave far behind famous expedition into India by Alexander the Great. Though greatly tempted the Emir remained loyal to us till his death. We are greatly indebted to him". The British diplomat hinted at a possibility which had existed then for the Germans to use warlike Afghan people to make an attack on India. There is only one incorrect point in this statement - he was silent about the causes of Habibullah's loyalty to British imperialism.

We think it unnecessary to say anything about the uncereceremonious and clumsy attempts made by the British semi-official press to woo the king during his stay in England. The attention paid by to King Amannullah by a large part of the British bourgeois press will remain unforgotten in the disgraceful history of the British press, as the best evidence of the remarkable fact that the British lion knows sometimes how to turn himself into a submissive pup.

"The respect which is now being paid by Britain to Afghanistan - wrote the "Workers Life, the organ of the British Communist party - is a respect felt by a bully for the person who had beaten him". The British House of Commons, for obvious reasons, remained silent on the subject. Only Saklatvala, the Communist representative, speaking about the coming visit to London of King Amannullah, declared that Britain and other countries "are cultivating friendship" with Afghanistan out of common hatred towards the U.S.S.R."

The King of Afghanistan arrived in England. At the sea shore he was met by that expert of smart-falling-from-the-horse, heir to the British Throne, the Prince of Wales. At the London Railway station he was met by that dumb performer of British imperialism King George. Here the King of Afghanistan, from the point of view of court etiquette, was greatly "insulted". The head of the Afghan

people, who during his voyage had learned to respect "etiquette", kissed the hand of the British Queen. In response to this the British King limited himself to an official handshake with the wife of the Afghan Sovereign. "The first gentleman" of Britain, despite all his regard to the strategical importance of the Afghan territory, did not condescend to return the courtesy to the wife of the descendant of his former vassals. The British press, loyal to the principle of "gentlemanship" tried to convince British public opinion that the uncourteous action of the British King was due to his "emotion" caused by the arrival of the "dear guest".

As to Amannullah-Khan he took some precautionary measures before coming to England. Quite accidentally he left part of his suite in Paris, including his foreign minister. The official visit paid to the King by Chamberlain and the canard, let loose by the official press, about the conclusion of a British-Afghan military agreement has caused a smile of incredulity on the faces of the most naive of people. The Britishers took a chance to demonstrate all the physical force of their imperialistic policy, the power of their industry, the great extend of their "culture". Yet King Amannullah during his stay in Britain showed himself a free man in a "free" country. He emphasized in his official speeches that he was dealing with representatives of Great Britain as an equal. As such he has departed therefrom.

The British press followed Amannullah's visit in Britain by spreading the most absurd rumours about "revolts" in Afghanistan, refusal of the Afghan King to pay a visit the U.S.S.R.

British hospitality was extended to King Amannullah even during his visit to the U.S.S.R. A large part of the British press indulged in concocting false reports about a number of "unpleasant incidents" befalling ~~Amannullah-Khan~~ Amannullah-Khan in the Soviet Union. The furious spitefulness displayed by the press of British imperialism corroborates beyond any doubt the fact that from now on the British policy has to reckon with the existence of an independent Afghanistan. The peoples of the U.S.S.R. while saluting the

head of the Afghan state as a symbol of the awakening self-consciousness of peoples of the East, repeatedly made it known, through their press, that Amannullah-Khan prefers the real interests of his people to the hypocritical official receptions and servility of the bribed press.

The visit of the King of Afghan to England will remain in the history of the anti-imperialistic struggle of Eastern peoples as the most striking instance of diplomatic capitulation of imperialism before the victorious movement of the national liberation.

*Copy. Copies might be of interest  
to authorities. H 876*

*Is.*

*Copies to Col. Halland  
Lieut. Goldsmith  
W. C. Barnes Esq*

*C. V. 9. 6. 28  
C. V. 9. 6. 28*

3891920

**"Krasnoe Znamia"**  
(Red Banner)  
Vladivostok, July 3, 1925.

**Hands off from U.S.S.R.!**

Letter of American mariners to Vladivostock workers.

Comrades, workers of Vladivostock !

We, a group of six American mariners, members of the American Communist Party, have been requested to write an article for the "Krasnoe Znamia".

After having seen all the achievements accomplished by U.S.S.R. within the last 10 years and 9 months, we are of the opinion that the best subject for such an article would be the question of the defense of U.S.S.R.

We warn you at present more than we have done previously about the new attack against U.S.S.R., which is being launched by those capitalist countries which surround you. We clearly understand now the reason for those formidable military preparations as also for the campaign of anti-soviet propaganda which is being conducted in America by Morgan, Rockefeller, Dawes, Coolidge and others. This anti-soviet propaganda is gradually increasing because the situation of the American workers is becoming worse and worse every day. This is proof of the decay of capitalism in America and of the ever increasing force of workers and peasants in U.S.S.R. Those influences upon the poor workers and peasants of America will undoubtedly succeed in uniting them under the red banner of the American communist party; under the leadership of the Comintern, in order to deal a mortal blow both to the capitalists of America and to those of the whole world.

This explains the reason why thousands of capitalistic newspapers in America head their articles with clamorous headlines about the peasants' insurrections in U.S.S.R., about Stalin's move to the right to capitalism, about Trotsky defending Leninism, and how everybody in U.S.S.R. is becoming mad from vodka and how millions of peasants and workers are at the verge of death from starvation.

And at the present moment, when you are dealing out justice to the bandits of Donetz Basin, the Wall Street press shouts through its newspaper headlines about the murders in the land of the Soviets. They have already forgotten that only the last year they spilt the blood of Sakko and Vinetti. To-day American imperialists were screening their enormous military preparations under the plea of preparing a defense against the attack of red imperialism.

At a time when American capitalistic newspapers are belching forth such rubbish, rows of starving people can be seen in all the wealthiest towns of America (in America, according to statistics of the American Communist Party, there are 5 millions of unemployed) moving slowly forward to receive a slice of bread. These rows of people, when looked upon from the roofs of the skyscrapers, which have been constructed by the hands of these same self-starving workers, they resemble long tiny growing lines. This picture, comrades, remains vividly in our imagination, and it was only recalled to our mind when comparing it with the aid which is being rendered to the unemployed in U.S.S.R.

In spite of persecutions and oppressions, to which the American Communist Party is subjected, the Party continues to lead the great majority of workers in the bitter struggle against American capitalism.

One of our war slogans is : "Hands off from Republic of labour and peasants ! Hands off U.S.S.R. !

We, American mariners, take this occasion in order to propose



following resolutions: " We, six American mariners, members of the Communist Party in America, after having heard and seen the achievements which have been attained during the past 10 years and 9 months by the Dictatorship of the proletariat, vouch that on returning to America, we will fulfill our communist duty with greater energy than formerly. Being mariners, we particularly feel the burden of this duty to be incumbent upon us, because we are aware that in a near future we shall be called upon to transport arms and soldiers against the workers and peasants of U.S.S.R. We shall relate and explain all transport workers of America all we have seen during our stay in U.S.S.R. and will throw in the slogan: " Not one rifle, not one soldier should be transported against the workers and peasants in U.S.S.R., who are pursuing the object of liberating the working class of the whole world".-

*J.R.*  
D.C.I.

I suggest a copy be also sent to  
the American Consul General.

*A. Robertson*

D.I.

30<sup>th</sup> 28.

Its place all around.

U.S. 7. 28

Copies to:-

American Consul General

American " "

U.S. Consul Halland

U.S. Consulate

CHICAGO POLICE DEPT. 47  
 C. L. HENRY  
 9199  
 12-7-29

The attack of American capitalism can be warded off by the development of a fresh civil war and anarchy or else by an explosion of a revolutionary movement. In any case American measures mean a gradual involving of China into that state in which are already the Central and South America. For other Powers and in the first place for England and Japan they are a threat for their loss of the Chinese market, if not altogether at least economically and as a detriment to the future interests of those countries. Therefore, American capitalistic ways only serve to enhance rivalry between the Imperialistic Powers, which is being carried out mainly by political methods, such as the encouragement to new militaristic groups.

12/7.



POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)  
DATE 11-7-29

The "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of June 7 writes:-

Meeting of Chinese workers.

A meeting attended by about 800 people was held in a Chinese Theatre by Chinese workers, mostly cargo coolies. They were given a lecture by Comrade Luzenko on the subject of harm done by the use of vodka, opium and other similar evils indulged in by the Chinese. Furthermore the audience advocated certain improvements for themselves in conditions of life such as a soup kitchen, an interpreter in hospital, the high prices to be lowered down, etc.

The "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of June 5 writes:-

Comment on the Soviet Consulate raid in Harbin.

The Harbin raid testifies to the revival of anti-Soviet plans of Mukden militarists, whose aim is to seize the G.E.R. and who are to all appearances aided in their plans by the Manchu Authorities and Japanese military circles.

The Soviet Government is quite right in demanding a stop to such provocation of the imperialists. The special protection by Soviet Government of Chinese citizens interests in Russia was shown in an exclusive way by the Chinese Consulate being allowed to function regularly in Soviet territory, enjoying all the rights and privileges of a Consulate. However there is a limit to every form of patience and forbearance. The Chinese militarists in their ardour should not imagine that they can treat the Soviet Consulates and their citizens any way they please. A stop on the part of our Government in a more drastic manner than merely futile protests and allowances must be made to further provocation by Chinese militarists, who have lost all sense of shame. The working masses of China will understand the attitude of U.S.S.R. which whilst defending itself against banditry, still remains a true friend of the Chinese people in their opposition to the imperialists.

The "Krasnoe Znamya" of June 1, writes:-

Provocation by Chang Ko Chen.

A falsified document was published by the White Press and the Chinese newspaper "Kun Pao" purporting to emanate and have been seized during the raid at the Soviet Consulate and containing communication between the Komintern in Moscow with Harbin, Vladivostok, etc. The document is the more ridiculous because although dated January 1929 is written in former orthography.

The belief that Chang Ko Chen together with his White assistants and the Police is manufacturing these "documents" is prevailing even amongst emigrant circles.

POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 8.7.29

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"The Red Banner"

Vladivostok, October 9, 1925.

9199  
6. 11. 28

A new forgery.

New forged documents have been published by the French newspapers according to a plan described in these documents, communist cells in the post-offices, telegraph and radio-stations are to seize the post office, telegraph and radio stations at a given moment. Then seizure of railways, printing offices, "Naves" agency, the Lebourger aerodrome, electric works and banks have also been planned. Comrade Gachin is mentioned in these documents as the president of the "French Soviet of People's Commissars". Two Russians, specially sent from Moscow, are to be appointed as the War and Navy ministers. One of these men is reported to be already in Paris. An official from the staff of the Bolshevik Representation will be placed at the head of the "French People's Commissar of Commerce".

Released from the torture-chambers of the Chinese Satraps.

Yesterday morning 15 Soviet citizens, prisoners from a Chinese gaol, arrived by steamer in Vladivostok. They were detained 17 months in prison. A month ago, i.e. on September 5, these Soviet citizens were released by decision of the Chinese Court.

A large crowd of toilers among whom were the representatives of the local administration, officials of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, Trade Unions, students and others, assembled at the jetty to welcome their arrival. The arrival of the steamer was accompanied by shouts "Hurrah" and the music of band. Their welcome was a joyous and enthusiastic demonstration. A meeting was organized at the jetty where several welcome speeches were delivered.

The following are the comrades who arrived: VASSIN, GAMBERG, MOROSOFF, ILIASHENKO, DYMCHINSKY, CONSTANTINOFF, GREGORIEFF, TOLKACHEFF, MALYSHEFF, OGNEFF, KISSILEFF, SKATKIN, VERKHORIN, SAMSAKOFF and TONKIN.

P. E. P. 1. D. E. I.

*W. R. 57/11/28*  
*57/11/28*  
*Copy taken.*  
*Authorities*  
*Copy to H. B. McFarland General*  
*American Consul General*  
*Col. G. H. R. Halland*  
*Captain Sheller.*  
*W. R.*  
*7/11*

"The Red Banner"

Vladivostok, October 5, 1928.

Kuomintang and "Industrial Peace" in China.

During the period from January 1st to July 1 of this year 48 strikes occurred in Shanghai in 1,514 industrial enterprises, which involved 165,537 workers. Out of these 48 strikes, which makes an average of 8 (?) strikes a month, 38 strikes, or 80%, were caused by conflicts between the workers and the capitalists. This gives an illustration of the so-called "industrial peace" in China proclaimed by the Kuomintang. 20 % (i.e. 10 strikes) of these strikes were produced by conflicts between the labourers and a "third party", namely, the administration, which causes troubles ~~by its actions~~ among the workers by its actions such as illegal arrests, murder of workers, arbitrariness of the law courts, misbehaviour of soldiers etc.

From the foregoing one can see that, despite the ~~xxx~~ reactionary regime, instituted by the Kuomintang, and the unmerciful struggle against the labour movement, the Shanghai proletariat, in 10 cases during six months, resisted the military-police oppression of the nationalist bourgeoisie by political strikes.

The organisation of Shanghai labour, under the present Kuomintang regime, has been more difficult than ever before. Therefore one should not underestimate the revolutionary importance of the Shanghai strikes in the labour movement in China. It is true, that, owing to the above mentioned oppressions, the number of active participants in strikes is now insignificant when compared with that of the 1915-26 years. Great numbers of workers generally leave Shanghai for the villages during the strike and remain there until work is resumed. Thus only active minority conducts the strikes to the end.

In spite of this, however, the Shanghai proletariat, which has now acquired experience during the past few years, has gained definite success in the struggle against the foreign and native ~~bourgeoisie~~ capital during the past six months.

Reviewing the terms according to which the 48 strikes were settled we find that in 28 instances the strikes ~~xxx~~ were carried out successfully and resulted in complete victory for the workers. The latter were defeated only in 6 cases, a partial success ~~xxx~~ was obtained in 3 instances and 3 remained undecided. It is worth mentioning that out of 48 strikes only 9 conflicts were submitted to the decision of the Arbitration Commission, which was specially created by the Kuomintang for the establishment of "peace" in industry.

Thus if we consider all elements participating in the settlement of the strikers, we find that during the first part of 1928 year the Shanghai proletariat achieved considerable success in their struggle against the capitalists.

Under the reign of the most spiteful reaction, under the oppression of "Kuomintang" militarism, the victory of the Shanghai workers prove that the nationalist bourgeoisie are unable to suppress the labour movement and are obliged to reckon with the will of the masses which are actively engaged in the defense of their interests.

A feature which is characteristic to the strike movement of this period is that, unlike the strikes of former years, the present strikes are directed against native capitalists and not against

foreign ones. There is no doubt therefore that, as a result of the strike movement, the native bourgeoisie are suffering much greater losses than are the foreign capitalists, because they must continue the struggle against the workers while simultaneously competing with foreign capital.- ( by Privaloff).

P. E. P. v. D. C. I.

H. Roberts-  
5-11-28.

M.G.

5:11:28

Authorities

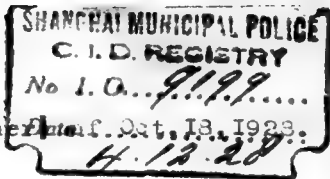
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Cops taken

Copies to H. B. McFarland General  
American General  
Col. G. H. R. Halland  
Capt. Shellen.

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Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of Oct. 13, 1928.

#### Visit of American Timber-Merchants.

Three American capitalists named Malliot, Lamb and Mass arrived in Vladivostok from Tokio en route to Khabarovsk in connection with timber business. One, however, returned to Tokio without proceeding further. These capitalists are representatives of large funds assigned for timber business and were making this tour to Khabarovsk with a view to introducing machinery for that purpose. To illustrate the working of the timber products in United States the representatives in question had a cinematographic film for exhibition.

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of October 19, 1928.

#### Militia has difficulties in Suchan.

Militia is powerless in Suchan against the activities of hooligans as there is one Militia man on service where there are 11 thousand residents. This state of affairs is made still worse by the fact that 51% of the residents are Koreans who cannot be relied upon to help the Militia fight hooliganism.

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of October 25th, 1928.

#### Navigation for 1929.

The following plans for navigation have been made for the year 1929 in the Far East:- 6 extensive coasting voyages from the Black Sea to the Far East; 34 voyages along the Northern line in the Pacific; 4 Eastern Sakhalian voyages; one Kalinsky; one Lensky; one to the Isle of Wrangel; 8 Korean and Chinese; 26 Shanghai; 26 Japanese and 4 South China.

It is intended to reduce freight rates 20% for the Soviet Trade Fleet in Northern sailings for the transportation of cargo and labourers.

Comrade Yakovlev, Manager of the Far Eastern Offices of the Soviet Trade Fleet gave details as under of the sailings of steamers for the year 1929:-

Northern line - s.s. "Tomsk", "Erivan", "Indigirka", "Simferopol", "Astrakhan", "Hua-Shing", "Zinovieff" and "Krasin". There will also be "Tobolsk" and "Theodor Nette".

Sea communication with Odessa will be maintained by 4 ships including "Vorovsky" and "Lozovsky" the other two to be named by the Black Sea Ports.

The s.s. "Primorie" and another steamer will serve the Eastern Sakhalian line.

S.S. "Stavropol" will operate on the Kolinsky line. For Lensky and Isle of Wrangel sailings special steamers adapted to the North Pole regions will be put on the line.

Five steamers of which "Zinovieff", "Krasin" and "Lozovsky" will make part will operate between Japan ports and Vladivostok.

The Soviet Trade Fleet is chiefly concerned with arranging communication with the Northern ports.

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H.R. 12/28  
Cabin 6:  
Chairman A.M.C.  
H.B.M. Council  
American General Gen.  
Lt. Col. Holland  
Capt. Kelly  
4/12/28  
J.P.G.  
O.K. ACW  
4/12

A.P.B.I.  
I recommend that  
copies be sent the authorities.  
J.P.G.  
4/12/28

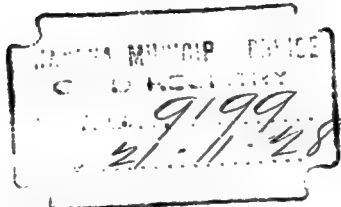
YAKOVLEFF / Soviet

Manager of Far Eastern Offices of the Soviet  
Trade Fleet.

**SMP**

SMP: I.O. 9199  
4 December 1928





Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of October 23, 1928.  
Vladivostok.

District Conference of Labour Unions.  
Foreign Seamen attend.

Seamen of foreign ships in port, on having learnt that on October 20 the opening of the District Conference of Labour Unions would take place, came to the Club of Vorovsky to see for themselves whether what is written about the Russian labourers in their own countries is correct.

The seamen included Germans, British, Chinese who very attentively listened to the speakers, who delivered welcome speeches first, which were translated for them by interpreters. However the main thing they saw for themselves and that was the simple, natural re-union and communication between the labour leaders and the labour masses. They also saw the unification of labourers with the Red Army. They saw how a Military Commissary reported to the members of organized labourers' conference on the condition of the Red Army and they heard how the Red Army told the labourers "We are on guard - continue to work in peace and build up the Socialistic form of government". They saw a peasant who came to welcome the Conference of Labourers and who was a member and delegate of the poor class of peasantry. They have never seen that sort of a thing in London, Berlin or elsewhere. And these proletarians also took the platform to welcome the Conference of our unions.

A German seaman once said:- "When I first came to Vladivostok and went sight-seeing I saw that you are building up a new life. I saw that which I did not expect to see as our papers write about totally different things.

A British seaman said that he would tell all about he had seen when he gets back to London and the same was said by a Chinese seaman.

All of them understood that there are still a great many difficulties before the labourers of Soviet Russia and they were not far wrong as the speakers made no secret of it at the Conference.

At the Conference too attention was drawn to the fact that Eastern labourers were not getting their share of good treatment. It was said, for example, that three thirds of labourers in coal mines of Suchan were Chinese and out of 14,000 gold roubles belonging to the Culture Fund, only 2000 were spent for Chinese. In the Union of Chinese wharf employees there were only 3 leading labourers, the rest being exploited. Chinese newspaper "The Labourers' Way" had only a thousand subscribers and Chinese workmen were not included in the Cooperative Organization.

The following are invited by the District International Organization of Political Workers to attend a discussion on "The Development of Propaganda Activities":- Comrades Milovzeroff, Lialin, Geitzman, Kotler, Hvatsky, Rudenko, Pak-Ou, Bolsunovsky, Gurshin, Makaroff, Krasilnikoff and Doljikoff.

The Italian Press of Rome reports that Great Britain is endeavouring to develop a monarchist movement in Afghanistan. News from Cairo is to the effect that a movement is on foot in Afghanistan against the policy of the Shah. British agents are reported to support the movement as fears are entertained in London that a strong Afghanistan may get the Mussulman population of India to help it.

Shanghai, 21 (Tass) Newspapers report that at Wusih 50 laborers and peasants have been arrested on charge of belonging to the Communist Party.

At Changsha on a similar charge 16 workers of the local Textile factories were arrested and court martialed. Chan Min-Kuan, Lin Sih Yen, Chan Tze Lou, Lee Kun Lin, Li Hailun who were accused of attempting to form a Soviet government in Chen-liang were executed.

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"The Red Banner"

Vladivostok, October 11, 1925.

Across the Chinese Provinces.

2. Arrests of Indians. During one of the numerous raids in Canton on communist premises two Indians were arrested and charged with having conducted communist propaganda. The British newspapers, which, as our readers will observe, have particular reasons for alarm on all matters regarding Indians, devoted considerable attention to these arrests and reported certain interesting particulars. The Chief of the Canton gendarms received "reliable reports" concerning a communist nest and, after consulting with the chief of the police, immediately made a search and effected the arrest. In order to give the whole affair the aspect of considerable importance, it was announced that during the search several "important documents had been found in Russian" which are being translated by the Police.

Then follows the "usual story". The arrested Indians "confessed" to being members of the communist party, declared themselves communist organizers carrying out communist work amongst the Indian residents in Canton and also amongst those arriving by steamers. After this arrest the Police instituted fresh searches and revealed "Indian headquarters in Canton", where a certain amount of arms and literature were being stored.

The Chinese authorities however cannot treat Indians in the manner as they treat their own people. Indians, strange as it may seem, are under the "protection and defense" of the British King and all his military and naval forces. Therefore the Chinese authorities, after exhaustive consultations, conferences and inquiries addressed to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs decided to hand the Indians over to the British Consular authorities in Canton. The Indians were duly handed over and probably, after serving their term in the British gaol, will be deported to India unless there is a worse fate in store for them.

Yet this Indian case small and insignificant as it may appear alarmed the British press. This is not the first case of an arrest of revolutionary Indians conducting propaganda work amongst their fellow ~~Indians~~ countrymen residing in China or temporarily visiting that country. Quite recently "great communist plot" was unearthed in Swatow. According to official notification, the plotters, by engaging the services of the house servants of the manager of a British Steamship Co, were discovered smuggling arms and proclamations into various towns of the Kwantung province, the intention being to use them when a favourable moment arrived. Large stores of arms have been found in the premises of the above referred to manager. The Chinese authorities, who disclosed the "plot", made several arrests during the hubbub and quickly liquidated both the plot and plotters. Still the British are seriously alarmed. All the British steamers are being guarded by Indians. Wharves and godowns are also under constant and vigilant guard by special Indian police. It follows therefore that if the Chinese revolutionists succeeded in smuggling the arms, they must have acted in conjunction with the Indian, because it is an impossibility to avoid the Indians guards. It means therefore that the Indians who are specially brought from India to China for police work cannot be trusted. They are assisting the Chinese revolutionists, not those of Kuomintang type, but the communists. In reality there are strong reasons why the "dye hard" press should

be terrified. To-day the Indians help the Chinese, to-morrow they may help the Indians revolutionists to smuggle arms into India or may themselves join the struggle for the liberation of India.

The attempt made in Swatow however to detect and to apprehend Indians who were implicated, remained unsuccessful. Only two Indians were seized in Canton. Presuming that these two must have accomplices, the British authorities approached the Chinese authorities with the request to keep a careful watch over the Indians. The Chinese administration in Canton who are flirting with Britishers and are taking great pains to carry favour with them, obeyed this request and ordered the special registration of all Indians residing in Canton. The Chinese authorities intend to visit all the places of residence of Indians, make investigation as to their private mode of life, collect all particulars about the past and present life and activities of the Canton Indians. None of the numerous Indians residing in Canton was exempt from this order. Even the Indian servants' quarters, religious Missions - as the British press pleasingly reports - were visited by the Police, who made a careful examination and not less careful search, paying special attention to correspondence.-

A. C. . . . .

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*10/11/28*  
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*Copy to H. B. M. General*  
*American " "*  
*Cal Halland*  
*Captain J. D. Heller.*

*10/13/28*

2593.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. <u>449</u>
Date <u>9/11/28</u>

The "Shanghai Wai-pa" of November 29th writes as follows:-

Soviet.

Parole of Comrade Aliak.

The true reason for the arrival of Comrade Aliak is that he is centred in the court case between Mr. . . . and the Soviet textile syndicate, he being connected with it in the following manner:- In the year 1927 (?) being employed in the transportation department of the S. M. C. in Harbin and acting on behalf of the Foreign Trade Department, Mr. Aliak entered into agreement with Mr. . . . for the renting of warehouses to store the goods belonging to the Soviet textile syndicate, which are now detained by the firm as compensation for their goods held up by the Chinese in Harbin.

Russian.

Ship to Russian prisoners.

Col. . . . is proceeding to Harbin to take clothes and other things to Russian prisoners of the Chinese who are detained in Harbin. This will enable him to ascertain conditions under which the prisoners are living, etc.

Russian officers protest at Church dispute.

A group of Russian officers protest against the Church dispute maintained by the Union of Army Navy and against the local Russian Ecclesiastical Authorities over the opening of a private Chapel by the Chinese being prohibited by the latter.

The "Shanghai Wai-pa" of November 29th writes as follows:-

Political.

Unnecessary optimism.

America has recognized the Customs autonomy of China and Belgium is about to do the same. At the same time negotiations to that effect are being carried on in Harbin by other powers. China is victorious. She is not seeking favours from the powers but they are from her. For the sake of competition they are giving in as quickly as they can, whilst it is not really called for as China is still in a state of disorder and there would be lots of time for the powers to consider their attitude in certain matters.

Soviet.

Trotsky's book.

A publishing company in Dresden is announcing the publication shortly of a book written by Trotsky entitled "The true state of affairs in Russia", which was not allowed to be published in Moscow.

The "Echo"  
8. 11. 28

Jernst Savine alias Count Toulouse de Lautrec claims U.S. citizenship.

Jernst Savine in addition to considering himself a friend of Trotsky and other Bolsheviks, whilst waiting for an invitation to go to Russia, is now claiming American citizenship and possession of American passport, whilst the Consulate has no such name registered. It is rather a risky assertion! Poor Count is out of luck these days.

Y.R.  
4 12/28

a "Shanghai Mirror" of December 6th writes as follows:-  
political.

The price of war.

Mr. Albert Thomas who has made a rapid tour of China as Director of the Bureau of Labour in the League of Nations, attended a banquet in Shanghai given in his honour by representatives of Chinese labour unions. He made the following statement:-

"I have come to the conclusion that the difficulties of Chinese labour class are caused by the oppression brought about in China by the unequal treaties".

The head of an international institution for the regulation of labour matters ought to have a sounder not to say more learned judgment of the real state of affairs. Only a street demagogue and not a statesman and an educated economist of world wide government economics would risk to assert that Chinese pauperism and all other evils of social life are the outcome of the so called unequal treaties.

Mr. Albert Thomas is not only a head of one of the sections of the League of Nations; he is also a statesman of France - one of her former Ministers! There is a certain obligation in that. It is not the League of Nations that will have to pay the price for Mr. Albert Thomas' words, but the French Republic. By inciting the irresponsible elements against the so called "unequal treaties", Mr. Thomas is thereby compelling France to lose the following:-

1) Concessions in Tientsin, Hankow and that of Shanghai, which is very rich, being populated by over a million inhabitant and in which have been invested hundreds of millions of francs.

2) Mr. Thomas is compelling France also to give up hundreds million of francs of the Boxer contribution, which not only the wealthy countries such as Great Britain and America, but even the labourers' and peasants' Russia do not intend to lose.

3) Mr. Thomas wishes France to give up participation in Salt Gabelle monopoly, railway lines constructed by the French and financed by France (and yet the Bolsheviks do not give up the Chinese Eastern Railway), French tramways, electric power stations, factories, mills, docks, wharves, banks, transportation offices, etc., etc., as all these concerns and institutions are founded on the treaties which Mr. Thomas mentions and to which he attributes the poverty and hardships of the Chinese labour class.

Mr. Thomas is playing into the hand of the III International by such speeches and France and no other country will reap the harvest of the storm.

Mr. Thomas evidently wishes to pose as an international labour dictator in lieu of maintaining his position as Director of the Bureau of Labour in Geneva. An appeal of the nature made by Mr. Thomas as one of a socialist ~~capitalist~~ - capitalist who has his money in a safe spot, against capitalism is ~~sure~~ too cynical ~~even~~ for a socialist!

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The "Echo" of December 4th writes as follows:-  
Soviet.

Plans of the Comintern.

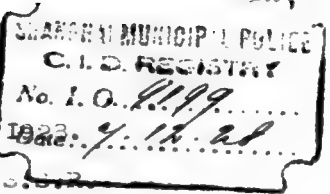
At a weekly meeting to commemorate the death of Sun Yat-sen, General Liao Shung-lai made a statement pointing out to the plans of the Moscow Government to seize Sinkiang. "It is well known" said Gen. Lai "that the Soviet leaders are divided in opinion about China. One group desires Komingtang to carry out Soviet plans and the other advocates action in China by organizing a ~~good~~ Red army of about 50,000 men well trained to operate in China by fire and sword. As a result of Hwangow being visited last year by a representative of the Bureau (P.R. Eastern Bureau) of the Soviet Government the policy of the second group was adopted. However this was opposed by a merciless anti-communist campaign of the Komingtang, which prevented any further activities. Seeing that their plans were failing on the coast of China, the Soviet Government decided to carry out plans of communism in China through the medium of Mongolia. This explains the activities of Moscow in Unga and efforts to extend the Siberian railway line as far as Sinkiang.

The "Russkaya Syl" of December 4th writes as follows:-  
Mongolia.

Shelter for destitute Russians.

It should be remembered in these cold days that there are some who are risking their lives. As was the case a few times last year, through lack of shelter and employment with which to obtain it. There is therefore the question of establishing one such shelter where these unfortunate may find a welcome. One of the local organizations could take charge of an institution of that kind and undoubtedly response would be found in the Russian community to come to the assistance of organizers by donations.

A.R.  
4 12/28



Translation from the "Izvestia" of October 14,

Germany's business connection with U.S.S.R.

On October 13 representatives of one of the most important concerns on agriculture machinery of German make arrived in Kostov-Don. One of these was Director of the Factory "Stoek" named Gille and the other Chief Engineer Landau.

Translation from the "Izvestia" of October 16, 1923.

Members of the Pamir Expedition proceed to Moscow.

TASHEKENT, Oct. 15 (Tass) A group of members of the Soviet-German Pamir Expedition proceeded to Moscow with Comrade Gorbunoff at the head. At a conference of scientific societies Comrade Gorbunoff made a report on the work of the expedition.

Growth of trade between U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan.

On October 12 a meeting, largely attended, was held by the All-United Eastern Chamber of Commerce in Afghanistan, at which were present merchants of Afghanistan. Mr. Fazl-Ahmedhan, Chargé d'Affairs of Afghanistan for Soviet Russia, Comrade G.V. Malisheff and other responsible members of different organizations were also present.

D.I. Schmorogoner, Secretary of the Chamber, in a report pointed out that during the past five years trade between Soviet Russia and Afghanistan had greatly increased. Whilst in 1923/24 the general total had reached 1,9 of millions of roubles, in 1927/1928 during a period of 9 months it mounted up to 9,5 millions of roubles. This exceeds pre-war results which in 1913 were only 1,2 millions of roubles.

Comrade Malisheff expressed a regret that the Afghan merchants ~~had~~ missed the Mijegorodsky Fair, which would have facilitated business transactions for them. Calling upon them to come into closer contact with State and co-operative trade organizations, Comrade Malisheff remarked that at first Afghan merchants will encounter difficulties in the peculiarities of trade in Russia, but should not get discouraged. Mutual interests should be upheld by both countries. Comrade Malisheff also expressed the hope that in the forthcoming year trade between them would considerably increase.

Mr. Hakimoff was the next speaker on behalf of the Afghan merchants and then addressing them said:- "We should observe the laws of the country in which we reside and with which we have business connections". "The absence of a trade agreement between Soviet Russia and Afghanistan is very detrimental to trade interests. We learnt with much pleasure of the declaration of Padishah Amanulla-Khan to the effect that negotiations of above nature were close to an end with satisfactory results".

Mr. Hakimoff moreover emphasized the necessity of doing away with existing obstacles in the methods of trade, transportation, etc.etc..

Comrade Lejava in conclusion suggested the formation of an Afghan Section in the Chamber of Commerce in which Afghan merchants and Soviet representatives of trade organizations would participate.

Colonial problems of Great Britain.

The first of the above is opposition to national-revolutionary movement and to U.S.S.R. in which England finds "an instigator and security of national revolution in the East". The second consists in the systematic growth of American imperialism, which results in the extension of America's claws into the heart of British dominions in colonies. The latest acts of American policy towards the Nanking Government, which compelled a certain turn in the policy of England with regard to China, is equally felt by the British diplomacy as when



America tries to penetrate South America, Africa and even India. Thus the struggle for the maintenance of Colonial Empire is double for the British diplomats viz: against U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. This struggle is of vital importance for Great Britain at the present time, for, on it depends the preservation of the British Empire as it is to-day.

Japan and China Tariff Autonomy Negotiations.

When China proposed preliminary sanction for the increase of Customs Tariff, the Japanese Government replied by a counter-demand namely a guarantee, prior to negotiations, of the payment of loans which have no security and were granted by Japan. This demand is not the first of its kind. It has been invariably brought forward by Japan whenever China made any attempt at increasing the Customs tariff. This was also particularly emphasized by the Japanese delegation at the Customs Conference in 1925-26 when it was proposed to increase the tariff only 2½ %. China's debt without security amounted at the end of 1926 from 400 to 700 million Chinese dollars. Two thirds of this sum are Japan's share. The most important are considered the famous "Mishinara" loans granted in 1918, which really represented ordinary subsidies to Japanese appointed men in Chinese political field, who held power then. About 140 million Yen of these loans were spent on bribes and political adventures and the Chinese people are against recognizing them. Japan now is attempting once more to bring forth this matter as a counter claim, which is meant to paralyze Chinese demands. In the near future an interesting development of happenings should be expected connected with the Japan-China relations on the one hand and the Customs question on the other.

a/o. c. i.

H.R. 6<sup>12</sup>/<sub>28</sub>

J.P.S.

Col D.C.I.,

I recommend that the  
attached copies be sent to the  
Authorities.

J.P.S.

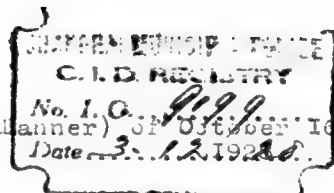
6/12/28

O.K. Kear

6/12

Copies to:  
Chairman Com  
H.R. Council  
American Council  
Local Hall and  
Capt. J. R. Kelly  
6/12/28

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of October 16, 1928.



#### Soviet-Afghan Trade extending.

At a Conference held in Moscow and attended by Afghan merchants one named Hakimoff made a speech thanking the Assembly for their efforts to meet the needs of the merchants. Comrade Lejava pointed out in his turn to the necessity of regulating all outstanding matters pertaining to Soviet Afghan trade and suggested that an Afghan section be formed to deal with such matters, this section to include Soviet business promotion organizations and Afghan merchants.

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of November 1, 1928.  
Khabarovsk-Vladivostok-Murcin.

Telephone communication has now been established between the above cities and trials have proved most satisfactory. It is 1500 kilometres long.

#### Appointment of Pohvalinsky.

Pohvalinsky has been appointed Acting Secretary of the Far Eastern District Committee of the Communist Party in lieu of Mr. Trofimoff who has resigned.

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of November 4, 1928.

#### Distribution of loan bonds.

According to statistics published the peasants of the Primaritime (Primorie) Province are not responding to the distribution of loan bonds and the sale of such is proceeding very slow.

Recd  
3/12

a/p c. s.

HR 3 12 28  
J. G.  
3:12:28

Copy to:-  
A. P. M. Consul  
American Consul  
R. H. H. Holland  
Capt. J. P. Shelley  
H. P. P. G. G.

Translation from the "Izvestia" of September 29, 1928

At the 5th Congress of KIM the necessity to organize a secretariat to deal with matters pertaining to Latin America was recognized. It was decided to establish connections by means of new sections and the improvement of those already in existence. It was also decided to exchange representatives between the Young Communists of United States of America and Latin America and despatch propagandists from the former to the latter part of the country. The Conference also discussed military matters and tactics.

There is a yearly book in publication entitled The Komintern which deals with Economics, Politics, Labour Movement etc. in Capitalistic countries for the years 1924 to 1927. Leading articles written by members of the Komintern acquaint the reader with the present condition of labour movement in Capitalistic countries and also give an idea of the problems of the Komintern. Then follows information on economics and the rest of the book deals with description of the bourgeois countries and in the matter of knowledge and inquiry appears perhaps the best part of the book. Our readers are always on the lookout for information about political parties of some country or another and fail to find this easily. The book on komintern gives all this information about every country concerned although in a brief form.

C. I. D.



Log N  
Sent Copy to  
usual authorities  
RCY

Captain :-  
A. B. M. Council.  
American Council.  
Rt. Col. Halland  
Capt. Shelley  
11.11.28

"The Red Banner"

Vladivostok, October 11, 1928.

No. 1. 0. 9199  
Date 10.11.28

Across the Chinese provinces.

The Police ~~are~~ alarmed. The Shanghai Municipal Police has one good habit: every month it publishes reports about its "highly useful" activities during the preceding month, gives the number of cases of larceny and robberies committed, the attitude of Shanghai workers, the "social movements", secret devices plotted by the communists and by other "enemies of law and order" etc. Of course one cannot take these reports too seriously. They are compiled from the reports of open or secret detectives, informers and agents. These informers, certainly, know little about the workers' attitude or communist movement. However what is unknown and incomprehensible to them they invent out of their police imagination or, in some instances, withhold from publication ~~declaring that~~ certain matters declaring that "this is not for publication". It is certainly impossible to verify statements made by the police. Sometimes however their reports are not devoid of interest or importance.

To-day we received the most recent issue of these Police reports for ~~the~~ the month of August. We will not weary our readers by recounting the police statistics regarding the number of burglars and prostitutes arrested, regarding secret public houses and gambling dens detected or closed by the Police, or that by far the greater number of thieves and prostitutes remain at large, or that the greater number of dens and public houses continue to exist with the full knowledge and assent of this same Police and under its very nose. We will direct our attention to that part of the report which contains that highly promising headline: "Communism" with which the Police commence their political report.

"The murder of a Chinese official informer, which recently took place, and the arrival of four Chinese communist leaders from Moscow show that the activities of local communists, in spite of repressions adopted by the Chinese administration, continue to exist."

Such an introduction instills fear into the hearts of the local foreign and Chinese bourgeoisie of whom one may say with full justice: they are as "thievish as a cat and as timid as a hare". After this short but significant introduction the official report on some events follows. The Police accuses the Shanghai communists of distributing leaflets on the occasion of the anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vincetti ("two Italian Communists" - the Police explains - condemned and executed by the U.S.A. Government) and of propagating the movement to overthrow all authority in existence. The main fault of the Communists however is not this. "Although there were only twelve strikes and one walkout during this month and normal conditions were established at the end of the month the report states - however there is plenty of evidence that an extensive campaign to shake the workers' loyalty and entice them over to the communists' camp is being carried out".

In order to prove this statement the Police reports about the strike of 200 rickshamen who by means of a strike wished to cause the Company to modify the rate of exchange of silver dollar fixed by it. Three of these strikers were arrested, as a matter of ~~fact~~ course, and then events began to develop very speedily. On the same day, the rickshamen broke the window panes of the Company's office and marched along the street carrying banners upon which were inscribed, in bold letters, slogans summoning the rickshamen to strike.

In the middle of the month another strike occurred: 400 female

2.

mill workers, desiring to swell their ranks, walked to another mill, whose workers had not joined the strike. They broke the window panes and forced the female workers to join them. As the result 5000 female workers struck work. In fact the Police feel little sympathy towards female workers. As a matter of fact, has it ever been seen that females conduct themselves in such an indecent manner in respectable society. And in addition to disporting "their vehement nature" these female workers appear to be highly unreliable. They struck work on the 15th, ~~and on the 16th~~ resumed work on the 16th, and on the 17th they again struck then resumed work only on the 20th. Such unnecessary work and trouble for the Police! So many sleepless nights for the Police supervisors!

The Police speak warmly and feelingly about their valient work, the role played by them in strikes and communist movements and declare that they render every possible assistance to the Chinese administration in preserving order; What is this "assistance" to which they refer?

By the request of the Chinese authorities the Municipal Police arrested a Chinese Communist and handed him over to the Chinese. Two Chinese were arrested for having posted up leaflets and were sentenced to one month imprisonment after which they were to be handed over to the Chinese authorities. 21 person were arrested in connection with strikes and all were charged with having attempted to bring about the strike, for obstructing the normal working of the factories and distributing proclamations, urging the workers to go on strike. Twelve of the arrested were sentenced to imprisonment, others were fined. This "hand-made" work probably little satisfies the highly developed sensitiveness of the local Police, who are accustomed to much greater fields of activity. They therefore effected arrest of 16 members of various Trade Unions who were charged by the Chinese authorities for having plotted against the safety of the State. They were immediately handed over to the Chinese Military Authorities and their ultimate fate is unknown. One can only conjecture it.

The month of September did not relieve the "difficult and responsible situation" of the Police. We do not possess the official Police report on the activities in September, but it is well known from newspaper reports that, in addition to the usual strikes, agitation and propaganda activities of the Communists and organising work by the Trade Unions, several student demonstrations and clashes with the police occurred during the month.

These took place on the first Sunday of September, on the day of Communist Young Men's Association. A large crowd of students assembled in the main street of the town, distributed proclamations, shouted slogans and conducted themselves as people always do on such occasions. The Police effected several arrests. On the following Sunday these demonstrations were repeated. This time the number of students was considerably greater. Their spirit was more heightened. They took no heed of the Police orders to disperse and when the Police began to take action the youths threw stones at them and also at the tramways. As usual a great number of the youths were arrested. The Police now expects this "forward movement" very Sunday. The surprise was very great when yesterday, for, despite it being Sunday, no demonstrations took place. The newspapers which usually report only events which have already taken place, thought it necessary on this occasion to report the disappointment experienced by the Police, who made all the necessary preparations to cope with the expected trouble. Both the Police and the Press were puzzled. September proved to be the most critical month in the life of the students. During this month large numbers of students flock into the big centres - especially Shanghai - from all parts of China. Students' societies, students' societies become active and the student's mind seek answers to all the unsolved questions. The Kuomintang press in an alarmed manner is watching

which path the students will select i.e. the path of study, or will engage themselves in political and social work, as the students were in the habit of doing in the past.

Special magazines and newspapers, Government orders, essays and lectures - all these have been put into motion to prevent students from falling under communist influence. The Police are assisting in this work according to ability and capacity. During the past few days thorough searches were effected by the Police in Students' lodgings, boarding houses, Universities and a lot of communist literature was seized and some students' leaders arrested.

Whether all these measures, moral and physical, adopted by the Chinese Kuomintang and the Police of the French Concession and International Settlement will have any effect can only be seen during the academic year which has just started.-

D.C. v.D. e.J.

*Authorities*  
*H.P.*

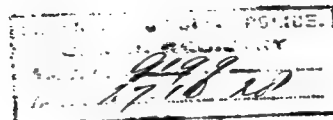
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*H.P.*  
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*10/12/28*

# "I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, September 6, 1928.



## COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

( Elected by 6th Congress ).

### Members:

1. Americo Lado
2. Barbe
3. Bell
4. Blenkis
5. Boshkovitch
6. Sukharin
7. Wieser
8. Gioldi
9. Gomez
10. Gotwald
11. Benguel
12. Jakemott
13. Fleck
14. Karillo
15. Kato
16. Katayama
17. Campbell
18. Kolaroff
19. Bela Koon
20. Kuusinen
21. Copenig
22. Lensky
23. Li Kwang
24. Lovsten
25. Lozovsky
26. Manner
27. Manuilsky
28. Mitkevitch
29. Molotoff
30. Mousseau.
31. Pick
32. Popesku
33. Prukhniak
34. Piatnitsky
35. Remmele
36. Rust
37. Rykoff
38. Samuelson
39. Semar
40. Serra
42. Spector
43. Scripnik
44. Stalin.
45. Telman
46. Torez
47. Ferdi
48. Fermin Araya
49. Foater
50. Furubont

51. Hitaroff
52. Hsing
53. Klara Zetkina
54. Tsui Vito
55. Chatardji
56. Chilboom
57. Chmeral
58. Ercoli
59. Ember Dreau

### Candidates:

1. Asano
2. Biu
3. Boshnitch
4. Varga
5. Vertchik
6. De-Wisser
7. Hansen
8. Garlandi
9. Gekkert
10. Guitlow
11. Wopner
12. Kwang Li
13. Gusseff
14. Guiswood
15. Darscho
16. Dimitroff
17. Dorio
18. Zapotozky
19. Kavana
20. Lovitzky
21. Lopez
22. Maloka.
23. Mornousseau
24. Moirova
25. Naorodji
26. Pascal
27. Politt
28. Poorman
29. Reyman
30. Riasco-Djulio
31. Silen
32. Sokolik
33. Tegerson
34. Turni
35. Uhlbricht
36. Frachon
37. Horner
38. Chang Piao
39. Chen Kwang
40. Chauki
42. Shneller
43. Evert
44. Yaroslavsky.

### Members of I.C.C.

1. Anvelt
2. Angaretis
3. Veinston
4. Veiss
5. Gorkitch
6. Isoroff
7. Kachin
8. Godovilla
9. Kohn, F.
10. Ladgy
11. Murphy
12. Mondock
13. Sirolla
14. Soltz
15. Stephanesku
16. Stuchka
17. Hsu Yuan
18. Flig
19. Cheng Chen
20. Shargi
21. Eberlein.

12. b. I.

Five copies attached

Wto 26 <sup>10</sup>/<sub>28</sub>

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32. Popesku.
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34. Piatnitzky
35. Hemmele
36. Aust
37. Lykoff
38. Samuelson
39. Semar
40. Serra
42. Spector
43. Scripnik
44. Stalin.
45. Telman
46. Iorez
47. Ferdi
48. Fermin Araya
49. Foster
50. Furubont

51. Hitaroff
52. Hsing
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55. Chatardji
56. Chilboom
57. Chmeral
58. Ercoli
59. Amber Dreau

### Candidates:

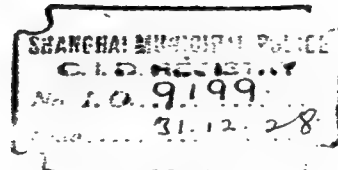
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33. Tegerson
34. Turni
35. Uhlbright
36. Frachon
37. Horner
38. Chang Piao
39. Chen Kwang
40. Shauki
42. Shneller
43. Evert
44. Yaroslavsky.

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1. Anvelt
2. Angaretis
3. Veinston
4. Weiss
5. Gorkitch
6. Iscroff
7. Machin
8. Codovilla
9. Kohn, P.
10. Madgy
11. Murphy
12. Mondock
13. Sirolla
14. Soltz
15. Stephanesku
16. Stuchka
17. Hsu Yuan
18. Flig
19. Cheng Chen
20. Shargi
21. Eberlein.



9199



December 31. 8

X

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith  
a copy of a translation of the Programme of the  
Communist International adopted by the sixth  
Congress on Sept. 1, 1928.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

*Signed R. G. Davis*

— A/Director of Criminal Investigation.

H.B.M. Consul-General,  
American Consul-General.

*Copy sent to Chairman Mr. C.*  
*C.I.D. Reg. Recd. file. J.H. 11/1/29.*

December 31,

8

Dear

I enclose herewith a copy of a translation of the Programme of the Communist International adopted by the sixth Congress on Sept. 1, 1928.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely of the sender, in dark ink.

Lieut. Col. Halland,

Capt. Shelley.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No. ....

December 31, 1928.

a/p. e. s.

I beg to forward herewith  
five copies of the programme  
of the Communist International  
adapted by the Sixth Congress  
at Moscow on September 1, 1928

This work was translated  
from the "Izvestia" of September  
5, 1928 by Miss Ysirentschikoff  
and T. P. C. Braikovsky

H. Robertson

Copies for dispatch to the  
usual authorities are attached

Left  
J.K.  
short covering  
letter 31/12

PH.

2:12:28.

AC (Pol)  
Laborious work  
well done.  
31/12 HCS

P R O G R A M M E  
OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL  
adopted by the VIth Congress on September 1, 1928.  
(Leningrad, September 5, 1928).

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

The epoch of militarism is one marked by the slow death of capitalism. The World War of 1914-1918 and the general crisis of capitalism which it has created as the direct result of acute contradictions between the growth of productive forces of world economy and State frontiers (tariff walls, have shown and proved that the material foundations of socialism have already ripened in a capitalistic society, that the capitalist cloak has become the unbearable fetters arresting the further development of humanity and the outstanding revolutionary problem as mirrored by history to-day, is the overthrow of the yoke of capitalism.

Imperialism subjugates enormous masses of the proletariat of all countries, from capitalist centres of power to the remotest corners of the colonial world, under the plutocratic dictatorship of finance and capitalism. Imperialism reveals and augments with an elementary vigour all the contradictions existing in capitalist society. It reduces class oppression to the utmost limits, increases the struggle between capitalist ~~states~~ states to its greatest intensity and renders imperialist wars on a world-wide scale inevitable, shaking the foundations of existing order and is leading with the destiny of fate to the universal proletarian revolution.

By fettering the whole world with the chains of financing capital, by oppressing the proletariat of all countries and all peoples and races, by selling them to its yoke by means of iron, blood and famine, by enormously augmenting the exploitation, oppression and enslavement of the proletariat and always reminding the latter of the outstanding problem, i.e. seizure of power, Imperialism is creating the necessity for the workers to unite more closely themselves into an unique international army of proletarians of all countries, independent of State frontiers, national, cultural, linguistic or racial distinctions or even those of sex or profession. Imperialism, while thus developing, and completing the process of the creation of material foundations of socialism, is simultaneously preparing an army of its own gravediggers by causing the proletariat to organize themselves into an International Association of Labourers.

On the other hand, Imperialism is enticing the wealthiest so-

of the labour class away from the main working mass. Bribed and corrupted by Imperialism the head of the labour class, consisting of the leaders of the social-democratic party, who are interested in imperialist plunder of the colonies and are loyal to "their own" bourgeoisie and to "their own" imperialist state, joined the proletariat's enemy during the decisive class battles. The split in the socialist movement in 1914, produced by perfidy and by subsequent treacheries committed by social democratic parties which latter practically became bourgeois labour parties, has demonstrated that the international proletariat can fulfil its historic mission, namely, overthrow the imperialist yoke and conquer the dictatorship of the proletariat, only by an unmerciful struggle against social democracy. The organization of forces of the international revolution can only be achieved on the basis of communism. The Second International of Social Democracy, which became an imperialist agent in the ranks of the labour class, has been replaced by the Third Communist International, which is the international organization of the labouring classes and embodies the authentic unity of the revolutionary masses throughout the world.

The War of 1914-1918 prompted the first attempts at the creation of a new revolutionary international to offset one Second, the Social-chauvinistic International, and to act as a weapon to resist militant imperialism (Zimmerwald, Lienthal). The victorious Russian revolution of the proletariat has served as a stimulant to the creation of Communist Parties in capitalist countries and in the colonies. The Communist International was established in 1919, which, for the first time in history, has developed into a practical revolutionary struggle and has united the advanced elements of European and American proletariats with those of China and India and with the black-skinned toilers of Africa and America.

The Communist International - the unique and centralized international party of the proletariat - is the only perpetrator of the principles of the First International, established on a new mass basis of the revolutionary proletarian movement. Experience gained from the first imperialist war and from the succeeding period of revolutionary crises of capitalism, the experience of a number of revolutions in Europe and colonial countries, combined with the experience acquired by the dictatorship of proletariat in the socialist transformation in U.S.S.R. and also the experience gained from all work by the sections of the Communist International, which work has been consolidated in the resolutions of the Communist International's Congresses, and finally the international character of the struggle between the imperialist bourgeoisie and the proletariat, all call for the necessity to create an unique and common programme for all sections of the Communist International. In this the programme of the Communist International, which is the greatest generalization of historical experience acquired by the international revolutionary movement of the proletariat, is one for the struggle for the dictatorship of the world proletariat, namely - the programme for the struggle for world communism.

The Communist International, which unites the revolutionary labourers and leads the million masses of oppressed and exploited toilers against the bourgeoisie and its "socialist" agents, claims to be the historical successor to the "Union of the Communists" and to the First International, which was directed and guided by Karl Marx, and is also successor to the best pre-war traditions of the Second International. The First International laid the foundations of the international proletarian struggle for socialism. The Second International, during its zenith, prepared the soil for the extensive propagation of the labour movement. The Third, Communist, International, continuing the work of the First International and absorbing the fruits of the work of the Second International, has stripped this latter of its opportunism, its social-chauvinism and its bourgeois perversion of socialism and started realising the realisa-

tion of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this manner the Communist International continues to foster the glorious heroic traditions of the international labour movement, of the British Chartists and French rebels of 1831, of the French and German labour-revolutionists of 1848, of the everlasting fighters and martyrs of the Paris Commune, of those gallant soldiers of the German, Hungarian and Finnish revolutions, of labourers of the defunct ~~Marxist~~ Marxist despotism, those victorious standard-bearers of the proletarian dictatorship and lastly, of the Chinese proletariat- those heroes of Canton and Shanghai.

Relying upon historic experience acquired from the revolutionary labour movement in all countries and by all peoples, the Communist International in its theoretical and practical work wholly and unreservedly supported the point of view of revolutionary Marxism, which subsequently developed into Leninism, which latter is simply Marxism adapted to epoch of imperialism and of proletarian revolutions.

By defending and propagating the dialectic materialism of Marx-Engels, and by applying it as a revolutionary method in acquiring the knowledge necessary for the purpose of revolution, reformation, the Communist International has carried on a active struggle against all sorts of bourgeois world conceptions as also against all manner of theoretical and practical opportunism. By holding to the persistent class struggle of the proletariat, by subordinating the transitory, partial, grouping, and national interests of the proletariat to their permanent, general and international interests, the Communist International has unmercifully laid bare in its various forms the theory of "class peace" borrowed by the reformists from the bourgeoisie. The Communist International being the realization of the historical necessity of international organization of the revolutionary proletariat, the death knell of the capitalistic system, is the sole international force which has as its programme the dictatorship of proletariat and communism and which openly steps forward as the organizer of the international proletarian revolution.

## I. THE WORLD CAPITALIST SYSTEM, ITS DEVELOPMENT AND INEVITABLE RUIN.

### 1. General laws of the development of capitalism and era of industrial capital.

Capitalist society, formed on the basis of the development of the production of goods, can be characterized as a monopoly, run and by the capitalist and powerful land-owning class over the most important and effective means of production, exploiting the hired labour of the proletarian class, who are deprived of the means of production and are compelled to sell their labour, producing goods for profit without plan, anarchism of the process of production in the whole. Exploitation and economic domination of the bourgeoisie are politically expressed in organized capital as an instrument to suppress the proletariat.

The history of capitalism entirely justified the Marxian theory of the laws governing the development of the capitalist society and of the contradictions to this development, which are dragging the entire capitalist system to its inevitable ruin.

In pursuit of profit the bourgeoisie have been obliged to develop the productive forces on an ever increasing scale in order to strengthen and widen the domination of the productive relations of capital. In this manner the development of the capitalist system is constantly reproducing internal contradictions, the most important of which are those existing between the social character of the labour and the

private character of appropriation and between the growth of productive forces and the property relations of capitalism.

The domination of private ownership over the means of production and the anarchical-elementary trend of this production have resulted in disturbing the economic equilibrium existing between different branches of industry in respect to the development of contradictions between the tendencies towards unlimited scopes of production and the limited capacity of consumption of the proletariat (general over-production) which have led to the occurrence of devastating crises and mass unemployment. The domination of private property also expressed itself in the form of competition within separate capitalist countries, as also in the world markets.

This latter form of capitalist competition resulted in a series of wars, - the inevitable companion to capitalist development. On the other hand, the technical and economic advantages of mass production have resulted in ruining or -eliminating by competition the pre-war forms of capitalist economy and have necessitated the ever-increasing concentration and centralisation of capital.

In industry this law of concentration and capitalization is to be seen, first of all, in the scrapping of small industrial plants or in their allocation to the role of subsidiary units serving mass production. In agriculture which naturally remained backward in the general course of development owing to the existence of monopolized land and absolute rent, this law manifested itself not only in the process of differentiating the peasantry and proletarianizing its broad masses, but, chiefly in open and secret strategy that makes the small peasant holder subservient to amassed capital. The small agriculturist or tenant-holder can only retain mere shadow of independence by means of intensified labour and systematic under-feeding.

The ever increasing use of machinery, the progressive improvement in technique and the incessant advancement in the structure of capital, accompanied by an increasing division of labour and its increased productiveness have resulted in the employment of woman and child labour; in the accumulation of a large reserve of the industrial army which is being constantly recruited from among the proletariat, the village peasants and from bankrupt small and middle bourgeoisie of cities; the creation of a group of monied magnates at one end of social scale, and of a gigantic proletarian mass - at the other; the incessant increase in the exploitation of the labour class, the reappearance of deeply rooted contradictions in capital and their sequences (crisis, wars etc), the constant growth of social inequalities, the increasing disgust of the population by the mechanical life of capitalist production, - all these are inevitably undermining capitalism and accelerating its ruin.

Simultaneously a radical revolution has been in progress in the social and cultural structure of capitalist society; decomposition of parasitic groups of stock-holder bourgeoisie; decomposition of family life as a manifestation of the growth of contradictions between increased employment of women in industrial production and the forms of family life, inherited chiefly from former economic epochs, the growing degeneration of cultural life as the result of specialisation of labour, abnormal development of cities and narrowness of village life; supine of the bourgeoisie, in spite of the enormous successes achieved in the region of positive science, to create synthetic scientific world-conceptions; the growth of idealist, mystic and religious superstitions, + all these facts are heralding the approach of the collapse of the capitalist system.

## 2. Epoch of financial capital (imperialism).

The period of industrial capitalism was essentially one of "free competition", a period of comparatively smooth evolution and expansion of capital throughout the world rendered possible by the sharing of yet unoccupied colonies or their armed seizure together with the incessant growth of internal contradictions of capitalism, the burden of which contradictions has been pressing chiefly upon the systematically plundered, oppressed and strangled colonial periphery. This period was substituted at the beginning of the 20th century by the period of imperialism, which was one of leaps and bounds in the development of capitalism, when free competition quickly surrendered its place to monopolies, when all the heretofore "free" colonies had already been divided up, when the struggle for the re-partitioning of colonies and spheres of influence unavoidably assumed the form of armed competition.

In this manner the contradictions of capitalism in all their ramifications and in a world wide scale found their definite expression in the epoch of imperialism (financial capitalism), which signifies the historical creation of a new form of capitalism; the establishment of new relations between various parts of the world capitalist economy and the principal crises of the capitalist society in their new aspect.

This new historic period came into existence on the basis of most important laws of development of capitalist society. It has sprang up from the development of industrial capitalism as its resultant historic continuation. It has heightened all the main tendencies and laws of motion of capitalism, all its basic contradictions and antagonisms. The law of concentration of contradictions of capital has created powerful unions of monopolies (cartels, syndicates, trusts etc.) new forms of combined gigantic enterprises brought under the single control of the banks. The grafting of industrial capital with that of the banks, the concentration of powerful landownership into a general system of capital organizations and the monopolist character of this form of capitalism have transformed the epoch of industrial capital into that of financial. "Free competition" of industrial capitalism which has substituted feudal monopoly and the monopoly of the commercial capital, has transformed itself into the monopoly of financial capital. But simultaneously capitalist monopolies, which sprang from free competition do not repel them, but exist over and beside them creating a number of important and acute contradictions, frictions and conflicts.

The increase in the use of complicated machinery, chemical processes, electric energy; the increase of the organic structure of the capital as a result, and the drop in the level of profits caused by this which is temporarily paralyzed only with respect to the largest monopolies concerns by a policy of high cartel prices, produce a further race for colonial extra-profits and a struggle for a new partition of the world. The standardized mass production demands new foreign markets for the consumption of goods. The increasing demand for raw materials and fuel produces a vital rush for these sources. Finally, the system of high tariff protection which obstructs the export of goods and secures additional profits for export capital, creates the additional stimuli for export capital. That is why export capital ~~now~~ is becoming a decisive and specific form of economic bonds between different parts of capitalist world economy. Lastly, the monopolist possession of colonial markets and of the sources of raw material are extremely increasing the general inequality of capitalist development to the utmost degree and are heightening the conflicts between the "great powers" of finance capital for the repartition of colonies and spheres of influence.

The growth of productive forces of world economy is thus leading to the further internationalization of economic life and at the same time to the struggle for the re-partition of the world (which was formerly divided among the big states of financial capital) and to a change in and heightening of the forms of that struggle and also to an alteration in the methods of lowering prices by means of forcible pressure (boycott, high tariff protection, custom conflicts, wars etc.). The monopolist form of capital consequently is accompanied by unavoidable imperialist wars which, by their proportions and destructive technical power, have no precedent in their history of the world.



### 3. Forces of imperialism and revolution.

The imperialist form of capitalism, manifesting the tendency to combine the different fractions of the dominating class opposes the broad masses of the proletariat not against separate undertakings but against the whole class of capitalists and their state power to an increasing degree. On the other hand, this form of capitalism demolishes the narrow partitions which exist in the National State and widens the frame of the capitalistic State power of the dominating nation by counterpoising the millions of masses of national-oppressed peoples against this power both in the so-called minor nations and in the colonies. Finally this form of capitalism sets in a most critical moment the imperialist states one against other.

Under such circumstances, the State power acquires special importance for the bourgeoisie and becomes the dictatorship of the finance-capitalist oligarchy as also the manifestation of its concentrated power. The functions of this multi-national imperialist State spread in all directions. The development of State capitalistic forms, which facilitates competition in foreign markets (military economic mobilization) as also the struggle against the labour class; the exceptional growth of militarism (armies, naval and aerial fleets, the employment of chemistry and bacteriology); the increasing pressure of the imperial State upon the labour classes (exploitation and direct suppression, on the one hand and the systematic policy of bribery of bureaucratic reform leaders - on the other), - all manifest the colossal growth of the specific gravity of State power. Under such conditions, more or less large, every forward movement by the proletariat becomes transformed into an attack against State power, i.e. it becomes a political movement. So the development of capitalism, especially the imperialistic epoch of this development, reproduces basic contradictions of capitalism in a gradually increasing degree. Competition among the small capitalists ceases only for the purpose of surrendering to greater capitalists; when competition among the great capitalists slackens, it bursts forth in the gigantic concerns of capitalist magnates and their States. Local and national crises become transformed into a crisis which spread over a number of countries and then becomes universal crisis; local wars give place to coalition wars and finally to the universal wars; the class struggles of isolated groups of labourers are transformed into national ones and they then become the international struggle of the world proletariat against the world bourgeoisie. Finally the main revolutionary forces unite themselves against the powerfully organized forces of finance capital; on the one side are the labourers of the capitalist States and the masses of colonial people oppressed by ~~xxx~~ foreign aggression - on the other, both of whom ~~xxx~~ march under the guidance and hegemony of the international revolutionary proletarian movement.

However this main revolutionary tendency is being temporarily paralysed through bribery of certain sections of the European, North-American and Japanese proletariat, by the imperialist bourgeoisie, and by the treachery of national bourgeoisie in the colonial and semi-colonial countries who are seduced by the mass revolutionary movement. The bourgeoisie of imperialist powers, while gaining additional "extra-profit" due to their position in world markets in general (i.e. highly developed technic, investment of capital in countries affording high rate of profit, etc.) and also from the plundering of colonies and semi-colonies, increased the wages of "their own" special labourers from "see extra-profits and thus were they interested in the development of "native" capitalism and in colonial plunder and for their loyalty to the imperialist State. This systematic bribery has been and still is being practised on a specially large scale in the strongest imperialist countries and has its most striking manifestation in the ideology and practice of labour aristocracy and in bureaucratic sections of the working classes who are the leading

However, in contributing to the growth of bribed leaders of the labour classes, imperialism, in the long run, will undermine the influence of these latter over the working class in so far as the increase in capitalist contradictions, deterioration of the condition of broad labouring masses, mass unemployment of the proletariat, the high expenditure of wars and their consequences, loss by some of the powers of monopolies in the world markets, loss of colonies etc. - ~~xxx~~ undermine the authority of social-democracy among the masses. In the same manner systematic bribery of various classes of bourgeoisie in colonies and semi-colonies, this latter's treachery to the national revolutionary movement and their friendship with imperialist powers have temporarily paralyzed the development of the revolutionary crisis. Finally this leads to the increase of imperialist oppression, to the loss of influence of the national bourgeoisie over the masses of people, to the heightening of the revolutionary crisis, promoting the agrarian revolution of the broad masses of peasants and the creation of conditions favourable towards the proletariat's hegemony of the colonial and semi-independent countries in the struggle of people's masses for independence and total national liberation.

Imperialism has developed productive forces of world capitalism to a great degree. It has accomplished the preparation of all material conditions of the socialist organization of society. It demonstrates, by wars, that the productive forces of world economy, which have overstepped the limited boundaries of imperialist States, demand the organization of economy on a world-wide international scale. Imperialism endeavours to solve this contradiction by fire and sword and pave the way towards a universal state-capitalist trust, embracing the entire world economy. This bloody Utopia is being proclaimed by the social-democratic ideologists as being peaceful method for the new brand of "organised" capitalism. In reality in its path this Utopia is meeting with unassailable obstacles of such dimensions that capitalism must inevitably fall under the weight of its own contradictions. The law of disproportionate development of capitalism, which has been heightened during the imperialist epoch, makes it impossible for a lasting and solid alliances to exist among the powers. On the other hand, a number of imperialist wars, which are being transformed into world wars by which the law of centralisation of capital is forcing ~~it~~ it to its world-wide limits, - i.e. united world trust, - is being accompanied by such devastations, is placing such burdens on the shoulders of the labour class and millions of colonial proletarians and peasants that capitalism must unavoidably perish under the blow of the proletarian revolution.

By being the culminative phase of the development of capitalism, by bringing the productive forces of world economy to their greatest extent and by shaping the whole world after its own image, Imperialism is drawing all the countries, ~~into the orbit of finance-capitalist exploitation~~ all races, all peoples into the orbit of finance-capitalist exploitation. But the monopolist form of capital at the same time develops with increasing intensity the elements of parasitic degeneration, putrefaction and decay of capitalism. By destroying the moving force of competition to a given extent, by pursuing the policy of slumping prices, by the absolute command of the markets, monopolist capital has a tendency to retard the further development of productive forces. By draining large sums of extra-profit from out of the pockets of millions of colonial workers and peasants, by accumulating enormous profits from this form of exploitation, Imperialism creates the type of fortified and parasitically-degenerating countries of stock-holders and a whole class of parasites, who gain their living from unearned increment

by establishing a material base of socialism (concentration of the means of production, gigantic socialization of labour, growth of workers' organizations) the imperialist era facilitates the contradictions between the "great powers and peoples wars, which contribute to the decomposition of united world economy. Imperialism as a consequence is capitalism in a putrefied and dying condition. ~~xxxxxxthe last stage~~ In general it is the last stage of development of capital. Imperialism is the eve of a world socialist revolution. The international proletarian revolution, therefore, is developing from the conditions of capitalism in general, and in particular - from its phase of imperialism. Capitalist system, in its entirety, is struggling to its final doom. The dictatorship of finance capital will disappear and make room for the dictatorship of proletariat.

## II. THE GENERAL CRISIS OF CAPITALISM AND THE FIRST

### Stage of Imperialism

#### 1. The World War and the course of the revolutionary crisis.

The imperialist struggle among the major capitalist states for the new partition of the world ended in the first universal imperialist war (1914-1918). This war shook the entire system of world capitalism and established the beginning of its general crisis. The war involved the service of the entire state economy of the belligerent countries, having created the inflated fiat of state capitalism, and entailed unproductive expenditure to an unlimited degree. It destroyed considerable quantities of the means of production and living working force, ruined the broad masses of the people and placed an unbearable burden on to the shoulders of the industrial workers, peasants and colonial peoples. It has inevitably heightened the class struggle transforming it into open mass insurrections and civil war. The weakest link of the imperialist front collapsed with the downfall of czarist Russia. The February revolution of 1917 cast off the dominating power of the big land-owners. The October revolution overthrew the domination of the bourgeoisie. In victorious proletarian revolution expropriated the expropriators, deprived the bourgeoisie and land-owners of the means of production and for the first time in the history of humanity, created and strengthened the dictatorship of proletariat in a vast country, established the new soviet type of State and laid the foundations for the international revolution of the proletariat.

As the result of violent fluctuations in world capitalism and the heightening of the class struggle under the direct influence of the October proletarian revolution, a number of revolutions and revolutionary uprisings have taken place both in Europe and in colonial and semi-colonial countries. In January 1918 there was a labour revolution in Finland; in August 1918 - the so-called "rice riots" in Japan; in November of 1918 - the revolutions in Austria and Germany, which overthrew the regime of semi-feudal monarchies; in March of 1919 - the proletarian revolution in Hungary and uprisings in Korea occurred; in April of 1919 - the Soviet power was established in Bavaria; in January of 1920 - the bourgeois-national revolution took place in Turkey; in September 1920 - the factories in Italy were seized by the workers; in March of 1921 - there was an insurrection by workers in Germany; in September of 1923 - an insurrection occurred in Bulgaria; in the autumn of 1923 - a revolutionary crisis swept in Germany; in December of 1924 - there was an insurrection in Estonia; in April of 1925 - an insurrection in Morocco; in August an insurrection

in Syria; in May of 1926 - the General strike in England and in July of 1927 there was a workers' insurrection in Vienna. All these occurrences together with such events as the insurrection in Indonesia, the troubles in India, the great Chinese revolution, which shook the entire continents of Asia, are but links in the international revolutionary chain and integral parts of the deepest general crisis of capitalism. This international revolutionary process has combined the direct struggle for the immediate dictatorship of proletariat, national wars and the colonial insurrections against imperialism, which insurrections are connected with the agrarian movement of the millions of masses of peasants. In this manner the great masses of humanity were drawn into the revolutionary current. The world history has entered into a new phase of development, namely into that of the permanent general crisis of the capitalist system. In this respect the unity of world economy has found its expression in the international character of revolution, while the inequality of the trend of its separate parts is explained by the fact that revolutions have started at different times in various countries.

The first attempts at revolutionary coups d'etat, which were produced by the acute crisis of capitalism (1918 - 1921) ended in a victory and the strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship in U.S.S.R. and in the defeat of the proletariat in a number of other countries. These defeats, in the first instance, were the results of treacherous tactics of the social-democratic and reformist leaders of the Trade Unions, as well as the result of circumstances owing to which the communists were not fully supported by the majority of the labour classes and also to the fact that communist parties did not exist ~~in a number~~ in a number of most important countries. On the basis of these defeats which have rendered it possible to increase the exploitation of the masses of proletariat and colonial peoples through the drop in their living standard, the bourgeoisie have achieved the partial stabilisation of capitalist relations.

## 2. Revolutionary crisis and counter-revolutionary

### social-democracy.

In the course of international revolution a special importance of a large force actively struggling against revolution and actively supporting stabilisation of capitalism is attributed to the leading cadres of the social-democratic parties and reformist trade unions, and, on the other hand, by the fighting capitalist organizations having fascist leaning.

The war crisis of 1914-1918 was accompanied by the disgraceful failure of the social-democratic Second International. The leaders of the national social-democratic parties with few exceptions ~~xxx~~ voted for war credits, declared themselves emphatically in favour of the defense of imperialist "mother-lands" (i.e. state organisations of the imperialist bourgeoisie) and, instead of struggling against the imperialist war, they became its loyal soldiers, propagandists and bards (social-patriotism transformed into social-imperialism) in complete contradiction to the thesis of the "Communist International" of Marx-Engels, which asserts that under capitalism the proletarians have no motherland and also in contradiction to the anti-war resolutions of the Stuttgart and Basel Congresses. In the period which succeeded the war social-democrats supported the predatory treaties (Treaty of Brest Litovsk, Versailles), and they actively participated in the bloody suppression of the proletarian insurrections by the generals (Noske); they also conducted an armed struggle against the first proletarian republic (Soviet Russia); they treacherously betrayed the proletariat, which had already seized the power (Hungary); they participated in the imperialist League of Nations (Thomas, Paul Boncour, Vandervelde); they directly took sides with the imperialist slave-owners against colonial slaves (British Labour Party); they also actively supported the most reactionary executioners

of the labour class (Bulgaria, Poland); they took the initiative in the promulgation of imperialist war laws (France); they betrayed the Great General Strike of the British proletariat; they helped to strangle the miners strike; they helped an still continue to help to strangle China and India (Macdonald's government); they are propagandists of the imperialist League of Nations and are the proclaimer of capital and organizing force in the struggle against the dictatorship of proletariat in U.S.S.R. (Lautsky, Kellering).

Systematically pursuing this counter-revolutionary ~~xxx~~ line of policy the social-democrats operate with both wings. Their "right" wing is emphatically counter-revolutionary and is necessary for negotiating and keeping contact with the bourgeoisie. Their "left" wing is necessary for the exceedingly delicate process of duping the workers. The "left" wing of social democracy, which plays with pacifist and sometimes ~~xxx~~ even with revolutionary words, is practically opposed to the labourers, especially in most critical moments (for instance British "Independent" and "left" leaders of the Central Council during the General Strike of 1926 and Otto Bauer & Co. during the Vienna insurrection), and therefore the left wing is the most dangerous fraction of the social democratic parties. While serving the interests of the bourgeoisie among labour class and standing for the principle of class cooperation and coalition with the bourgeoisie, the social democrats are obliged at certain periods to assume the role of an opposition party and even to go as far as to abett the defense of proletarian class interests in this latter's economic struggle only for the object of disgracefully betraying its most vital interests (having already gained the confidence of a part of the labour class) especially when decisive class battles are in progress.

The main role of the social democrats consists at present in undermining the requisite militant unity of the proletariat in its struggle against imperialism. By splitting and demoralizing the united front of the proletarian struggle against capital, the social democrats become the principal supporters of imperialism in the labour class. International social-democracy of all shades, the Second International and its trade union branch - the Amsterdam unification of trade unions - have thus become the reserve to the bourgeoisie society and its most loyal defense.

### 3. Crisis of capitalism and Fascism.

Fascism has entered the ranks alongside with the social-democracy with the assistance of which latter the bourgeoisie suppresses the labourers or lessens their class vigilance.

The epoch of imperialism, the intensification of the class struggle and (especially after the world imperialistic war) the growth of the elements of civil war have led to the bankruptcy of parliamentarism. On this account "new" methods of forms of government have made their appearance (for instance, the system of small cabinets, the creation behind the scene of oligarchal groups, the decay and falsification of the system of the "people's representation", the lessening and total abolition of "democratic liberties" etc.). This process of reactionary encroachment ~~xxxxx~~ under certain historic conditions assumes the form of Fascism. Such conditions are: the instability of capitalist relations; the existence of considerable social outclassed elements, the impoverishment of broad strata of petty city bourgeoisie and intellectuals, the discontentment existing among the village small bourgeoisie, and finally the constant menace of mass insurrections of the proletariat. The bourgeoisie are being gradually forced to change over from the parliamentary system to the Fascist method which is independent of party influence in order to safeguard itself with a more stable, firm and steadfast power.

This method is one of direct dictatorship, which is theoretically



clothed in the "all-nation-idea" and also in the representation of "professions" (in reality - these are various groups of the dominating classes), the method of making use of dissatisfaction among the small bourgeois, intellectual and other masses by means of particular social demagogues (anti-semitism, separate attacks against usury capital, revolt against parliamentary trawdle) corruption in the form of an united and hired staff of Fascist militia, party machinery and officialdom. Moreover the Fascism is striving to penetrate into the labour ranks enlisting the most backward classes of workers, exploiting their discontent with the passivity of social-democrats etc. The main problem of Fascism is to destroy the revolutionary labour vanguard, i.e. the communistic strata of the proletariat and its rank and file. The combination of social demagogism, corruption and white terrorism, coupled with extreme imperialist aggression in the sphere of foreign policy, constitute the main characteristic features of Fascism. By making use of anti-capitalist phraseology during particularly critical periods in the life of the bourgeoisie Fascism reveals itself more and more, after having strengthened its state power, as the terrorist dictatorship of large capital by gradually discarding its capitalist rattle.

While adapting themselves to the change in the political situation the bourgeoisie adopts the methods of Fascism as also those of coalition with social democracy, furthermore social democrats frequently play the role of the Fascist in moments that are most critical in the life of the bourgeoisie. In the course of its development it reveals Fascist tendencies, which, under different political conditions, do not prevent it from creating opposition to the bourgeois government in the form of an opposition party. The Fascist method and that of coalition with social democracy, while being unusual methods for "normal" capitalism and also being a symptom of general capitalist crisis, are being used by the bourgeoisie for retarding the forward movement of the revolution.

#### 4. Contradictions in capitalist stabilisation and

#### inevitability of the revolutionary collapse of capitalism.

The experience acquired during the ~~after-war~~ historic after-war period has shown that the stabilisation of capitalism acquired by arbitrary measures against the labour classes together with systematic lowering of their ~~living~~ standard of living could not fail from being incomplete, fleeting and unsound. Technical development which has made great strides and which in some countries almost borders upon technical revolution, the forced process of concentrating and centralizing capital, the creation of gigantic trusts, "national" and "international" monopolies, the grafting of trusts together with government power, the growth of world capitalist economy, are all incapable of overcoming the general crisis of the capitalist system. The split of world economy to two sections, i.e. the capitalist and socialist, the shrinkage of markets, the anti-imperialist movement in the colonies are considerably heightening all the contradictions of capitalism which has been developing on a perfectly new, after-war basis. Technical progress itself and the rationalizing of industry, which have the counter effect of closing down industrial undertakings, the limitation of output, the unmerciful and rapacious exploitation of the labourers are all leading towards an enormous state of unemployment, unheard of before. The absolute collapse ~~into~~ the condition of labour class, including that ~~as~~ in a number of highly developed capitalist countries has become a fact. The growth of competition among the imperialistic countries and the constant war menace and the increasing tension of class conflicts are all creating a forerunner for the new stage in the development of the general crisis of capitalism and of the world-proletarian-revolution.

As a result of the first tournament of imperialist wars (World War of 1914-1918) and of the October victory gained by the labour class

in the ex-Emperor's Empire, world economy was split into two radically hostile camps: namely, the camp of imperialist states and the dictatorship of proletariat of U.S.S.R. The difference in class structure, in nature of class power, the radical differences in the aims pursued by internal and external economic and cultural policy, the radically different course of development are all leading to a violent collision between the capitalistic world and the land of victorious proletariat. Within confines of the former united world economy two antagonistic systems are now struggling, namely: the system of capitalism and of socialism. The class struggle, which up to the present has been pursued under conditions that deprived the proletariat of having their own state power, is now being conducted on a large, world-wide scale, furthermore the world proletariat now has its own state, which is the sole in the land of the international proletariat. The existence of the Soviet Union with its universal influence over the toiling and oppressed masses is itself a glowing manifestation of the grave crisis in which the universal capitalist system finds itself to-day and also of the extended and exasperated class struggle, unknown formerly to history.

The capitalist world, unable to surmount internal contradictions, is striving to create international unions (League of Nations) which are pursuing one aim namely: to stop the irresistible growth of the revolutionary crisis, to suppress the union of the proletarian republics by means of blockade or war. Simultaneously, all the forces of the revolutionary proletariat and oppressed colonial masses are rallying round U.S.S.R.; the united world coalition of labour is being opposed by the world coalition of capital, which is corrupted internally, but is armed from head to foot. Thus, as the result of the first clash of the imperialist wars (1914-1918) a new contradiction having world-wide historical proportions and significance, has grown up namely - the contradiction which exists between U.S.S.R. and the capitalist world.

On the other hand internal antagonisms in the capitalist section of world economy have become heightened. The transference of the economic center of the world to U.S.A. and the transformation of the almighty American dollar into the world exploiter have jeopardized the relations between U.S.A. and European capitalism, chiefly that of Great Britain. The conflict between the most powerful conservative country - Great Britain and the greatest country of young imperialism - U.S.A., which has already conquered the world hegemony, has become the axis of world conflicts amongst the states of finance-capital. Germany, plundered by the Treaty of Versailles, which has regenerated economically and has again adopted the imperialist policy, is again marching forth as a serious competitor in the world market. Knot of contradictions is being entangled in the Pacific, where the American-Japanese conflict has its chief base. On a par with these chief antagonisms clashing interests are in force among the changing and unstable groupings of powers, moreover the minor states are playing the role of auxiliary weapons in the hands of imperialist giants and their coalitions.

The growth of the productive capacity of world capitalism accompanied by the shrinkage of international markets in Europe as a result of the Great War, together with the elimination of U.S.S.R. from the capitalist world, also the monopoly of the most important sources of raw material and fuel, have all resulted in producing conflicts

amongst capitalist countries. The "peaceful" competition for oil, rubber, cotton, coal and metals and the new partition of markets and spheres of investment of capital are inevitably leading to a new world war, the more destructive the greater is madly progressing technic.

Simultaneously contradictions are growing up between the parent states and their colonies and semi-colonial countries. A certain relaxation existing in European imperialism as the result of the great war, the development of capitalism in the colonies, the influence of the Soviet Revolution, the centrifugal tendencies existing in Great Britain, the greatest maritime and colonial power (Canada, Australia, South Africa), have all rendered it easier to promote insurrections

in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. The great Chinese revolution which set hundreds of millions of the Chinese people in motion has made a large breach in the whole system of imperialism. Uninterrupted revolutionary unrest amongst the hundreds of millions of Indian workers and peasants threatens to break down the domination of Great Britain - the world's stronghold of imperialism. The growth of tendencies in the countries of Latin America directed against the powerful imperialism of U.S.A. represents a force which is undermining the expansion of North-American capital. In this manner the revolutionary process in colonies, in involving the great majority of the world population subordinated to finance-capitalist oligarchy of the few Great Powers in the struggle against imperialism, is also a manifestation of a deeply rooted general crisis of the capitalist system. In Europe also where imperialism has subjugated a number of minor nations, the national question is a factor which is contributing to the heightening of internal contradictions of capitalism.

Finally, the inevitable revolutionary crisis is ripening within the walls of imperialism: the bourgeois offensive against the labour class, against their living standard, their organisations, their political rights and also increase of White Terrorism are all producing the ever-increasing resistance of the broad masses of the proletariat and the heightening of the class struggle between the labour class and trusts, ~~conglomerates~~.

the colossal struggle by labour against capital; the increasing process of radicalism amongst the masses; the growth of influence and authority of the Communist Parties; the enormous growth of sympathy of broad masses of labourers towards the homeland of proletarian dictatorship - all clearly reveal the increase of new revolutionary impetus within the confines of imperialism.

In this manner the system of world imperialism together with the partial stabilisation of capitalism are being attacked from different sides, i.e. by contradictions and conflicts amongst imperialist powers; by millions of masses of colonial peoples who are rising to struggle; by the revolutionary proletariat of parent states; and lastly by the U.S.S.R. proletarian dictatorship which is the hegemon of the entire world revolutionary movement. The international revolution is developing.

Imperialism is collecting all its forces against it. Expeditions against the colonies, a new world war and the drive against U.S.S.R. - are the outstanding problems of imperialism. This will inevitably ~~bring about~~ the loosening of all forces of international revolution and bring about the inevitable collapse of capitalism.

### III. FINAL AIM OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL -

#### THE WORLD REVOLUTION .

The ultimate aim, to which the Communist International is aspiring, is to substitute the world capitalist economy by the universal system of communism. Communist society, which is in the making by all the movements of historic development, is the only escape left to humanity, for only by it will the contradictions of the capitalist system be removed which system is menacing humanity by degradation and ruin.

The communist order abolishes the division of society into classes, that is to say, while dispensing with anarchy resulting from capitalist industrialism, it puts an end to all manners of forms of exploitation and oppression of one man against another. The place of the struggling classes will be taken by the members of the united society of world labour. For the first time in history humanity will take its fate into its own hands. Instead of destroying innumerable



quantities of human life and immense wealth in battles between classes and peoples, humanity will employ all its energies for the struggle against the forces of nature in order to raise and develop its own collective power.

With the abolition of private ownership of means of production and by turning them into common property, the world system of communism will substitute the elementary force of the world market and competition and the blind course of social production by organized production conducted with thorough knowledge and plan and calculated to satisfy the speedy growth of social needs. Together with the abolition of anarchy in production and competition, devastating crises and still more devastating wars will also be eliminated. A well organized and calculated management of all material resources and a healthy economic development based on a boundless and speedy rise of the productive forces will counteract the colossal and wasteful expenditure of productive forces and astronomical development of society.

The abolition of private ownership and the disappearance of classes will put a stop to the exploitation of one class by another. Labour ceases to be work for the profit of class enemies. It will cease to serve as a means for earning livelihood only, but will become the most essential vital necessity. Poverty will disappear. Economic inequality will cease to exist among people as also will poverty of the enslaved classes and their miserably low living standard in general; under the new division of labour human hierarchy will disappear, and simultaneously the contradictions between intellectual and physical labour will disappear. Finally all traces of social inequality of sexes will likewise disappear. The organs of class domination will likewise disappear and the first of ~~the~~ them to give will be State power. This latter, being the embodiment of class domination, will gradually die off in proportion as the classes likewise fade away. All kinds of class compulsion will gradually cease to exist. The disappearance of classes will be accompanied by the abolition of all kinds of monopoly of education. Culture will become a common asset and former class ideology will lose its place to materialist world-conception. Under such circumstances of life any phase of domination of the people by others will become impossible and there will open up an immense field for social selection and harmonious development of all the faculties which are deeply placed in human nature.

No restrictions whatever of a social character will be placed in the way to thwart the growth of productive forces. Neither private ownership of the means of production, nor avaricious calculations for profit, nor the artificial support of ignorance of the masses and their poverty, which jeopardizes technical progress in capitalist society, or even enormous unproductive expenditure will exist in Communist society. The most expedient use of the forces of nature and natural conditions of production which prevail in particular parts of the world; the abolition of contrasts between the village and city, which are created by continued backwardness of agriculture and low standard of its technic; the maximum cooperation between science and technic, research work and its practical application to the highest social scale; a well-calculated organization of scientific labour; the adoption of the most improved methods of accountancy and well-calculated economic regulations; the speedy growth of public requirements, which are the most powerful internal incentive of the entire system - all these foregoing conditions will insure the maximum productiveness of public labour and will liberate, in turn, human energy for the powerful growth of science and arts.

The development of the productive forces of the world's communist society renders possible the prosperity of humanity and the maximum reduction of time employed for material production and, therefore, for unprecedented cultural development. This new culture of the united for the first time in the history humanity, has abolished everything and all kinds of state boundaries and will, unlike capitalism, rely upon clear and transparent relations among the peoples. Therefore it will bury for ever all mysticism, religion, prejudices and superstitions and will give a powerful impetus to the development of the all-conquering knowledge of science.

When communist society will have developed on its own basis, when public productive forces will have grown up together with general development of humanity, then the new society will have written on its banner: "Each according to his capacity and each according to his needs", this, the highest stage of communist presupposed, as its preliminary historic condition, the lower stage or its development - the socialist stage. In this stage the communist society is emerging from capitalist society, it comes out all covered-in commercial, moral and mental respects - with the birth-marks of all society, in the bosom of which it was given birth. The productive forces of socialism are still unsufficiently developed to secure the distribution of the products of labour according to everybody's needs: they are distributed according to work. The division of labour, i.e. fixing up of certain particular labour functions to a certain particular group of persons has not yet been wiped away and in particular the contrast between mental and physical work has not yet been removed. There are still present, despite the abolition of classes, the last remnants of the old class divisions of society, therefore the remnants of the proletarian state power, coercion and law. Therefore there are still remaining certain vestiges of inequality which have not yet died away.

The contrast between villages and cities is also not yet totally removed. Yet all these remnants of old society are not defended or disputed by any social force. Being a production of a certain level of development of productive forces, they disappear gradually in the measure as humanity, liberated from the fetters of capitalist order, is rapidly conquering the forces of nature, educates itself anew in a spirit of communism and passes over from socialism to accomplished communism.

#### IV. TRANSITORY PERIOD FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM AND THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT.

##### 1. The transitory period and seizure of power by the proletariat

Between capitalist and communist societies there exists a period of revolutionary transition from one to other. To it corresponds also a political transitory period, in which the state cannot be anything but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. The transition from the world dictatorship of imperialism to the world dictatorship of the proletariat embraces a long period of struggle by the proletariat, of its reverses and of its victories; a period of general crisis in capitalist relations and increase of social revolutions, i.e. of civil wars between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie; a period of national wars and colonial insurrections, which, while not being socialist movements of the revolutionary proletariat, form the integral part of the world proletarian revolution, so long as they are undermining imperialist domination; a period admitting the simultaneous existence of both capitalist and socialist social-economic systems within the world economy, their "peaceful" relations and their armed struggle; a period of formation of the unions of soviet socia-

listic states, a period of wars of imperialist states against them, a period of their intimate connection with colonial peoples and so on. Disproportion in economic and political development is an absolute law of capitalism. During the epoch of imperialism this disproportion becomes still ~~more~~ more aggravated and heightened. It follows from the above, that the international revolution of the proletariat cannot be considered as a simultaneous or universal act. It follows therefore that the triumph of socialism may be attained, firstly, only in a few, or even in a single, isolated capitalist country. Such a proletarian victory, however, contributes to the enrichment of the basis for world revolution and thereby still more aggravated the general crisis of capitalism. Thus the capitalist system, as a whole, arrives at its final failure. Dictatorship by finance disappears, giving place to dictatorship by the proletariat. While the bourgeois revolutions meant only the political liberation of the already existing and economic dominating order of productive relations and the transfer of power from the hands of one class of exploiters into those of another, the proletarian revolution means the latter's intrusion into the established order of property relations in bourgeois society, expropriation of exploiting classes and the seizure of power by a class which puts before it a problem of radical reorganization of the economic basis of society and the abolition of any kind of exploitation of one man by another. However, while the bourgeois revolution has succeeded only after centuries of work, in putting an end to the political domination of feudal nobility throughout the world, breaking down its domination by a number of separate revolutions, the international revolution of proletariat being by no means a single act but extending over an entire epoch, can, owing to more intimate connection existing ~~now~~ among the countries, solve its problem in a shorter period. It is only after the complete world victory of the proletariat and after the consolidation of its world power that a lasting epoch of intense construction of the world's socialist economy can follow.

The seizure of power by the proletariat is a preliminary condition to the growth of the socialist forms of economy and to the cultural growth of the proletariat reshaping its own nature anew, growing ripe for the role of society leader and in all branches of life, involving, in this process of transformation, the remaining classes thereby preparing the ground for the entire abolition of classes. During the struggle for dictatorship by the proletariat and for the succeeding reformation of the social order ~~and~~ against the union of land-owners and capitalists, a union of labourers and peasants is being formed under the latter's political hegemony, the union which is the base of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The transitory period as a whole is characterized by the merciless suppression of the resistance of exploiters, by the organization of socialist construction, by the mass reshaping of the people along socialist lines, by the gradual abolition of classes. It is only after the solution of these great historic problems that the society of the transitory period begins to transform itself into a communist society.

In this manner a necessary preliminary condition to the transformation of world capitalist economy into a socialist one is the dictatorship of world proletariat. This dictatorship can be put into effect only as the result of the victory of socialism in separate countries or in a group of them by way of organizing new socialist republics entering into the federalist union with those which had already existed, when a net-work of these federalist unions increases in number, including the colonies liberated from the imperialist yoke, when the federation of such republics is finally transformed into a union of soviet socialist republics of the world, realizing the unification of mankind under the hegemony of the international state-organized proletariat.

Seizure of power by the proletariat is not a kind peaceful

"conquest" of the bourgeois state machine already in existence by means of parliamentary majority. The bourgeoisie makes use of violence and terrorism in order to keep for itself and to strengthen its plundered property and its political domination. The bourgeoisie cannot, as in former days of feudal nobility, give to ~~xxx~~ its historic place to a new class without a desperate and furious struggle. Therefore its resistance should be broken only by means of stern violence on the part of the proletariat. The seizure of power by the proletariat is a forceful overthrow of the bourgeois power, the destruction of the capitalist state administration (bourgeois army, police, bureaucracy, courts, parliaments etc.), and their substitution by new organs of proletarian authority which is, before everything else, the weapon in the suppression of exploitation.

### 2. Dictatorship of the proletariat and its soviet form.

The most expedient form of proletarian power is, on the experience of the October Revolution of 1917 and the Hungarian Revolution that has immensely widened experience of the Paris Commune of 1871, have shown, a new type of state, radically differing from the bourgeois state not only in its class character but even in its internal structure, namely - the type of soviet state. Only this type of state, evolved by the broad masses movement of the toilers, can secure the highest degree of activity to the masses and, therefore, it is the greatest pledge in final victory.

The state of the soviet type, being the highest form of proletarian democracy, differs essentially from bourgeois democracy, which represents a veiled form of bourgeois dictatorship. The soviet proletarian state is the latter's dictatorship, its class absolutism. Unlike the bourgeois democracy, it openly declares its class character, openly pursues the object of suppression of exploiters for the sake of the great majority of the proletariat. It denies political rights to its class opponents and it may, under particular historic conditions, invest the proletariat with a number of temporary privileges for the purpose of strengthening its leading role in comparison with the unmatched petty-bourgeois peasantry. By disarming and suppressing its class opponents, the proletarian state is considering, at the same time, this privation of political rights and certain restrictions of freedom, as a temporary expediency of struggle and not attempts made by exploiters to save or to take back their privileges. It inscribes on its banner that the proletariat is not taking the power into its hands for ever or for the defense of its corporative or narrow professional interests, but in order to unify the remaining non-organized masses of peasants, proletarians and semi-proletarians, as well as the toiling peasants, together with the foremost classes of workers, by gradually and systematically abolishing class division. As it is a universal form of unification and organization of masses under the guidance of the proletariat, the soviets practically involved the broad masses of proletariat, peasants and toilers into a struggle and socialist construction; they involve them ~~xxx~~ in the governing of state, basing its work upon mass organizations of the labour class, put into effect principle of broad democracy within toiling masses and are standing nearer to masses than any other form of power. The right of reelection of delegations, the right of their recall, the union between executive and legislative powers, the elections not on territorial but on production principle (from factories, workshops etc.) - all this secures to the labour class and to the mass of toilers, marching under its hegemony, constant, active participation in all social matters - economic, political, military and cultural, thus establishing marked difference between the bourgeois parliamentary republic and the soviet dictatorship of the proletariat.

The bourgeois democracy with its principle of formal equality of citizens before law depends on the crying class inequality in material economic respect. Leaving totally untouched, defending and strengthening monopoly of capitalist class and the right of the big land-owners on the means of production, the bourgeois democracy turns the formal equality

before law of the exploited classes, the proletariat in the first instance, the democratic rights and liberties - into a juridical fiction and, therefore, into a means of deceit and enslavement of masses. The so-called democracy, being a manifestation of political domination of bourgeoisie, is therefore a capitalist democracy. The soviet state, by depriving the exploiting classes of means of production and by monopolizing these means of production in the proletariat's hands, as a dominant class, guarantees to them material conditions for the realization of the rights to labour class and to toilers in general, by securing houses, public utility dwellings, printing offices, means of transport etc. for the labour class.

With regard to political rights the soviet state, while depriving the people's enemies and exploiters of these rights, is the first state who abolishes inequality of citizenship, based, in the systems now in existence, on the difference of sex, religion, nationality; it establishes in this respect an equality that has not yet been realized in any bourgeois country, at the same time even here the dictatorship of the proletariat relentlessly puts the material groundwork, assisting to realization and practice of this equality; such, for instance, is emancipation of women, contribution to industrialization of former colonies etc.

Soviet democracy is therefore a proletarian democracy, the democracy of the toiling masses, the democracy against exploitation.

The soviet state effects the complete disarming of the bourgeoisie and a concentration of arms in the hands of the proletariat; it is a state of armed proletariat. The organization of armed forces is being effected on class principle in accordance with the system of proletarian dictatorship and according to the industrial proletariat a leading role. This organization, relying upon revolutionary discipline, ensures at the same time constant and intimate connection between fighters of the red army and the fleet and toiling masses, their participation in the governing of country and construction of socialism.

### 2. Dictatorship of proletariat and expropriation of expropriators.

The victorious proletariat uses the power, already seized, as a lever for the economic revolution, i.e. for the revolutionary reformation of property relations of capitalism with regard to socialist ways of production. A starting point of this greatest economic revolution is the expropriation of land owners and capitalists i.e. conversion of bourgeois monopolist property into a property of the proletarian state.

In this respect the Communist International puts forward the following main problems of the proletarian dictatorship:

#### A. INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

a) The confiscation and proletarian nationalization of all big industrial enterprises (factories, mills, mines, electric stations), at present the property of private capital, with transfer into the hands of the soviets of all state and communal enterprises.

b) The confiscation and proletarian nationalization of private-capital railways, automobile and water transport, as well as the means of aerial transport (commercial and passenger aerial fleet), with transfer into the hands of the soviets of the state and communal right of ownership over transport of all kinds.

c) The confiscation and proletarian nationalization of the private-capitalistic means of communications (telegraph, telephone, radio) with transfer into the hands of the soviets of the state, municipal and communal organizations.

d) The organization of workers' administration in industry. The creation of state organs of administration with close participation in it of the trade unions. Reservation of the same role to factory committees.

e) Adaptation of industrial production for the purpose of satisfying the needs of the broad masses of toilers. Reorganization of those branches of industry adapted to the demand of the dominating class of consumers (articles of luxury etc.) The reinforcement of those branches of industry, which will contribute towards the amelioration of agriculture in order to secure cooperation with the peasants, the raise of state economy and the acceleration of the development of popular economy in general.

## B. AGRICULTURE.

a) The confiscation and proletarian nationalisation of all private land and property in cities and villages (private as well as those belonging to monasteries, churches etc.) with transfer into the hands of the soviets of state and municipal land property, including forest stock, mines, waters etc. and the subsequent nationalisation of all lands.

b) The confiscation of all productive properties in big land estates as buildings, implements and cattle, the enterprises for the manufacture of agricultural production (big flour mills, cheese-dairies, dairies, drying-places etc.).

c) The transfer of large estates, especially those having model economic character or large economic importance, to the administration of soviet economies.

d) The transfer of a part of the lands formerly belonging to land owners and other confiscated lands, especially in those places where these lands were cultivated by farmers on lease and used as a means for the economic enslavement of farmers into the use of peasants (to poorest and partially to the middle classes). The amount of land which is to be handed over to farmers has been determined both by consideration of expediency and by necessity of neutralizing the peasantry and to draw them over the side of the proletariat; this amount varies according to different conditions.

e) The prohibition, in order to secure lands for the peasants and for the purpose of facilitating the struggle against the transfer of these lands into the hands of capitalists, of any purchase or selling of lands. A resolute struggle against violators of this law.

f) Struggle against money lenders. Abolition of servitude obligations. Suppression of debts contracted by the exploited classes of peasants. To relieve the poorest peasants from taxes etc.

g) Broad state measures for raising productive forces of agriculture: rural electrification, the building of tractors, the production of chemical manure, the raising of clean seeds and the breeding of cattle on soviet estates, the organisation on a large scale of agricultural credit etc.

h) The support and financing of the rural cooperative societies and of all forms of collective production in villages (associations, communes etc.) Systematic propaganda for the creation of cooperative unions of farmers (cooperation for sale, supply and credit) on the basis of the mass activity of peasants and propaganda of transition to the large forms of agricultural production, which will facilitate - in view of the uncontented technical and economic advantages of economy the obtaining of the larger economic profit, as well as the most comprehensible to the masses of toilers means of transition to socialism.

## C. COMMERCE and CREDIT.

a) Proletarian nationalisation of private banks (with transfer into the hands of the proletarian State of the whole stock of gold, valuable papers, deposits etc) and transfer into the hands of the proletarian State of state, municipal and other banks.

b) Centralisation of bank operations with subordination of all nationalized big banks to the central state bank.

c) Nationalization and transfer into the hands of organs of the soviet state of the wholesale trade and big retail trading enterprises (godowns, elevators, shops, stock of goods etc).

d) The encouragement, in every way, of organized consumptive



societies, which is the most important part of the distributive apparatus, on the basis of unity, in the system of its work for securing self-active participation of the masses in its building up.

a) Monopoly of foreign trade.

f) Abrogation of state debts due to foreign and home capitalists.

#### D. DEFENSE OF LABOUR, WAY OF LIFE etc.

a) Reduction of the working day to 7 hours, and to 6 hours in particularly unhealthy branches of production. Further reduction of the working day and establishment of 5 working days a week in the countries with highly developed production. The regulations of the working day according to the growth of the productivity of labour.

b) The prohibition, as a rule, of night work and of women's work in particularly unhealthy enterprises. Prohibition of child labour. Prohibition of extra work.

c) Special short working day for the young peoples (maximum of 6 hours working day for youths up to 15 years of age). Socialistic reorganisation. Reorganisation on socialist lines of the labour of young people by means of coordination of material production with general or political education.

d) State insurance of all kind (invalids, old age, accidents, unemployment etc.) on the basis of complete self-administration of those insured by state (and those insured by private owners as long as private enterprises are in existence).

e) Large sanitary measures, organisation of medical assistance free of charge. Struggle against social diseases (alcoholism, venereal maladies, tuberculosis).

f) Social equality of women and men before the law and in family life, radical revision of matrimonial and family laws, declaration of maternity as being a social function, defense of maternity and infancy. Beginning of the realisation by the society of infant and youth nursing and their education (infant schools, kindergarten etc). Creation of institutions for the gradual facilitation of family economy (social kitchens and laundries), plan and cultural struggle against ideology and traditions contributing towards the enslavement of women.

#### E. DWELLING FUND.

a) The confiscation of big privately owned dwellings.

b) The handing over of the confiscated houses to the local soviet's management.

c) To settle the labour population in the bourgeois quarters of cities.

d) The handing over to labour organisations of palaces, the big social or private dwellings.

e) Realisation of the large programme of dwelling construction.

#### F. NATIONAL AND COLONIAL PROBLEMS.

a) Recognition of the rights of all nationals, regardless of race, full self-determination, that is, a self-determination admitting of state separation.

b) Voluntary union and centralisation of military and economic forces of all peoples liberated from capitalism for the struggle against imperialism and for the building up of socialist economy.

c) Unflinching and resolute struggle against all sorts of restrictions or restraints directed against any nationals, nation or race. Full equality of all nations and races.

d) Full assistance and support of the soviet state to the cultures of the nationals liberated from the capitalist nations together with proletarian line of policy for the development of these cultures.

e) Full support to the economic, political and cultural growth of the formerly oppressed "regions", "borderlands" and "colonies" on the line of their socialist reformation for the creation of a strong base for full and real national equality.

f) Struggle against all vestiges of chauvinism, national hatred, race prejudices and similar ideological products of the feudal and capitalist barbarism.

#### 3. BASES OF IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION.

- a) Nationalisation of printing offices.
- b) Monopoly of press and publishing enterprises.
- c) Nationalisation of large cinema enterprises, theatres etc.
- d) To pro it by the nationalized means of "intellectual production" for the wide political and general education of toilers and for the construction of a new socialist culture on proletarian class basis.

#### 4. BASES OF ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

It is necessary, in the course of realization of all these problems of proletarian dictatorship to keep in view the following principles:

1) The complete abolition of private ownership of land and the nationalisation of all lands cannot be put into effect immediately in highly developed capitalist countries, where the principle of private ownership has already succeeded in taking deep root among the broad masses of peasants. In such countries the nationalisation of land may be effected only gradually, through measures of transitory character.

2) The nationalisation of production should not, as a rule, be extended on the small and average economy (those of peasants, tradesmen, house industry, small and middle-class merchants, small manufacturers etc.) Firstly, because the proletariat should strictly discriminate between the earned by labour property of a simple manufacturer, that may and should be gradually led into the channel of socialist construction, and the property of the capitalist exploiter, whose liquidation is a necessary preliminary to socialist construction. Secondly, because the proletariat which has seized power, may not have enough organized forces, especially at the starting period of dictatorship, to enable it not only to destroy capitalism, but also to unify the small and middle-class individual productive enterprises on a new, socialist, basis. These petty private economies (in the first place peasant's economy), can be drawn into a general socialist organization of production and distribution only gradually and with the systematic and powerful support of the proletarian state. The forcible breaking of their economic organization and their forced collectivization would give negative results.

3) The existence of a large number of small productive units (in the first place farmers, tradesmen, small traders etc) not only in the colonies, semi-colonies and economically backward countries, where the petty bourgeoisie masses are in the majority, but even in the centres of the capitalist world economy (U.S.A., Germany and to some extent Britain), renders necessary the preservation, in some or other measure in the first stages of its development, - of varied forms of economic unity, monetary system etc. Diversity of economic organizations (from socialized large industry into an economy of a small peasant or tradesman) will certainly be reasonable for the struggle of these diverse economic forms; the diversity of classes and class groups, corresponding to these economic forms, with various stimuli of economic activity and with their contradictory economic interests; finally the existence in all branches of the economic life of routines or traditions, inherited from the bourgeois society which cannot be got rid of all at once, - all this requires on the part of the economic directors of the proletarian correct combination (on the basis of market relations) of big socialist industry with small economy of petty manufacturers, i.e. of such combination which can secure a leading role to socialist industry along with the highest ~~maximum~~ development of peasants' agriculture.



therefore the larger is the specific gravity of the individual peasant labour in the whole economy of the country and the larger the volume of the market relations, plan direction will acquire lesser importance and in the greater degree the economic plan is dependent on the forecast of economic relations. On the contrary the smaller the specific gravity of the small economy, the greater ~~will~~ is the participation of the socialised labour, the more powerful are the accumulated and socialised masses of means of production, the less is the amount of market relations, the more importance has a plan when compared with elementary action, the more considerable is the importance of the universal methods of plan direction in the matters of production and distribution.

The technical and economic advantages of heavy socialised production, the centralisation of the general economic management (industry, transport, big agricultural economies etc) in the hands of the proletarian state, the plan direction of the output, the state administration (budget, taxes, administrative legislation and legislature in general), are leading to the gradual and systematic elimination of private capital. On the other hand, running with this there is a process of systematical involving of masses of peasants by means of the organisation of cooperative societies and by the growth of collective farms of agriculture, into a general system in the development of socialism. The forms and methods of economic activity tied up with market relations (wages, purchase-selling, credit and banks etc) are the levers for the socialist transformation so long as these levers are used in enterprises strictly socialistic in type, i.e. socialist section of the economy.

In this manner the market relations, under the proletarian dictatorship, if a correct policy is pursued by the soviet government, will come in in their development their own ruin; while contributing to the elimination of the private capital, the further centralisation and concentration of the means of production in the hands of proletarian state, they concur to the abolition of the market relations in general.

In case of probable capitalist military intervention and of lasting counter-revolutionary war against dictatorship of the proletariat the whole attention of the economic directing organs should be concentrated on the defence of the interests of the proletarian dictatorship; in this case the necessity may arise for a military-communist economic policy ("military-communism") which is an organisation of state economy for the purpose of war defense together with a system of enforced pressure upon the capitalist groups (confiscations, requisitions) and with the more or less complete cessation of free trade and market relations and the sharp elimination of individual stimuli of small producers entailing the fall of productive forces of the country. The policy of "military communism" while undermining the material basis of those classes within country which are hostile to the labour class, is securing rational distribution of the stocks, contributes to the success of the war struggle of the proletarian dictatorship and, though it has its historic raison d'être, it cannot be looked upon as a system of "normal" economic policy of the proletarian dictatorship.

##### 5. PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP AND WAR.

The proletarian dictatorship is a continuation of its class struggle under new conditions. It is a stubborn struggle, bloody or bloodless, forcible or peaceful, military or economic - against the forces and traditions of the old society, against foreign capitalist enemies, against the remnants of the exploiting classes within the country, against the sprouts of the new bourgeoisie arising on the basis of the production, which has not yet been abolished.

When civil war is still in progress, the stubborn class struggle assumes new form, firstly the form of a struggle against the remnants of the old economic order with its new sprouts, on the one hand, and socialistic forms of economy - on the other; the forms of struggle

change at different stages of the socialist development, and in its first stages this struggle may, under certain conditions, assume an acute character. The first stage of the proletarian dictatorship the proletarian policy towards other classes and social groups within the country will be determined by the following principles:

1) Big bourgeoisie and land-owners, the units of military officers devoted to them, the generals and the upper classes of bureaucracy are irreconcilable enemies of the labour class, therefore against them an unmerciful struggle is required. The professional organising ability of certain ~~strata~~ parts of them may be used, but, as a rule, not before the dictatorship has been strengthened and all exploiters' plots and insurrections have been suppressed.

2) With regard to the intellectuals, educated in bourgeois traditions, the upper classes of which are intimately connected with the commanding staff of capital, the proletariat, while suppressing most resolutely every counter-revolutionary movement of the hostile intellectuals, should at the same time not ~~lose~~ lose sight of the necessity of employing this trained social force for socialist construction by encouraging in every way the neutral groups and particularly those friendly to labour revolution. When working out plans of socialist economic-technical and cultural construction, the proletariat should systematically gain over its side the technical intellectuals, submitting them to its ideological influence and securing their close cooperation in matters of social construction.

3) With regard to peasants, the problem faced by communist parties consists in relying upon the agricultural proletariat to gain over their side all the exploited and toiling elements of villages, making discrimination among various groups of peasants and taking into consideration their special gravity, the victorious proletariat should by all possible means give support to the poor semi-proletarian classes of peasantry, handing over to them part of the land-owners' lands, facilitating their struggle with the usurers etc. The proletariat must neutralise the middle classes of peasants and mercilessly suppress the slightest resistance on the part of the village bourgeoisie allied with the land-owners. In proportion with the consolidation of its dictatorship and with the development of socialist construction the proletariat should abandon the policy of neutralisation, adopt a policy of solid alliance with the middle class masses of peasants, refraining at the same time from sharing any power with them. The dictatorship of the proletariat is, on the one hand, a manifestation of the fact that only the industrial labourer are capable of directing the whole mass of toilers, and, on the other, that the dictatorship of the proletariat, being its absolutism is at the same time a special form of class union between the proletariat this vanguard of the toilers, and the numerous non-proletarian toiling classes, the alliance directed against capital, the alliance aiming at the latter's complete destruction, at the complete suppression of bourgeois resistance and attempts at restoration from outside, the alliance aiming at a final creation and consolidation of socialism.

4) Petty bourgeoisie of cities, which is always wavering between the two extremities between the treachery and sympathy for the proletariat - should also be neutralised and, as far as possible, won over to the proletarian side. This may be accomplished by allowing small property ownership, a certain freedom of economic transactions, by abolishing usury and by various forms of assistance rendered to them by the proletariat in the struggle against all forms of capitalist oppression.

## 3. MASS ORGANISATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF PROLETARIAN

### DICTATORSHIP.

When putting into effect all these problems of proletarian dictatorship, the problems and functions of mass organisations and, in the first place those of labour organisations - are being radically changed. The professional productive unions, these labour mass organisations, in which broad masses of proletariat are for the first time united and trained are during the capitalist period the main weapon of struggle by strike, then of the mass struggle against capital and its state. Under the proletarian dictatorship they transform themselves

into a principal lever, into such a school of communism, which involves large masses of the proletariat into the socialist management of production, into an organisation directly connected with all branches of the government administration, exercising influence upon all branches of its work being watchful of the permanent outstanding interests of the labour class and carrying out a struggle against the bureaucratic degeneration of the administrative organs of the soviet state. Trade Unions, therefore, are transforming themselves into a backbone of the economic and state organisation of the proletariat in so far as they are supplying directing staffs for the constructive work, in the measure of their involving in this work the masses of the proletariat and in the measure of their placing before them the struggle against the bureaucratic degeneration, which is unavoidably produced by the influences, foreign to the proletariat, and by insufficient culture of masses.

The Cooperative organisations of the labour class, condemned under the capitalist regime - despite reformist utopias to the contrary - to a comparatively modest role, sometimes transforming themselves, owing to general conditions of the capitalist system and to the policy of reformist leaders, into a mere addition to this capitalist system, can and should become the most important integral parts of the distributing apparatus under the dictatorship of proletariat.

Lastly, the agricultural cooperative peasant societies (purchasing, selling, credit, productive) when properly guided and under the systematic struggle against capitalist elements, can and should become one of the basic organising forms establishing connection between city and village. The cooperative unions, which - as far as they are proved capable of living under capitalism - were unavoidably transforming themselves into capitalistic enterprises, because they were dependent on capitalist industry, capitalist banks, capitalist economic society in general and were guided by reformists, village bourgeois and sometimes even by land-owners - these unions under the proletarian dictatorship are developing themselves within the system of surrounding relations and are dependent on the proletarian industry, proletarian banks etc. when the right line of proletarian policy is pursued, when systematic class struggle against capitalist elements carried on without cooperative organisations, when directed by the socialist industry - the agricultural cooperative societies are becoming one of the most important levers of socialist reconstruction of villages. All this does not eliminate the possibility of cooperative and especially agricultural associations becoming in some countries, under the guidance of bourgeoisie and its social-democratic agents, a stronghold of counter-revolutionary activity and sabotage of the economic construction by the labour revolution.

In the constructive and fighting work performed by various proletarian organisations, the proletariat secures unity of will and action, effecting this unity by means of directing role of the communist party within the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The proletariat's party bases itself directly on the Trade Unions and on a number of other organisations, including masses of labourers, and through them and the peasants (soviets, cooperatives, young men's associations etc) is governing the entire ~~mass~~ soviet system. It is only with an unreserved support of the soviet power by all mass organisations, when there is unity of class will, when guided by the party, that the proletariat could accomplish its role of organiser of new society.

## 7. DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT AND CULTURAL REVO- LUTION.

This role of organiser of a new human society necessitates the existence of a certain standard of cultural maturity on the part of the proletariat, the reshaping of its own nature, a constant supply of new cadres ~~with a technical knowledge~~ with a technical knowledge and working for the final aim of the construction of socialism and new socialist culture.

While the bourgeois revolution against feudalism is possible only when within the feudal society forms a new class, standing, through its cultural development, above the average class and which plays within the feudal class a role of hegemon, the proletarian revolution will develop under totally different conditions. Exploited, economically, oppressed politically and strangled culturally, the labour class during the transitory period and after it had fought for state power, destroyed the bourgeois monopoly of education, acquired command of science and changed its own nature. For the mass breed of communist self-consciousness and for the sake of socialism the change of nature of masses of people is essential, what is possible only in the course of practical movement through a revolution; therefore revolution is necessary not only because there is no other way left to overthrow the dominating class, but also because it is only in the course of a revolution that overthrowing class can purify itself of the mud of the old society and be in a position to create a new society.

By abolishing the monopoly held by the capitalist class over the means of production, the labour class should also abolish the bourgeois monopoly of education, that is - to seize all schools including those. Particularly important problem faced by the proletariat is the training of industrial specialists out of the labour class (engineers, technicians, organizers etc.) as well as for military purposes, science, arts etc.) Ranking with this there is a problem to raise the general culture of the proletarian masses, their political education, their knowledge and the technical training to give them experience in social work and administration, to struggle against the remnants of the bourgeois and the petty bourgeois prejudices etc.

Only in a measure as the proletariat succeeds in moving far forward its vanguard elements for filling up all those commanding posts of socialistic construction and culture, in the measure as these elements are increasing in number by involving new elements during the process of cultural revolutionary transformation and by gradually abolishing distinctions existing within their own classes between the "advanced" and "backward" proletariat, there is being simultaneously created the danger of victorious socialist construction and security against bureaucratic putrefaction and class degeneration. The proletariat, however, is reshaping anew in the process of revolution not only its own nature, but also the nature of other classes, and in the first place that of the numerous petty bourgeois classes of towns and villages and particularly that of the toiling classes of peasants. By making the broad masses adhere to cultural revolution, by drawing them into the process of socialist construction, by unifying and by teaching them communist methods, by carrying on a resolute struggle against all anti-proletarian and trade-corporation ideologies, especially by systematically overcoming the general and cultural backwardness of the village, the labour class is preparing the abolition of class division in society.

Among the problems of cultural revolution, faced by the broad masses, a particular place is occupied by the struggle against the religious opium of the people - religion - a struggle which should be carried on systematically and more relentlessly. The proletarian power should discontinue any state support to the church, which was an agent of the dominating classes; it should prevent any church interference with state organized education and teaching and must unmercifully suppress the counter-revolutionary activities of church organisations. At the same time the proletarian authority, while tolerating a free profession of creeds and abolishing the privileged position of the former mother-church, is carrying on with all possible means an anti-religious propaganda and is reconstructing all educational and teaching work on the basis of scientific materialist world conception.

#### 5. STRUGGLE FOR WORLD DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT AND THE BASIC TYPE OF REVOLUTIONS.

In the international revolution of proletarian different processes take place at different times: a proper proletarian revolution, revolutions of the bourgeois-democratic type, transformations, revolutions, revolution

of the proletariat; colonial liberation wars; colonial revolutions; and in the long run, the revolutionary process leads to world dictatorship on the part of the proletariat. 1

Inequality in the development of capitalism, heightened during the imperialist period, has called into existence these various types, the different stages of its maturity in various countries, the variety and specific conditions of the revolutionary process. These circumstances render historically unavoidable the variance of ways and promptness of the proletarian advent into power; they render necessary the existence in a number of countries of certain transitory stages, leading to the dictatorship of proletariat and then also the various forms of socialist construction in various countries.

The variance in conditions and ways of transition to the dictatorship of the proletariat in separate countries may be reduced to three main types.

Countries with highly developed capitalism (U. S. A., Germany, Britain etc.), with powerful productive forces, centralized in a great degree production, with relatively unimportant role of small economy, with a long-time ago formed up bourgeois-democratic political order. In these countries the main point of the programme is immediate establishment of the dictatorship of proletariat. In the economic respect the most characteristic features are: expropriation of all big productions; the organization of a considerable number of soviet states economies and, inversely, the transfer of a comparatively small share of the lands to peasants; the comparatively insignificant dimensions of market relations; the speedy progress of the socialist development in general and the collectivization of peasants' economy in particular.

Countries with an average level of development of capitalism (Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Balkan states etc) with considerable traces of semi-feudal relations in agriculture together with a certain minimum of material conditions necessary for socialist construction, and with the bourgeois-democratic order still in progress of reform. In some of these countries there is the possibility of more or less rapid transformation of bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution; in others - revolutions of a proletarian type are possible, but with greater number of problems of bourgeois-democratic character to be solved. Therefore in this instance the dictatorship of the proletariat may arrive not immediately but in the course of a process of transition from democratic dictatorship of proletariat and peasants to the socialist dictatorship of proletariat; in these countries where the revolution is developing directly as a proletarian revolution, it presupposes that the proletariat holds direction of the broad rural peasant movement; generally speaking, the agrarian revolution plays a most important, sometimes even decisive, role; after the expropriation of big property the greatest part of the confiscated land is given to peasants; the dimension of the market relations after proletariat's victory is considerable; the problem of the creation of peasant cooperatives and their further unification in the production occupies an important place among other problems of the socialist building up. The progress of this construction is comparatively slow.

Colonial and semi-colonial countries (China, India etc.) and dependent countries (Argentina, Brazil etc.), with a rudimentary, sometimes considerably developed, industry insufficient however in a majority of cases for independent socialist construction, the countries with predominant feudal-medieval relations, and finally the countries where important industrial, commercial, bank enterprises, principal means of transport, lands and plantations are concentrated in the hands of foreign imperialist groups. In this instance of prime importance is the struggle against feudalism, against pre-capitalistic forms of exploitation and the promotion of unremitting agrarian-peasant revolution on the one hand, and the struggle against foreign imperialism for national freedom on the other. Transition to dictatorship of proletariat is possible in this instance only through a number of preparatory stages after a whole period of transformation of the

bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution, and the successful socialist construction - in most cases is possible only with the direct support of the proletarian dictatorship.

In still more backward countries (for instance in some parts of Africa) where there is no hired labour, where the majority of the population still lives in tribal form, and where the remnants of primitive-germanic forms, with almost entire absence of national bourgeoisie and where foreign imperialism mostly plays the role of a military occupant, dispossessing land, - the struggle for a national liberation has a foremost importance. National liberation and its success here may clear the way for the development of socialism, skipping the capitalist stage, provided powerful assistance is rendered by the countries of proletarian dictatorship.

During the epoch, when the seizure of power by the proletariat is being put forth as an outstanding problem, when there is already in existence the dictatorship of the proletariat in the . . . ., as a fact of world wide importance, - the liberative movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, provoked by the penetration therein of world capitalism, may result, despite not sufficiently ripe social relations in these countries, in their socialistic development with the aid and assistance of the proletarian dictatorship and the international proletarian movement in general.

### 3. STRUGGLE FOR THE NATIONAL LIBERATION OF THE COLONIALS.

#### THE COLONIAL MOVEMENTS.

The special conditions of revolutionary struggle in the most important colonial and semi-colonial countries, the inevitability of a long period of struggle for democratic dictatorship of proletariat and peasants and transformation of this dictatorship into that of the proletariat, and lastly, the decisive importance of national factors put before the communist parties of these countries a number of specific problems, representing by themselves a preparatory stage to dictatorship of the proletariat. The principal of these special problems, in the opinion of the Communist International, are the following:

- 1) the overthrow of the authority of foreign imperialism, feudal and land-owners' bureaucracy;
- 2) the establishment of democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasants on soviet principles;
- 3) full national freedom and state of unification;
- 4) Abrogation of state debts;
- 5) the nationalisation of large enterprises (industrial, transport, banks and others) belonging to imperialists;
- 6) the confiscation of lands belonging to land-owners, churches and monasteries. Nationalisation of all lands;
- 7) establishment of 7 hours working day;
- 8) the organisation of revolutionary labour peasant army.

In the measure of development and of heightening of further struggle (sabotage of bourgeoisie, confiscation of enterprises belonging to the classes of bourgeoisie, inevitably transforming itself into the nationalisation of big industry) in those colonies and semi-colonies where the proletariat plays a role of director, the succeeding bourgeois-democratic revolution will transform itself into a revolution of the proletariat. In the colonies, where there is no proletariat, the overthrow of imperialist power should mean the organisation of the authority of the people's (peasants) soviets, the confiscation of foreign enterprises and lands and their transfer into state hands.



From the point of view of the struggle against imperialism and of the conquest of power by the labour class, colonial revolutions and national-liberation movements are playing a very important role. Colonies and semi-colonies are also of importance during the transitory period, because with regard to industrial countries the question of the organization of socialist world economy, the establishment of correct reciprocal relations between industry and agriculture, depend to a large extent on the attitude of imperialism. Fraternal fighting alliance with the colonial toiling masses is, therefore, one of the main problems of the world industrial proletariat as a source of struggle against imperialism.

Thus the course of the world revolution, whilst recruiting workers of parent-states for struggle for the dictatorship of proletariat, is at the same time raising hundreds of millions colonial labourers and peasants for a struggle against foreign imperialism. With the existence of centres of socialism under the form of Soviet republics and with their increasing economic strength the colonies, separated from imperialism, get closer and gradually unite with the industrial hot-beds of world socialism. They are being drawn into the channel of socialist construction, score over the development of capitalism as a dominating system and get a chance for speedy economic and cultural progress. Being politically grouped around the centres of proletarian dictatorship, the peasant Soviets in the former backward colonies and the labour and peasant Soviets in the former colonies of a more developed type, are being included into a general system of increasing federation of the Soviet republics and thereby into the system of the world dictatorship of proletariat.

The development of socialism as a new system of production is acquiring a world-wide scale.

#### V. DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT IN U.S.S.R. AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

##### 1. Building up of socialism in U.S.S.R. and class struggle.

A very grave crisis in the capitalist system is principally manifested by the cleavage of world economy into two parts viz: that of the capitalistic countries and of those where socialism is in a process of construction. The strengthening of proletarian dictatorship within U.S.S.R., the success in socialist construction, the growth of influence and authority of U.S.S.R. among the proletarian masses and oppressed peoples of colonies, therefore, signify continuance, increase and development of international socialist revolution.

Labourers of Soviet republics, possessing sufficient financial means in their country not only for the overthrow of land-owners and bourgeoisie, but even for the building up of socialism, have, aided by international proletariat heroically repulsed the armed attacks of internal and external counter-revolutions; they have strengthened their union with the principal masses of peasants and achieved marked success in the matter of socialist revolutionary construction.

The union between proletarian socialist industry and peasant economy; the growth of productive forces of agriculture leading to socialistic industry; the co-ordination of this industry with agriculture in lieu of being used for the service of supplying consumption to parasitic classes; the production, opposed to making capitalistic profits, but destined for the ever increasing needs of the masses, which in the long run stimulates to a high degree the process and finally the concentration of economic management in the hands of proletarian states, by means of expedient distribution of it - all this furnishes the proletariat with opportunities to make rapid progress in socialist construction.

By raising productive forces of the general state economy, following the course of industrialization of U.S.S.R., the rapid progress of which is stimulated by both the internal and external situations, the proletariat of U.S.S.R. despite the systematically repeated attempts at economic and financial boycott by the capitalist countries, is maintaining a firm attitude in economies and business generally. Industry, transport, agriculture and bank systems are flourishing with the aid of state commerce and co-operative societies.

Where rural economy is concerned, the raising of productive forces is also progressing under certain restrictions (nationalization of land, prohibition of sale and purchase, progressive taxation, financing of co-operative societies of poor and middle classes, hired labour legislation, forfeiture of political and civil rights, etc., etc.). However, technically, rural economy has not yet reached the progress which would enable peasants to establish large economic concerns and this leads the latter to seek the co-operation of the so-called "new bourgeoisie".

The proletariat of U.S.S.R. having power over the most important centres of economic management. Private capital in towns having considerably decreased during the period of "new economic policy", is being systematically replaced by the above. All exploiting elements in villages resulting from money and goods transactions are suppressed by good methods of organization for constructive work and trade. Co-operation is encouraged under proletarian dictatorship and this leads to the firm establishment of socialism. Serious problems of a constructive nature are being gradually solved and development of proletarian co-operatives, banking institutions and other forms of business are making a marked progress.

In this manner socialism, being also a great economic force determining the course of things in U.S.S.R., is making gigantic strides in the way of general development and is gradually overcoming difficulties created by the petty bourgeois nature of the country and those resulting from various periods of class contradiction. The necessity of providing new implements for industry and total reconstruction of its methods, naturally bring forth difficulties into the way of socialist development, which can be explained as due to the technical and economic backwardness of the country and the ruination it underwent during the time of imperialist and civil wars. In spite of this, however, the living standard of the labour class and the general toiling masses is continually improving and side by side with socialist reconstruction and scientific organization of industry a seven hours' labour day is being gradually introduced, all of which promises brighter prospects for the conditions of labour where the work and life of labourers are concerned.

The labour class, supported by the economic growth of U.S.S.R., solidly allied with masses of peasants and guided by members of the Communist Party of their own class, constantly recruits larger and larger numbers of toiling comrades to join in the socialist construction. The methods employed to enlist these are: formation of mass organizations such as parties, professional unions, communist youth societies, co-operatives of every description, women's organizations, labour and peasant women unions, societies known as "voluntary", workers', village correspondents, sporting, scientific, educational and other unions; encouragement of the spirit of initiative in masses, the occupation by workers of responsible posts in all branches of economy and administration of socialist construction, training of workers in general and in high schools so as to form new cadres of men of proletarian class able to govern.



3. Importance of U.S.S.R. and its international revolutionary obligations.

The dictatorship of proletariat in U.S.S.R., having defeated Russian imperialism and liberated all colonies and oppressed nations of the former Tsarist empire by systematically allowing of their independent political and other development, the industrialization of their territories and the granting of judicial rights to these autonomous countries, states, republics, etc., for their own self-determination, has thereby attained equality for different nationalities constituting the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

U.S.S.R. being a country of proletarian dictatorship and socialistic construction and having reached important achievements for the labour class, established union between producers and consumers, introduced the teaching of Marx and proved herself in other various ways, naturally becomes the centre of support for all oppressed peoples movements, the hot-bed of international revolution and the most important factor in the history of the world. The world proletariat finds in U.S.S.R. a true motherland and a strong advocate of colonial movements.

U.S.S.R. appears to-day, in the background of general crisis, as the most important factor. This not only because U.S.S.R. no longer belongs to the world imperialistic system, having detached ~~xxx~~ itself from it by creating a foundation for new, socialistic system of economy, but also because it plays the principal part as an international promoter of proletarian revolution, incites proletarians of all countries to seize power and is a living example of the fact that labour class is capable of constructing socialism after destroying capitalism. It serves as an emblem of fraternal relations between the different nationalities of all countries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of economic unification of the toilers of the whole world. The same sort of socialist economy must be established by the rest of the world proletariat.

Simultaneous existence of two systems of economy viz: the socialistic system in U.S.S.R. and the capitalist system in other countries, created a problem for the proletariat necessitating opposition to the capitalist world against boycotts, blockade, etc., and at the same time requiring economic connections with these capitalist countries in the form of foreign trade, credit, loans, concessions, etc., all of which are needed for a successful construction of socialism.

Capitalistic states, despite the fact of their being interested in the markets of U.S.S.R., are constantly wavering between the advantages of commerce and a fear of the growth of U.S.S.R., the latter meaning extension of international revolution. Imperialist powers have a tendency towards encircling U.S.S.R. with counter-revolutionary designs, desiring its defeat and purporting to establish an universally bourgeois-terroristic regime.

The systematic attempts made by imperialism towards the above and the constant threat of war will not prevent the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the Communist International directing proletarian dictatorship in U.S.S.R. from fulfilling its international obligations and from giving support to oppressed nations, labour movements in capitalist countries, colonial anti-imperialistic movements or any other form of struggle against oppression.

### 3. Obligations of the international proletariat towards U. S. S. R.

The international proletariat, on its part, having the U. S. S. R. as the motherland and protector of its conquests as well as the most strong factor in the international liberation movement, is bound to contribute to the success of socialistic construction of U. S. S. R. and to defend it against attacks from the capitalist owners.

"The world political situation has put forward, as an outstanding problem, the dictatorship of proletariat, and all events of the world's politics are unavoidably centred around one main point namely: struggle of the world bourgeoisie against Soviet Russian Republic, which should, without fail, group around itself the pro-Soviet elements of the foremost workers of all countries and enlist all national-liberation movements in the colonies and of oppressed nations". (Lenin).

In case of an attack against U. S. S. R. by the imperialist states and of war against it, the international proletariat should respond by fearless and resolute mass uprisings and struggle for the overthrow of the imperialist government to attain dictatorship of proletariat and alliance with U. S. S. R.

It will be necessary for the colonies of the imperialist countries attacking U. S. S. R. to divert the attention of the imperialistic military forces in order to have more freedom in the anti-imperialist struggle with a view to organizing revolutionary uprisings and obtaining complete independence.

Development of socialism in U. S. S. R. and the growth of its international influence is provoking hatred and mobilization of forces on the part of capitalist owners, but at the same time it is stirring up greatest sympathy of the broad masses of workers of the whole world and readiness of all oppressed peoples to fight in defence of the country of proletariat dictatorship should imperialists attempt to attack it.

Thus under the existing conditions of contradiction in the modern world economy and of general capitalistic crisis, an armed imperialist attack against the Soviet Union will inevitably lead to a strong revolutionary explosion, which may bury capitalism in some of the so-called civilized countries and may result in victorious revolutions in the colonies, opening the way for proletariat dictatorship and socialism.

### VI. STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT.

#### I. Ideologists, hostile to communism, among the labour class.

Revolutionary communism, in its struggle against capitalism, for the dictatorship of proletariat, encounters at times in the labour circles a certain tendency towards an ideological submission of proletariat to imperialist bourgeoisie. This state of affairs, however, does not last very long as labour members involved are usually incapable of holding out in an organized manner and soon submit to proletarian stern discipline.

The great social stronghold of imperialism together with its attributes such as schools, press, theatre and church, reveals itself in the existence of confessional and reformatory inclinations within the labour class, presenting an obstacle in the way of socialist revolution of the proletariat.

Confessional tendencies, with a religious colouring, are manifesting themselves amongst the labour class in the so-called confessional trade unions, often connected with other similar bourgeois political organisations or some church organisation of a dominating character (Catholic professional unions, Christian young men and women's unions, Jewish Zionist organisations, etc.); leaders of these organisations whilst sprinkling with holy water all the wickedness of the capitalist regime and terrorism, their followers with threats of after life punishment, are the most reactionary element in the proletarian camp.

Modern "socialist" reformism is one of the most cynically-hypocritical imperialist forms of proletarian submission to the ideological influence of bourgeoisie. Fundamentally imitating imperialist policy, it is embodied in the anti-socialist and extremely counter-revolutionary "American Federation of Labour". "Ideological" dictatorship of the American professional bureaucracy and American dollar together with British reformism and the Ing's socialists from the Labour Party as well as Amsterdam, German and Austrian international leaders of social democracy whilst employing Marxist phraseology betray the true theory of Marxism. "Socialist" reformism is the principal enemy of revolutionary communism in the labour movement and is therefore a force directed against proletarian revolution.

In respect of foreign policy social democrats, under pretext of the "defence of motherland" actually help imperialistic war. Support of "Holy Alliance" of the imperialist powers (League of Nations), preaching of ultra-imperialism, mobilization of masses under false pacifist slogans and other forms of active support to imperialism in its attacks against U.S.S.R. and the threatening war against the latter - these are the main features of foreign policy of reformism.

In respect of home policy social democrats give direct assistance to the capitalist regime. They support capitalist mobilization, class peace, industry peace, co-operation between employers and labourers, maintenance of police forces, army, etc., all of which constitutes home policy of reformism.

Whilst simulating professional struggles, reformism manages to arrange matters in such a way that the capitalist class is guaranteed against all trouble and is assured of the safety of its rights of ownership.

Theoretically social democrats have betrayed Marxism to a full extent. They have adopted liberal-bourgeois reformism and social-capitalism; substituted Marx theory of contradictions of capitalism by the bourgeois doctrine of harmonious development; ignored the doctrine of crisis and impoverishment of the proletariat; turned the ardent theory of class struggle into vulgar propaganda of class peace; advocated "democratization" of capital theory in lieu of class contradictions doctrine; substituted the theory of wars, unavoidable under capitalism, by bourgeois slogans of pacifism and false teaching of "ultra-imperialism"; propagated "sound" capitalism to take gradually the form of socialism as against the theory of revolutionary collapse of capitalism; substituted revolution by evolution; aided the building up of bourgeois states in lieu of destroying them; propagated coalition with bourgeoisie to oppose dictatorship of proletariat; supported the defence of imperialist motherlands as against proletarian solidarity; promoted

idealistic philosophy and playing up to the religious soul of the bourgeoisie.

The above reveals tendencies leading to the bourgeois degeneration of social democracy.

Constructive Socialism (Macdonald & Co), the name of which alone means an idea of struggle against proletarian revolution and favouring the capitalist order of things, promotes anti-revolutionary and bourgeois traditions of Fabianism (Webb, H. Shaw, Lord Oliver, etc.) By denying in principle the idea of dictatorship of proletariat and the forcible means of struggle against bourgeoisie, it supports such struggle against proletariat and colonial peoples.

"Constructive Socialism" whilst professing late capitalism, under the guise of socialism, with the imperialists of both hemispheres, declares class struggle as "pre-scientific" and proclaims a moderate program of nationalization with compensation in the form of land income tax and other surplus profits as a means of abolishing capitalism. "Constructive Socialism" known to be opposed to the dictatorship of proletariat and in full accord with bourgeoisie, is an active enemy of communist movement of the proletariat and of colonial revolutions.

A particular form of the "Constructive Socialism" is "Co-operatism" or "Cooperative Socialism" (Charles Lyd, Potomantz) which also resolutely rejects class struggle and repudiates organization of consumers' co-operative societies as a means of eliminating capitalism, whilst in reality it only strengthens it. "Co-operatism" makes use of cooperative consumers as propaganda means to influence broad masses and to carry on severe struggle against revolutionary labour movement, preventing the latter from achieving its aim, and is at present a strong factor in the camp of reformist counter-revolution.

The so-called "Guild Socialism" (Genty, Orage, Gollson and others) is an attempt to unify "revolutionary" syndicalism with the bourgeois-liberal Fabianism, anarchist 'national industrial guilds' with late capitalistic organizations, and medieval trade-corporations ignorance with the idea of modern capitalism. Guild Socialism whilst basing itself on the principle of abolition of the "system of wages" will not give way to labour control over industry. In striving to unify labourers, intellectuals and technicians into a federation of "national industrial guilds", Guild Socialism is supporting bourgeoisie and imperialism in every way. It thus opens the road to a kind of Fascist "Co-operative State". By rejecting parliamentarism followers of Guild Socialism condemn the labour class to inactivity and passive submission to bourgeoisie. It, therefore, resembles utopian opportunism practised by trade unions and as such is bound to play a counter-revolutionary role.

Austrian-Marxism is another form of social-democratic reformism. It is an extremist section of it and is the most subtle form of deceit for toiling masses. Austrian-Marxism breaks away in many respects from real principles on which the theory of Marx is found. It plays up to religious organisations, supports British reformism, advocates "class co-operation", coalition with bourgeoisie with a view to suppressing proletarian revolution etc. It attacks labourers who are on the road to communism and is, therefore, a more dangerous enemy of the proletariat than open partisan movements on behalf of imperialism.

In the face of tendencies which form part of "socialist reformism", communism is confronted with a number of petty-bourgeois influences embracing several categories of class. These categories, being politically unstable, waver between left wing and right wing policy and often revert from loud revolutionary boasting to deepest pessimism and complete capitulation before the enemy. When any sudden political changes take place followers of above categories may prove to be the most dangerous agents of disorganisation in the proletarian ranks and an obstacle to revolutionary movement of the proletariat.

Anarchism, whose most prominent representatives (Lapothkin, Jean Grave and others) have, during the war of 1914-1918, treacherously joined the ranks of imperialist bourgeoisie, denies the existence of centralised and disciplined organisations of proletariat as a necessity and thereby weakens them in the face of powerful capitalist organisations. By advocating individual terrorism, Anarchism disapproves of the methods of mass organisation and mass struggle for proletariat. By denouncing the theory of the dictatorship of proletariat in the interests of "freedom", anarchism deprives the proletariat of the most important and efficient weapon against bourgeoisie, its armies and other organs of oppression. Anarchism is gradually assuming the nature of a sect by changing its views and tactics versus proletarian struggle and is becoming more of an ally to the counter-revolutionary forces.

"Revolutionary Syndicalism", whose many followers during the period of war, at its most critical time, became partial to the "anti-parliamentary" counter-revolutionaries of a fascist type or adopted the methods of peaceful reformists of social democracy such as anarchism, for example, with its principle of denouncing political struggle, prevents labourers from being revolutionised wherever it still has power to exercise influence by advocating the necessity to refrain from insurrections, strikes and other such like methods of revolutionary struggle. It is, consequently, ranked with social-democracy.

"Social democracy" is the principal enemy of proletarian revolution by supporting all above mentioned tendencies and new influences against U.S.R. Social democrats who have completely betrayed Marxism are becoming more and more partial to Fabianism. Hence the new born socialism of the Second International.

In colonial countries and among oppressed peoples or races in general, communism is meeting with opposition from certain particular circles and at certain periods which, however, turn reactionary during new stages of development.

Sun-Senism in China was the ideology of petty-bourgeois "socialism". In the "Three Principles" (nationalism, democracy and socialism) the conception of "people" covered and suppressed the conception of "class", whilst socialism did not figure as any particular form adopted by the class proletariat, but as a vague conception of social prosperity. Struggle with imperialism was not co-ordinated with that of the process of class struggle in the country. Sun-Senism, therefore, having accomplished an initiative role in the Chinese Revolution, later transformed itself into a passive theory. It has become part of the Kuomintang, at present an openly counter-revolutionary force. It is, consequently, imperative that masses of Chinese proletariat and toiling peasants should offer a strong opposition to Kuomintang and fight the ideology of Sun-Senism.

Movements such as Ghandism in India, impregnated with religious belief and idealizing reactionary forms of life, stop proletarians from engaging in class struggle and finally become reactionary movements. Ghandism has gradually turned against revolutionary tendencies of the people. Communism must fight it hard.

Garveyism, former ideology of the petty negroowners in America, who still have some influence on the negro masses, became also an impediment in the efforts to revolutionize the masses in question. Instead of maintaining the principle of social equality of negroes, it began to promote the idea of "Back to Africa" and not actual struggle against American imperialism. This tendency should be seriously opposed because it only serves to check the negro-liberation movement against American imperialism and supports non-democratic ideas of a non-existent "Negro Kingdom".

Proletarian communism differs from all above tendencies in that it is internationally revolutionary and more in conformity with Marx Engels' principles. It does practical revolutionary work for the dictatorship of proletariat extending to the general masses.

## 2. Principal problems of communist strategy and tactics.

Successful struggle of the Communist International for the dictatorship of the proletariat, necessitates the existence of a compact, militarized, well disciplined and closely connected with the masses Communist Party in every country.

The Communist Party is a vanguard of the labour class and is composed of the best, most conscientious, active and courageous members of it. It personifies common experiences of all proletarian struggles. Being founded on the revolutionary Marxist theory and representing general interests of the labour class, the Party supports unity of proletarian principles, will, revolutionary action, etc. It is a revolutionary organization in itself bound by stern discipline and rigid rules. It is devoted to revolution and the proletarian masses, who experience its correct political guidance.

The Communist Party in order to solve the problem of the dictatorship of proletariat should promulgate and strive after the following strategical aims:-

The securing of its influence over the majority of members of the labour class, including women workers and toiling youths. For this purpose it would be necessary for the Party to dominate over broad mass organizations (trade unions, factory committees, co-operative societies, sporting, cultural organizations, etc.). The most important achievement, from this point of view, would be to gain the confidence of professional unions, these real mass organizations of the labour class, so closely connected with the everyday struggles.

The realization of leadership of the proletariat over broad masses of toiling people is another necessary condition to attain proletarian dictatorship. For this purpose the Communist Party should extend its influence to people in towns, villages, lower class intellectuals and petty bourgeois classes in general not forgetting the peasants, a very important section. This can be better achieved with the aid of agricultural workers, poor country people and workers in general. With regard to the middle class peasants, the Communist Party should pursue the policy of neutralizing them in countries of highly developed capitalism. The solution of all these problems by the proletariat, which is the promoter of interests of the whole nation and the leader of broad masses of the people in their struggle against oppression by the capital, is a binding condition of the victorious communist revolution.

From the point of view of the world wide struggle of proletariat, the most important strategical problems of the Communist International are those affecting revolutionary struggle in the colonies, semi-colonies and dependent countries. This struggle means the enlisting of broad masses of colonial labour class and peasants under the banners of revolution and this cannot be achieved without the close co-operation between the proletariat of capitalist nations and the toiling masses of the oppressed countries.

The Communist International by propagating revolution against imperialism under the banner of proletarian dictatorship in the so-called "civilized countries", assists any anti-imperialistic movement arising in the colonies, semi-colonies and dependent countries, as for example Latin America. It carries on propaganda against every kind of chauvinism and imperialistic "off-hand" treatment of big and small oppressed peoples and races which is seen in the attitude towards negroes, "yellow labour", anti-semitism, etc. adopted by the Communist International. It also fights the chauvinism of Great Powers, imperialistic bourgeoisie and its social democratic agent - the Second International by counter-opposition in the form of fraternal relations and equality being offered to the oppressed peoples and races by U. . . .

Communist parties in Imperialistic countries are under an obligation to support colonial freedom and revolutionary movements and those of the oppressed nations. This duty falls primarily to the labour class of the country expressing a colony or race of people in either financial or political way. Communist parties should openly encourage the colonies concerned to fight for their independent rights and self-government irrespective of the imperialistic country to which they are subjected. Insurrections, national wars, propaganda and such like means of defence against imperialism should be strongly advocated and supported.

In the colonial and semi-colonial countries the duty of the Communist party centres is to carry on fearless and determined struggle against foreign capitalism and propagate friendship and alliance with the proletariat of imperialistic countries. Agrarian revolution should also be promoted so that the peasants take measures for the over-throw of the yoke of land owners and seize lands. Reactionary and medieval influence of clergy, missions, etc. should be severely opposed too.

One of the main problems is to arrange for independent organization of labourers and peasants (class communism of the proletariat, trade unions, peasant unions and revolutionary soviet committees) and their alienation from the influence of bourgeoisie when this latter obstructs revolutionary organization and struggle against imperialism.

When working out their tactics every Communist party should take into consideration the actual internal and external situation, correlation of class forces, degree of stability and strength of the bourgeoisie, the extent of preparedness of the proletariat, the attitude of different classes, etc. Depending on all these conditions the Party works out its slogans and methods whereby to be governed when the time comes for quick mobilization and organization of masses. Developing revolutionary situation by gradual introduction of various measures the Party aims at the seizure of power and the overthrow of bourgeois-capitalist society.



When revolutionary animation has been aroused, the dominating classes are disorganised, the masses are in a state of fermentation, certain classes are wavering in their sympathy towards the proletariat, and the masses are prepared for an uprising and offering of sacrifices - the proletarian party should lead them in an attack against the bourgeois state. This may be achieved by means of propaganda of various slogans in favour of soviet system, labour control of productions, peasant committees for the seizure of large lands from rich land-owners, the disarming of bourgeois and arming the proletariat and organization of mass uprisings, to which all branches of party agitation and propaganda should submit implicitly. The mass uprisings should consist of strikes, demonstrations (peaceful and armed) and finally a general strike accompanied by a coup d'etat against the state power of bourgeoisie. The last part of the struggle should be carried out in military style accompanied by unlimited devotion and heroism of the proletariat. Uprisings of this nature should be prepared by organizing masses into military units to assist the revolutionary army and fleet.

In adopting new and more inciting slogans, great caution should be exercised to maintain the observance of the principles of Lenin's political tactics so that the masses would consider measures taken as correct on the part of the party. Failure in overlooking this often results in disension occurring among the masses. Another feature to be avoided is that when a revolutionary situation has reached such a stage that a daring and decisive attacks against the enemy is required, no delay in carrying it out should be allowed as it means giving a chance to the enemy and risking the defeat of the revolutionary movement.

If revolutionary animation happens to lack, Communist parties should endeavour to arouse it by means of various slogans in co-ordination with the views of the Communist International. The Party should be active and maintain the spirit of revolution in the masses.

Thus the tactics of the Communist Party during the whole of the pre-revolutionary period should be united and this will lead to final victory of the proletariat over the capitalists, reformists, etc.

Correct application of the method of tactics in the problem of conquering masses in general entails systematic and tenacious work amongst professional unions and other mass organisations of the proletariat. It is the duty of every communist to be a member of some professional union however reactionary it may be. Only in this manner can any successful results be obtained of the Party.

Unlike the heretical policy of reformists communists are all for the maintenance of unity in the professional unions of every country so as to aid the work of the Red International of Professional Unions.

Parties of the Communist International prove themselves everywhere the friends in need and protectors of the labour masses and they promote the following in their interests:- For labourers questions of economic struggle including matters pertaining to capital, wages, working day hours, obligatory arbitration, unemployment, etc., followed by questions of political struggle namely big industrial conflicts, rights of unions, strikes, taxation, high cost of living, Fascism, persecution of revolutionary parties, white reign of terror, policy of government in general, attitude of U.S.S.R. to colonial revolutions, struggle for the international professional movements, anti-imperialistic and war menaces and opposition.



For peasants - matters relating to taxation policy, hypothetical indebtedness, struggle against the claims of capital, land questions, etc. In fact the Communist Party desires that a state of things synonymous to proletarian dictatorship in progressive capitalist countries and in some colonies should be established everywhere else.

Systematic work should equally be carried out among the proletarian and peasant youth principally through AIA and its branches and also among women workers and peasants, bearing in mind the special conditions under which they live, so that they may join their demands to those of the proletarians in general.

With regard to the struggle against oppression of colonial peoples, the Communist Parties should advocate the following demands:- equality of all nations and races, abolition of all privileges to foreigners, liberty of labour and peasant organisation, reduction of working day hours, prohibition of child labour, suppression of speculation, reduction and abolition of land rent, reduction of taxes, boycott against taxation together with the principal demands on which the Communist Parties are based viz: full political independence of countries concerned, expulsion of imperialists, establishment of labourers' and peasants' governments, the transfer of lands to the people, eight hours' labour day and other similar matters. In the meantime Communist Parties should secure the support in imperialistic countries for the struggles of the colonies by instituting campaigns for the withdrawal of troops from the latter, propaganda in the army and navy in favour of freedom for the colonies, strikes, boycotts and other forms of mass protests against imperialistic policy.

The Communist International should pay special attention to gradual preparation of the people to struggle against the menace of imperialist wars. For this purpose no efforts should be spared to reveal the bourgeois plans concealed in the advocacies of pacifism. Communist Parties should not cease to organise propaganda in the army and fleet by legal or illegal means. Any imperialistic war should eventually be transformed into a civil war with a view to defeating the imperialistic government and U.S.A. and the colonies be protected against attacks of the imperialists. Propaganda unmasking the activities under false pretenses of the League of Nations and recalling to the people's mind the experiences of 1914-1918 should be the primary duty of all branches and every members of the Communist International.

International Class Discipline is an absolute necessity for the co-ordination of revolutionary work and uprisings and as a means of successful guidance for the proletariat of the world. It should be sternly observed by all communist ranks on being issued in the form of instructions from the governing body of the Communist International.

Unlike Socialistic Second International, every party of which is subordinate to its national bourgeoisie and its motherland, sections of the Communist International are subject to one kind of discipline only viz that of the international proletariat which assures victorious struggle for the workers of all countries and subsequent dictatorship of the proletariat in the whole world. Also unlike the Second International, which is causing a falling off of the Trade Unions, opposing the struggle for freedom of the colonial peoples and practicing unity with bourgeoisie, the Communist International is an organisation, which stands on guard for the unity of the proletarians of all countries and the co-operation of the toilers of all races and peoples in their struggle against the imperialistic yoke.

The Communists are carrying on anti-imperialistic struggle with boundless courage in all sections of the international classes, despite the bloody reign of terror emanating from the bourgeois circles, with a firm belief that the victory of the proletariat is unavoidable and inevitable in the long run.

"The Communists believe that it is not necessary for them to hide their opinions or intentions. They openly declare that their aim can be attained only by means of forceful overthrow of the whole present social order of things."

Let the dominating classes tremble in fear before the wrath of the communist revolution. Proletarians will lose only their fetters in it and will gain the whole world.

"Proletarians of all countries unite!"

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The "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of June 7 writes: 7/199  
Left Wing of the Japanese Labour Movement and the  
Pan Pacific Conference in Vladivostok.

The Left Wing of the Labour Movement in Japan is one of the most prominent and active bodies of the labour class connected with the Pan Pacific Secretariat.

The Japanese labour movement numbering about 300.000 organized members is not confined to one association. It is divided into numerous small unions and different political alienations such as the Right Reformatory, the Medium and the Left Movements. In the first mentioned the Sodomei Federation holds most prominent place with Suzuki, who is well known in the Far East, at the head, the Japanese calling him Hompers. There are about 30.000 members of the Sodomei. In addition to the above there are other reformatory inclined organizations namely The Japanese Seamen's Union (54 thousand members), The Arsenal Workers' Federation (40.000 members) and Federation of the Workers of State Concerns (13.000 members). All these organizations by December 1928 formed a joint body known as "The League of the Right Wing" just about the time of Albert Thomas' visit to Japan. This league numbers about 150.000 organized workers, which makes up for half the whole of the organized proletariat of Japan. Politically they support the Social Democratic Party known as the Siakai Minsuto, which is a bourgeois inclined Party. Then comes the Medium organization which differs but little from the Reformatory. The League of this latter is known as "Kumiai Domei" and numbers about 50.000 members. The Party it supports is the Nihon Taisuto (Japanese Masses Party). This is a social democratic party of semi-foreign style.

With reference to members of the above organization it is well to note that whilst the leaders entertain "right" tendencies the masses of Medium organizations are inclined more to the "left". This dissension is very welcome to the left wing of the Japanese labour movement.

What is the left wing of the Japanese Labour Movement? There are at present 90 "left" unions in Japan in various branches of industry. These unions were united by the central organization known as the Hiogikai, numbering about 35 to 40 thousand organized workers. Hiogikai is the organizing centre for revolutionary oppositions in the ranks of the two first mentioned organizations. Hiogikai and the whole of the revolutionary Opposition compose the League of Unity (Toitsu Domei) which numbers about 100.000 members. This number makes up the revolutionary army of the Left Wing of the Japanese Labour Movement. Hiogikai and Toitsu Domei politically are closely connected with the Peasant and Labour Party known as the Rodo Nominto, which is more numerous and influential in the Japanese labour masses than the social democratic Party referred to.

HIOGIKAI and TOITSU DOMEI were the organizations of the Japanese Proletariat, which took an active part both in the formation of the Pan Pacific Secretariat of Labour Unions and in its subsequent activities.

The success of the Left Wing amongst Japanese labour masses frightened Japanese capitalists and the Japanese Government. After effecting numerous arrests of communists and members of the revolutionary labour movement in March of 1928 the Japanese Government issued orders to close down the Hiogikai and Rodo Nominto Party, hoping thereby to disorganize the revolutionary proletarian movement in Japan. Leaders of Rodo Nominto made several

attempts to re-establish legally the "left" peasant and labour Party, but the authorities suppressed it each time. However, the Japanese Authorities, did not succeed to disorganize the revolutionary labour movement. The number of revolutionaries grows inspite of the imprisonment of Japanese communists, which fact is even admitted by the bourgeois press.

The Left Wing Japanese labour movement continues to extend despite the closing down of the Hiogikao and its influence on the labour masses of Japan is as strong as ever although the Right Reformists and the Medium Section are making every effort to gain monopoly in the Japanese Labour Movement.

Repressions by the Japanese Government against the revolutionary elements of labour movement alongside the unsatisfactory economic situation of the Japanese proletariat caused by capitalistic rationalization, are like water being poured over the wheels of the revolutionary movement of Japanese labourers. The Left Wing Japanese Labour Movement will continue to be foremost in the ranks of the revolutionary Pan Pacific Labour Movement, which is being grouped around the Pan Pacific Secretariat of Labour Unions. Its participation in the forthcoming Pan Pacific Labour Conference in Vladivostock is one of the conditions of the successful work of this Conference.

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*copy to: H.B.M. C.C. &  
Lieut. Carlson.  
L. Y. 2u.*

The "Harashee" magazine (see summary of June 7 article:-

Left wing of the Japanese Labour Movement and the Pan Pacific Conference in Vladivostok.

The Left wing of the Labour Movement in Japan is one of the most prominent and active bodies of the Labour class connected with the Pan Pacific Secretariat.

The Japanese labour movement numbering about 100,000 organized members is not confined to one association. It is divided into numerous small unions and different political affiliations such as the Right Wing, the Centre and the Left Movements. In the first mentioned the "Hokoku" Federation holds most prominent place with Suzuki, who is well known in the Far East, at the head of the Japanese sailing ship owners. There are about 100,000 members of the "Hokoku". In addition to the above there are other revolutionary and radical organizations like the Japanese Seamen's Union (100,000 members), the Iron and Steel Workers' Federation (100,000 members), and Federation of the Owners of State Concerns (100,000 members).

All these organizations by December 1923 formed a joint body known as "The League of the Right Wing" just about the time of Ito Hirobumi's visit to Japan. This League numbers about 100,000 organized workers, which makes up for half the whole of the organized proletariat of Japan. Additionally they support the Social Democratic Party known as the "Minsei Kaizoku", which is a bourgeois inclined party.

Then comes the "Hokoku" organization which differs but little from the "Hokoku". The League of this latter is known as "Hokoku Kaizoku" and numbers about 100,000 members. The party it supports is the "Hokoku Kaizoku" (Japanese Labour Party). This is a social democratic party of semi-revolutionary style.

At reference to members of the above organization it is well to note that whilst the leaders entertain "right" tendencies the masses of "Hokoku" organizations are inclined more to the "left". This disposition is very welcome to the Left wing of the Japanese Labour Movement.

What is the left wing of the Japanese Labour Movement? There are at present 90 "left" unions in Japan in various branches of industry. These unions were united by the central organization known as the "Hokoku", numbering about 35 to 40 thousand organized workers. "Hokoku" is the organizing centre for revolutionary oppositions in the ranks of the two first mentioned organizations. "Hokoku" and the whole of the revolutionary opposition compose the League of Unity (Toitsu Domei) which numbers about 100,000 members. This number makes up the revolutionary wing of the Left wing of the Japanese Labour Movement. "Hokoku" and Toitsu Domei politically are closely connected with the Peasant and Labour Party known as the Kodo Kaizoku, which is more numerous and influential in the Japanese labour masses than the social democratic party referred to.

"HOKOKU" and "TOITSU DOMEI" were the organizations of the Japanese proletariat, which took an active part both in the formation of the Pan Pacific Secretariat of Labour unions and in its subsequent activities.

The success of the Left wing amongst Japanese labour masses frightened Japanese capitalists and the Japanese government. After effecting numerous arrests of communists and members of the revolutionary labour movement in March of 1928 the Japanese government issued orders to close down the "Hokoku" and Kodo Kaizoku Party, hoping thereby to disorganize the revolutionary proletarian movement in Japan. Leaders of Kodo Kaizoku made several

attempts to re-establish legally the "left" peasant and labour party, but the authorities succeeded at this time. However, the Japanese authorities, who not succeed in disorganize the revolutionary labour movement. The number of revolutionaries grows inspite of the imprisonment of Japanese communists, which fact is even admitted by the bourgeois press.

The left wing Japanese labour movement continues to extend despite the closing down of the Mioginai and its influence on the labour masses of Japan is as strong as ever although the right reformists and the union section are making every effort to gain monopoly in the Japanese labour movement.

Repressions of the Japanese government against the revolutionary elements of labour movement alongside the unsatisfactory economic situation of the Japanese proletariat caused by capitalistic rationalization, the like water being poured over the wheels of the revolutionary movement of Japanese labourers. The left wing Japanese labour movement will continue to be increased. The ranks of the revolutionary Pan Pacific labour movement, which is being grouped around the Pan Pacific Secretariat of Labour Unions. Its participation in the forthcoming Pan Pacific Labour Conference in Vladivostok is one of the conditions of the successful work of this conference.

H. I. M.

"Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of May 26, 1929 *9199*  
The Pan Pacific Conference of Labour Unions.

Moscow, 25 (1929). The Committee of the General Allied Central Council of Labour Unions, having heard the report of Comrade Lozovsky regarding the Pan Pacific Conference of Labour Unions to be held in Vladivostok on August 15, passed a resolution for the organization in Vladivostok of a Bureau of the General Allied Central Council of Labour Unions with a view to assisting and making preparations for the Pan Pacific Conference, as well as for the reception of the delegates as they arrive.

The above Committee decided to start a campaign in the press explaining and drawing the particular attention of the public to the fact that the Soviet labour movement is connected with the labour movements of colonial and semi-colonial peoples through the medium of the Pan Pacific Secretariat.

The following were elected for the bureau in preparation of the Pan Pacific Congress and the welcoming of delegates:- Comr. Izmailoff Chairman, Lokteff, Vice Chairman and Liakotin, Koldanoff, Pavin and Paveliart members. The Bureau has been instructed to start immediate work of preparations.

POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)  
DATE *8.5.29*

Copy to: H. B. M. Consul,  
Col. Halland,  
Capt Shelley &  
Lieut Carlsson.  
*10.6.29*

*812* *ms.*

Translation from the "Ausakoe Slovo" (Russian word) published in Harbin dated January 16, 1929.

-----  
New adventure of M. R. Moravsky.

M. R. Moravsky, whose name is widely known in the Far East, is the centre of political (Russian) attention in Shanghai at present. Great many adventures are connected with his name. Moravsky participated in the uprising of Czech General Janda in Vladivostok against Gen. Rozanoff. At that time he was saved by the Americans. Later on Moravsky joins the Siberian Autonomists and gets round the old man Rozanoff, who is honest and an idealist, and involves the latter in the case of printing non-existent Siberian Government stamps. This happened in Shanghai where a printing office was established and samples of the stamps are used when at the request of the Soviet Consul General, the French authorities raised the printing office, confiscated the stamps in question and arrested the persons concerned including Mr. Moravsky. As a result the latter was expelled from the French Concession and shortly afterwards Mr. Rozanoff died. It still remains a mystery what was the idea of printing those stamps. It is alleged that either Moravsky wanted to sell them to American stamps collectors or compromise thereby the Siberian Autonomist movement.

M. R. Moravsky continued activities, interviewed on some unknown matters foreigners, travelled to Japan and attempted to get Rodtigin's funds there, styled himself the head of the Representatives of Siberian Autonomist Organizations, promised various concessions to Americans and Japanese if these latter would help in the movement "to free Siberia from the Bolsheviki," and in general made his existence on the strength of the "Siberian Autonomy".

In the Spring of 1928 Mr. M. R. Golovacheff, who is the leader of the Siberian Autonomist movement, having found activities of Mr. Moravsky somewhat suspicious, when in Shanghai excluded Mr. Moravsky from membership of the Representatives of the Siberian Autonomist Organizations. At the time Mr. Golovacheff reminded Mr. Moravsky of his political actions, referred to his connection with the murder of one Vereteliak, pointed out the way Moravsky disposed of the funds belonging to the Organization and called the case with the stamps as an act of provocation. It would seem as though after all the above the career of M. R. Moravsky would end, but he still continues to be "active". Only recently he issued two publications in the form of appeals in Shanghai signed by the Council of Representatives, etc. In these appeals Mr.

Moravsky calls upon people to join the movement to free Siberia, as being a country on the advance line. The question arises what makes Mr. Moravsky issue these appeals in Shanghai which is pretty far from the advance line? The matter is quite simple. Mr. Moravsky needs to prove that he is at the head of a strong organization which has supporters in the Far East and Siberia and means thereby to mislead some other foreigners with a view to obtaining money.

Amongst foreigners there are often people made easily to believe or simply actuated by avarice that with Russians one can do anything and even obtain concessions, railways, etc. for trifling sums of money.

Moravsky at present is spreading the rumour in Shanghai that American capitalists are ready to finance him and his Council of Representatives of Siberian Autonomist Organizations to the extent of 15 million Gold dollars if only he agrees to grant them concessions as follows: 99 years on the Ussuri Railway, 43 years on Suchan Mines and also Fishing Concessions etc. Moravsky "agreed" to all that, but told the Americans



that it was necessary to obtain the consent of the Japanese and was assured that the Americans would approach the Japanese themselves.

Friends of Mr. Moravsky assert that in spring of next year he will have a man-of-war at his disposal and a submarine with which he will begin to attack the Russian territory with a view to establishing his power there as chief of the government and then begin the distribution of railways, mines, etc., to foreigners.

Messrs. Shertkoff, who resides in Japan, Z., an engineer ..., a general and J. a lawyer are said to be Moravsky's followers and assistants. Moravsky is proceeding to Peking and will then go to Mairon, Sukden and other places to prepare for the campaign in the Primorie.

The whole information would appear fantastic were it not for the fact that it is actuated by provocation and is meant to compromise Russian emigration in the eyes of foreign business circles.

As far as we are aware Mr. Moravsky's activities do not meet with the approval of the Siberian autonomists, who are pursuing their plans in the Far East and Siberia in a quiet manner.

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of October 5 and 4, 1923.

#### Correspondence from Kobe.

During the recent months Japanese Imperialism is going through difficult times. It has found itself between the hammer and the anvil the first in the form of American imperialism and the second in the shape of Chinese national movement. A very complicated and dangerous situation indeed and with future prospects still more so. Japan's interests in China are very big. The danger threatening them comes from two sides; on the first place from China, which is getting more powerful with every succeeding day, and secondly from the United States which have long since set their eyes on China as a field suitable for their interests of America.

Washington and Japanese Imperialism have clashed in China. It is a well known fact that when an army finds itself in a difficult situation it endeavours to maintain the position of its advance line. The Japanese imperialism is in exactly the same state of affairs. If forced to retreat owing to circumstances in China, Japanese imperialism will certainly not give up its standing in Manchuria. For the sake of Manchuria Japan will risk anything because the latter has made of Manchuria already a part of economic and political Japanese imperialistic area. Thus Manchuria for the next few years will be the scene of serious international complications and particularly in matters concerning the Pacific Coast.

L. Hamilton.

#### Reconstruction of Afghanistan.

Extensive and various plans have been drawn up with a view to effecting a thorough reconstruction of Afghanistan. New schools military and civil, clubs, labour institutions etc. will be established and the labour class will be given facilities to learn professions to make them qualified workers. Telegraphic communications will also be established with several places in the neighbourhood as far as Persia.

Translation from the "Izvestia" of October 2nd 1923.

#### The Institute of Eastern Languages in Leningrad.

The Government Commission of the Institute of Eastern Languages with Comrade Enukidze at the head decided that facilities should be granted to students of the Institute to travel for practice purposes once a year or so to China, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey. Furthermore it was decided to give definite appointments to graduating students and start a publication "Present Day East".

Comrade A. N. Voznesensky, who was formerly in charge of the Eastern Department of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Krestintern Council and Tass Correspondent in Japan in 1923, has been appointed Rector of the Institute of Eastern Languages in Leningrad.

*Hamilton*  
A/D. C. I.

Ref. No. d/January 29, 1929.  
Copies forwarded for information to:-  
H.B.M. Consul  
Lieut. Col. O.H.R. Halland, O.B.E., N. China Command.  
Capt. J.P. Shelley, North China Command.  
Lieut. E.F. Carlson, U.S. Marine Corps.

the "Krasnoe Znamya" of March 5th writes:-

Komintern in the East.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No I. O. ... 9199
Date ... 5. 4. 29

The first five years of the work of Komintern can be roughly described as a period of open rebellion of the proletariat in capitalistic countries. The marked feature of the next five years is the wave of revolutionary uprisings and skirmishes amongst the colonial nations.

In summing up colonial revolutionary attainments, it is necessary to mention that nowhere did the revolution of oppressed nations or rather their masses have a final success and even where temporary success had been obtained it was soon counter-acted by the world capitalism. In the course of this process the colonial revolution whilst developing and striving after a higher stage of class struggle, came in contact with the bourgeois wing of open treachery in the national freedom movement co-operating with imperialism in opposing the proletariat and peasantry. In other countries it only initiated and stopped at that without the masses realizing as yet class differentiation.

The co-ordination of the two tendencies of world revolution - namely proletarian and colonial - has already been attained in some degree or another in the sense of ideology, class distinction and politics. Nothing more can be said as where organizational connection is concerned it is not yet sufficient to deprive imperialism of technical possibility of dealing blows to the individual groups and detachments of socialistic revolution.

The following were the most important events directed against British imperialism during the second portion of the ten years:- the general strike of the miners and the Chinese revolution both of which proceeded on an independent basis. In dealing with the general strike by bribing its headquarters and persecuting labour organizations with the aid of reformists at the time, British imperialism was in a position to act without looking back at the East. It was just then that its rear in China and India was threatened with danger. Following the above Imperialistic England was able to start on a military intervention in China with ease, having succeeded in suppressing the activities of labour organizations and paralyzing the trade unions.

The uprising in Indonesia took place before it had time to co-ordinate its activities with the revolution in China. As is known the uprising in Java was suppressed before it extended to other Islands, which in turn were dealt with at the start by the Dutch troops, already free after the bloodshed in Java.

The same may be said of the military attacks by the native tribes of North Africa in 1925 against the French Imperialism which took place at different periods and which never coincided with the uprisings in Syria, which latter occurred again at times different from disturbances in the labour world of France.

Finally the two revolutionary colonial tendencies, whose destiny it may be to play a decisive role in the next five years, namely the Chinese and Indian revolutions, although very close to one another failed to fall in at the height of their development. The revolutionary wave in India, which has surpassed anything hitherto known in the sense of labour masses activity, takes place between the two periods of Chinese revolution.

There is no reason to conceal or disguise the political, tactical and organizational mistakes, weaknesses and slips allowed and committed in the course of colonial strife.

The Sixth Congress of the Komintern in its decisions and resolutions realized these mistakes to the full extent, analyzed their causes and sources and formulated in consequence of these experiences lessons for the future struggle.

The Chinese revolution was an especially serious fore-warning to imperialism. In the days of victory of the Shanghai labourers it became clear to everyone, to friends as well as enemies, that the Chinese revolution has tackled the knot of the imperialistic system as a whole. A decisive victory in this point would have meant a deathly blow to the system in question. Then followed the mobilization of all weapons of the world imperialism in order to attain success in Shanghai and defend the "prestige", i.e. the "right" of colonial plundering in the whole of the East.

It is only now that we see what diplomatic efforts, what co-operation the imperialists showed in the days of Shanghai and Wuhan trouble in order to unify their actions for the defeat of the Chinese revolution. The wide masses of European and American proletariat can now see for themselves that the reformists in all countries concerned and particularly in England, having supported imperialism, thereby repeated the treachery of 1914.

Indian revolution will have against it a united world imperialism in a different form to that of the Chinese, as the colonial monopoly of England arouses mad jealousy on the part of American capitalists. The colonial revolution will know how to take advantage of the conflicts and disagreements in the camp of imperialists only after it has won and secured serious success. This change in the situation will happen so as to improve the tasks of the colonial revolution only as a result of an open military encounter in the midst of the imperialists, in other words after a new world war.

( The above is an extract from an article published in No. 9-10 of the "Communist International" Journal. )

POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)  
DATE 4. 4. 29.

*MS*  
*4.4.29.*

*hca*

Translation from the "Izvestia" of March 23,

SHANEN: MURDER  
C.I.D. HALL  
1929: 7... 9/97  
Page 26. 4. 29

### Imperialists on Soviet Cognizance of the East

The weakest spot of the imperialistic world is the East and colonies. The powerful movement of Eastern countries to obtain their freedom is undermining the very foundation of the strength of world capitalism. In spite of the temporary defeat of the Chinese revolution and the alternative success and failure of revolutionary movements in other colonies and semi-colonies and in particular in India - this "best gem of the British Crown" - imperialism continues to feel keenly the threat to its existence in colonies.

For the success of the freedom movement in the East the existence and prosperity of Soviet Russia is of vital importance. The example of a country, opposed to the united frontier of imperialists, is a thing which holds the attention and hopes of the oppressed masses of the East and of the whole world and mobilizes forces from amongst these masses for revolutionary activities. In order to understand the important part of this, one of its kind, Soviet country it is but necessary to see with what fear and hatred our common enemies watch everything that happens in Russia, taking for example, the study of the East, its revolutionary movement and the surroundings in which it is developing.

"Revolution in the East". "Soviet plans in the Colonies". Such are the headings under which "The Times", the most powerful organ of British imperialism, in its issue of February 15 gives space to one and a half column to describe the work of the Soviet study of the East. This description begins by reference to Soviet Russia "turning to the East so as to conquer the West with its aid" and an assertion to the effect that the Soviet Government clearly sees the weakness of European capitalism namely the colonies and is attacking this capitalism through the East. With this end in view U.S.S.R. "making use of the Imperialistic Russia institutions" has re-organized Eastern schools and established a "department of propaganda in different languages". "Where, at the time of the old regime, students of the Orient, official interpreters and diplomats had their education, communists are now teaching propagandists and professional revolutionaries".

Further description is somewhat after the style of Rockamball(?) . The British newspaper finds three centres "of communist propaganda in the East" - Vladivostok, Tashkent and Moscow. In Vladivostok, for instance, there is a radio station of power enabling the Komintern to send reports to Japan, China and even Dutch Indies and "get young Malays to come to Vladivostok to learn the art of civil war". In Tashkent the correspondent of "The Times" finds several institutions "working out ways and means of penetrating India and Afghanistan". The attention of the above paper, full of fear, is centred, amidst other things, on the "Bulletin of Asia-Minor Press", published in Tashkent, the fault of which lies in printing a quotation of Lenin and in its first issue in calling upon readers to study the question of the East with systematic attention.

The greatest impression is, however, made on the correspondent by the Moscow way of dealing with Eastern matters. As for instance "Representatives of coloured races, invited to Moscow, are given an example of authority and the prosperity of the Red Comrades". Negroes are shown old palaces and are allowed to sit on Imperial thrones. Then these thus spoiled coloured natives are sent to study in the University of Stalin. The more capable pupils are taken on as aspirants into scientific associations for 80 Rls a month, board and lodging.

The careful selection of these aspirants, in the opinion of the correspondent, points to the fact that they are assigned for special work of propaganda.

Moreover the "spiritual" work in Soviet Russia is carried on in accordance with the teaching of Marx and as inspired by the active Communism. For example the magazine "Novi Vostok" (The New East), a publication of the Scientific Association for the Study of the East, appears to select its data depending on current political happenings. "The perusal of this magazine" states the correspondent "gives one an idea of which country has been chosen by the Komintern for the next attack". The last issue, as an example, was widely commenting on India. Documents seized in Shanghai in 1926 (?) pointed to the next revolution in India in 1928(!!!) and Indians were asked to go to Moscow to be taught how to engage in propaganda, cause riots, and start and develop civil war".

Such is the picturization as given by the informer (most probably a White army man) of the leading British Imperialistic newspaper. In this description things are so misrepresented and mixed up as to resemble a detective story, and hardly deserve clearing up. One thing is certain and that the above description is dictated by fear. The one who invented those details, told lies (probably on being paid for it), but the publisher and corrector was undoubtedly guided by a vague, but not a mistaken instinct and understanding that the very fact of the existence of Soviet Russia is a serious blow to the sovereignty and domination of the imperialists in the colonies - which, really, is a more serious factor than ten thousand propagandists taken together. These latter must be invented, because the forthcoming twilight of the dominion of British Imperialism, is easier explained by somebody's evil minded misdeeds. Hence, negroes, spoilt by the sight of Romanoff's thrones, Indians studying the art of uprisings (as though this art could be taught from school books) and all this anti-Bolshevist nonsense, with which the leaders of to-day's British Empire, endeavour to calm the fears in their hearts, which arise every time they look into the future. This nonsense is, moreover, supported by the Conservatives in order to strengthen their stubborn and narrow policy and to prevent any commercial agreement. Also to check the encounter of historical forces by a self-advantageous policy of anti-Soviet intrigues and futile aggressive attacks.

This policy is still there. This explains the author's reference in the above mentioned article to the signs of aggressiveness on the part of British imperialism such as the re-arming of the Indian Army, the development of British aerial communication in the Minor and Near East), attempting to disguise this reference by assertions that there is really no need to fear any attacks and that it is more a product of imagination founded on the spirit of militarism prevalent in ~~British~~ Soviet Russia. The Eastern territory of Soviet Russia as a matter of fact in addition to connecting the labour masses of oppressed countries with Russia, is like a gate which we, Soviet Russians, must defend against any attempts at intervention by the exploiters dominating in the countries concerned. This feature is an aid to the study of the East by Soviet Russia, which is but another means of struggle in favour of socialism and world wide revolution and which can only be proud by the fear-inspired reference of the imperialistic Press.

ALAKS.

Translation from  
The "Izvestia" of March 20, 1929, Moscow.

England and China.

London, 18 March (Tass) Reuter reports: "In replying to the question brought up at the House of Commons, Navy Minister Bridgeman, stated that no official request had come from the Chinese Government to send British naval officers to serve in the Chinese Fleet. As to unofficial inquiries on the subject, the British Government replied that so long as the agreement is in force prohibiting the importation of arms into China, England cannot render such assistance as requested to China. England will, however, gladly do so so soon as the limitations, governed by the said agreement, are abolished."

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"The "unofficial inquiries" to send British naval officers to serve in the Chinese Fleet are a new significant proof of the relations, which are being established between Nanking and the principal Imperialistic Powers as well as of the hopes which the Government of Nanking has in the support of the Powers. The reply given by Bridgeman is not significant of the futility of these hopes, for, as the British Naval Minister says, England is prepared to assist China in this as soon as the agreement prohibiting importation of arms into China is abolished. This agreement, concluded in 1919, in reality is not observed by any of the parties concerned; it is sufficient to point out that in British Wharves in Hongkong warships for the Cantonese Government are under construction. Nevertheless it compels at times from a too open military assistance to Chinese groups of different kind. From reports appearing recently in the Foreign Press, United States of America (the least interested in the arms trade in China) intends to show initiative in the matter of abolition of the prohibition, which is unpleasant to the Chinese Authorities. If these reports are correct one may be certain that America will be followed by all other Powers and thus the present Chinese Authorities will obtain direct and open military assistance in various form from the imperialists. The rendering of this assistance will, undoubtedly, become the bone of contention and the object of hostility between America and England, both of which are fighting for the dominating influence in China.

POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 25-4-29

J.K.

25:4:29.

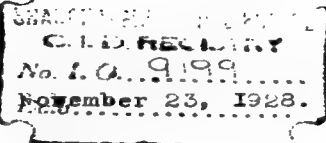
a C.V. interesting

Ruth

Scars

2 copies to Col. Hall and  
to B. G. G. G. G.  
Capt. G. G. G.  
Capt. G. G. G.

Copy to  
General and  
Colonel



Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" of November 23, 1928.

The Pan Pacific Congress of Labour Unions  
in Vladivostok.

Moscow, 23 (Tass). In connection with the Pan-Pacific Congress of Labour Unions convened in Vladivostok for August 1, 1929, the Pan Pacific Secretariat of Labour Unions issued an appeal to all professional organisations of the Pan-Pacific countries.

It is said in the appeal that the efforts of imperialism to strangle the labour class and prevent the freedom movement are closely connected with imperialistic internal antagonism and will inevitably bring about a war in the Pacific. The Congress will enable the Pan-Pacific Labour Unions to have joint discussions as to a future programme of action prior to the breaking out of the war.

International unity of the labour movement to resist the attacks of capitalism and imperialism is one of the main and immediate tasks of the labour class. In the Pacific the necessity of this unity is the more emphasized now owing to attempts of Japanese Imperialism to organize a counter institution to the Pan Pacific Secretariat of Labour Unions in the form of "An Asiatic Labour Confederation", which will be approved by the Japanese Imperialism. It is necessary to disclose the working of that organization meant to cause a split.

The appeal furthermore advocates that the programme of activities at the forthcoming Congress should be drafted in consideration of demands and needs of the present time and distributed in all countries on the Pacific Coast.

The Secretariat suggests the following agenda for the Congress:- Report of the Secretariat. Military Danger and struggle with Imperialism. Movement of Freedom in the colonies and the part of labour unions and christian organizations. International unity of labour movement, immigration and emigration in the Pacific Coast countries.

Programme of activities :- Seven hours' labour day, maximum pay for labour, women's and children's labour, unemployment, social legislation, direct problems in China, Japan, India, Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, etc.

The Secretariat requests all organizations sending delegates to the Congress to formulate their suggestions for the agenda as well as their opinions on all matters so as to make it easier to inform all other organizations connected with it.

Copies forwarded to:-

H.B.M. Consul

Lieut. Coll G.H.R. Halland, J.B.E., N. China Command.

Capt. J.P. Shelley, North China Command.

Lieut. E.F. Carlson, U.S. Marine Corps.

Sent 18/11/28

H.R. 18/11/28  
WJ  
18/11/28

LC



Translation from the "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) Nov. 7, 1928.

#### Anniversary of Russian Revolution.

In connection with the eleventh anniversary of Soviet Revolution many greetings on the occasion were received by the Russian proletariat from other countries. One of these was a telegram from Swedish seamen of the s.s. "Benares" and the other from the Union of Red German soldiers.

#### A word about "coolies" and "boys", etc.

There is a vast difference between then and now in the treatment of yellow servants. Those who lived in the Russian Far East before will understand what is meant.

For example to-day we see in Shanghai on Nanking Road how a hired native policeman hits on the head a Chinese coolie who happens to get mixed up in the traffic. Instructions from the Police Station by telephone are to remove the body and that's all. There are very few horses in Shanghai, but these are replaced by human "ponies" - the rickshaws. One can experience a feeling of "imperialism" when riding in those. A yellow, dirty and sweating, pulls the carriage in which a white is sitting in comfort and woe if the former makes a wrong turn or something like that, at once the well dressed foot of the latter hits him in the back regardless of his tiredness. This is very amusing to some people and often wives of British merchants are heard to relate such instances with a smile when travelling outside Asia.

In China, in Shanghai, his own country, a Chinese has no right to walk on every street, but in his home - the U.S.S.R. a Chinese or a Korean is a citizen equal to others.

We have thousands and hundreds of thousands Koreans and Chinese organized in labour unions and participating in public, economic, and state work of the country. Often both Chinese and Koreans hold responsible posts in different official administrations and concerns.

Translation from the Krasnoe Znamya of November 10, 1928.

#### A message from prisoners in Mukden.

Dear friends in the Primorie,

On the day of the 11th anniversary of October we send you our warm comradely greetings and sincere thanks for the steady and persistent maintenance and support of Soviet power in the Far East. News penetrating only too scarce behind the prison walls give us joy and help us to bear hardships patiently in the assurance that the cause of the labourers is in reliable hands and on the right track. Once again friendly greetings and wishes of all success.

Prisoners of the Mukden Gaol.

#### Accidents in American Aviation.

In the first six months of 1928 there were 390 accidents with 153 casualties and 276 people wounded. These apply mostly to amateur aviation. In the regular service there were only 34 accidents with six deaths. However it is a high percentage generally considering that in Soviet Russia during the same period of time there were no accidents at all. The pilots are in a great measure responsible for the accidents, then comes the fault of the motors not being in good state of repairs and lastly bad meteorological conditions.

Translation from the "Krasnoe Znanye" of November 12, 1928.

**The Pan-Pacific Congress of Labour Unions  
in Vladivostok.**

Moscow, 23 (Mass). In connection with the Pan-Pacific Congress of Labour Unions convened in Vladivostok for August 1, 1929, the Pan-Pacific Secretariat of Labour Unions issued an appeal to all professional organizations of the Pan-Pacific Countries.

It is said in the appeal that the efforts of imperialism to strangle the labour class and prevent the freedom movement are closely connected with imperialistic internal antagonisms and will inevitably bring about a war in the Pacific. The Congress will enable the Pan-Pacific Labour Unions to have joint discussions as to a future programme of action prior to the breaking out of the war.

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Translation from the "Krasnoe Znanye" (Red Hammer) Nov. 7, 1928.

#### Anniversary of Russian Revolution.

In connection with the eleventh anniversary of Soviet Revolution many greetings on the occasion were received by the Russian Proletariat from other countries. One of these was a telegram from Swedish seamen of the s.s. "Benares" and the other from the Union of Red German Soldiers.

#### A word about "coolies" and "boys", etc.

There is a vast difference between then and now in the treatment of yellow servants. Those who lived in the Russian Far East before will understand what is meant.

For example to-day we see in Shanghai on Hankow Road now a hired native policeman sits on the head a Chinese coolie who happens to get mixed up in the traffic. Instructions from the Police Station by telephone are to remove the boy and that's all. There are very few horses in Shanghai, but these are replaced by human "ponies" - the rickshaws. One can experience a feeling of "Imperialism" when riding in those. A yellow, dirty and sweating, pulls the carriage in which a white is sitting in comfort and woe if the former makes a wrong turn or something like that, at once the well dressed foot of the latter hits him in the back regardless of his tiredness. This is very amusing to some people and often wives of British merchants are heard to relate such instances with a smile when travelling outside Asia.

In China, in Shanghai, his own country, a Chinese has no right to walk on every street, but in his home - the U.S.S.R. a Chinese or a Korean is a citizen equal to others.

We have thousands and hundreds of thousands Koreans and Chinese organized in labour unions and participating in public, economic, and state work of the country. Often both Chinese and Koreans hold responsible posts in different official administrations and concerns.

Translation from the Krasnoe Znanye of November 17, 1928.

#### A message from prisoners in Mukden.

Dear friends in the Rhinoceros,

On the day of the 11th anniversary of October we send you our warm comradely greetings and sincere thanks for the steady and persistent maintenance and support of Soviet power in the Far East. News penetrating only too scarce behind the prison walls give us joy and help us to bear hardships patiently in the assurance that the cause of the labourers is in reliable hands and on the right track. Once again friendly greetings and wishes of all success.

Prisoners of the Mukden Gaol.

#### Accidents in American Aviation.

In the first six months of 1928 there were 39 accidents with 153 casualties and 276 people wounded. These apply mostly to amateur aviation. In the regular service there were only 34 accidents with six deaths. However it is a high percentage generally considering that in Soviet Russia during the same period of time there were no accidents at all. The pilots are in a great measure responsible for the accidents, then comes the fault of the motors not being in good state of repairs and lastly bad meteorological conditions.

"Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of May 3 writes  
To Labourers, Peasants and Red Army

RECEIVED  
MAY 19 1929  
FOLLOWING: 9199  
29.5.29  
MAY 19 1929

The Committee of Red Army Men of Germany send their fraternal greetings to you on behalf of the army men and labourers of Germany and particularly Berlin, assuring you of their fidelity to Proletarian Revolution and a promise to fight for U.S.S.R.

May Day of 1929 is of more significance than ever to the international proletariat. German proletariat has decided on that day to rise up against the bourgeoisie and social-democrats as well as to oppose imperialistic war threat against U.S.S.R. When the labourers of Germany are ready to demonstrate and demand improvements for the labour class, the Chief of Berlin Police, is preparing to have bloodshed on the streets of Berlin on May 1. He has declared that he will turn the streets of the Capital of Germany into a military camp and will fire upon the demonstrators if they dare parade the streets. Will the members of the Union of Red Army Men and Berlin proletarians will demonstrate on May 1. They will show thereby their readiness to fight their class enemies in the countries and in defence of U.S.S.R. The following mottoes will be pronounced in Germany by the proletarians on May 1:-

Against the imperialistic war!  
Down with Fascism and Reformism!  
For the Defence of U.S.S.R.!  
For the victory of proletarian revolution!  
Under the banners of Lenin the German Labour Class  
will march in honour of the victorious German October.  
Billy Leow.

In Defence of U.S.S.R. and for the Downfall of Capitalism!

Comrades,

In a few days we shall celebrate Labour Day when millions of young and older labourers will demonstrate their desire to fight. 40 years have elapsed since the institution of the 1<sup>st</sup> International when the first appeal was made to the proletarians of the whole world to prove themselves ready for the overthrow of capitalistic form of governments by holding powerful demonstrations on May 1. This has been done year after year. The labour party members in large numbers could never have thought that the social-democrats will one day refuse to support the mottoes they at first promoted. Proletarian demands to-day meet with opposition from the treacherous social democrats. The world war has taught the international proletariat a good lesson. There is another imperialistic war against U.S.S.R. threatening May 1. When to-day we see the social democratic Minister of Germany named Gjezinsky and the Police Chief of Berlin, another social-democrat named Zergibel imprison hundreds of best revolutionaries and forbidding the May 1 demonstrations, this is proof of their treachery.

The Union of Communist Youth must mobilize all young labourers to oppose the forthcoming and impending war against U.S.S.R. in the defence of proletarian dictatorship all over the world and the downfall of capitalistic form of government. With these wishes the Union send you comradely greetings.

The Central Union of Communist Youth of Germany.  
Berlin April 19, 1929.

"Izvestia Anapya" (Red Banner) of April 23, 1929.

The International Club at Vladivostock.

A Swedish sailor from the s.s. "Delhi" writes:  
"Comrades, I have been for the first time in Russia and will attempt to relate our impressions. Regrettably our stay here was very short, but nevertheless we have good impression of Soviet country. In most countries a clergyman calls on board and takes us away with him, whereas here we were invited to a club. Every evening after the work was over we were asked to the Club and then to theatre or cinema or else we stayed there and held interesting discussions. We were very pleased every time with our restful hours."

The International Club in Vladivostock is the only one of its kind along the Pacific Coast and seamen visiting Vladivostock know of it. In spite of the Club not being too comfortably arranged, the number of foreign visitors to it is increasing. Various excursions are arranged for these visitors.

It has been, however, difficult to make the Club popular amongst members of labour unions. International education is rather neglected. The 1st Conference of labour unions emphasized the necessity of enlisting greater attention to this branch of activity. Attempts are now being made to bring foreign seamen together with professional workers.

Vladivostock is about to have the 2nd Pan Pacific Congress of Labour Unions. The labour population must be well informed of the programme of the Conference. This will be a big step towards international education. The International Club and foreign seamen must take part in the Conference.

..

Trade.

*JK*  
The Soviet Syndicate of Matches has despatched to China via the Port of Vladivostock 720 thousand boxes of matches.

POLITICAL BRANCH  
FOREIGN SECTION

29.5.29.

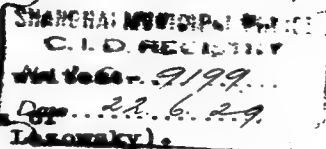
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H. B. M. Consul,  
Col. Halland,  
Capt. Shelley,  
Lieut. Carlson  
29.5.29. *by*

*MB*

The "Krasnoe Znamya" (Red Banner) of May 30th

Problems of the Pan Pacific Congress of  
Labour Unions. (Interview with Comr. Lagovsky).



During the two years dating from the inauguration of the organization of the Pan Pacific Secretariat of Labour Unions, great events have taken place on the Pacific Coast. The defeat of the Chinese labour movement has dealt a considerable blow to the Pan Pacific Secretariat, reaction having rendered the Secretariat unlawful at the time and prevented it from fully carrying out problems set for it by the Conference at Hankow.

Nevertheless the Pan Pacific Secretariat had greatly assisted the Chinese labour movement, opposing foreign influences and uniting the conscious elements of Chinese labour movement.

In Japan, in spite of the reign of terror, the revolutionary wing of the Japanese labour movement never ceased to have connection with the Secretariat. The latter on the other hand rendered every assistance in its power to the "left" wing of the labour movement, in the latter's hard struggle against reformers and capitalists.

During the two years of its existence the Pan Pacific Secretariat included in the international labour movement the proletariat of the Philippine Islands and the vanguard elements of the labour movement in Australia, having also established connections with the labour movement of Formosa, Singapore, Pan Pacific countries and Latin America.

Up to the present owing to the severe police vigilance and terrorism labour unions of Indonesia are not too well connected with the Pan Pacific Secretariat, although they were in the first ranks of initiators for the unification of labourers on the Pacific Coast. Furthermore connection is also weak with the labour unions of India, but this will be improved and then the united front of the labourers of Pacific Coast will be secured.

The Pan Pacific Secretariat has had to work all this time under very hard conditions. In order to sum up the activities of two years the Conference of the Pacific Labour Unions is being convened at Vladivostok. An attempt to convene this Conference in Australia failed. The Australian Government strongly objected to the Conference being held in its territory.

The programme of the Pan Pacific Conference includes the problem of opposition to war and imperialism, the question of national freedom movement, emigration questions, problems affecting women's and children's labour, organizational and constitutional questions of education and enlightenment and programme of activities. Taking into consideration the racial, national and cultural variety which the Pacific Coast represents, it is not surprising that the programme of the Conference is extensive.

The Conference will have to solve three main problems: opposition to war, opposition to racial distinction and the instigation of one race against another and opposition to prohibition of extremist labour unions, which should be legalized. Already at the Conference in Hankow in 1927 a programme of activities had been drawn up with the following slogan as a guide:- "equal pay for equal labour irrespective of the colour of skin and of the sex".

The Conference will have to deal with the above question. The difference between conditions of life of the labourers on the Pacific Coast is too great. Australian labourers get paid for labour 15 to 20 times as much as the Chinese labourers. In view of the extent of industry in the East in its development, such a state of things threatens the level of the labourers of capitalistic countries.

The Pan Pacific Conference of labour Unions will collect representatives of colonial, semi-colonial, all capitalistic countries, which have Colonies on the Pacific Coast and also those of the Soviet Union of Countries. In this manner fraternisation between representatives of the victorious proletariat and labourers of the capitalistic colonial and semi-colonial countries will again take place.

THE FORTHCOMING PAN PACIFIC CONFERENCE OF LABOUR UNIONS IS ALSO OF THE GREATEST SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF ALL FORCES OF THE WORLD PROLETARIAT IN ITS OPPOSITION TO IMPERIALISM.

The origin of the Pan Pacific Secretariat of Unions testifies that in a number of new countries labour organizations have been established and formed.

In concluding the interview, Comrade Losowsky said:- "We will form a united front and will establish fraternal connection between the Labour International, the Pan Pacific Secretariat and the Latin-American Confederation of labour unions and by joint efforts will fight imperialism, fascism and their reformatory hirelings.

The "Investia" of May 26th writes as follows:-

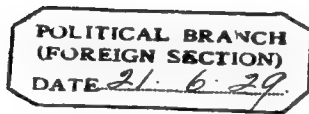
Scandalous process in Shanghai.  
The organizer of an attack on the  
Soviet Consulate is a black-mailer.

Shanghai, May 26 (Tass). The secret informer of the British Intelligence Service and the principal organizer of the attack on Soviet Consulate in 1927, named Pick, who had published in the British reactionary publication "The North China Daily News" a series of provocative articles against U.S.S.R., has been arrested by the Police of the International Settlement on a charge of defrauding Chinese. At the preliminary examination in Court Pick stated that the authorities who assisted him in the fraud, had offered him a large sum of money to keep quiet about the matter.

The arrest of Pick caused a tremendous sensation in the Settlement. His case will be tried in a few days.

We cannot overlook the concluding episode of Shanghai adventures of Mr. Pick, because this offender in small affairs, thanks to the British Intelligence Service, but recently was entitled to mention in the world's history. Captain Eugene Pick began to be known in Shanghai in 1927 when in the local British Press began to appear his anti-sensational "revelations" of various Bolshevik plots in China. These appearances of Pick in the Press, who posed as one in principle opposed to Bolshevism and Semitism, later on served as "documents" in which the entire imperialistic and particularly British Press of the Far East and partly in Europe found support in their wild anti-Soviet campaign. If we are not mistaken his statements were repeated on several occasions in the British Parliament itself. Having thus rendered a good service to the British donkeys (?) Pick was accepted in the field of British Intelligence Service in Shanghai.

Amongst his heroic actions in this field it is sufficient to mention that he personally led the crowd of Whites to the Soviet Consulate for an attack, which had been planned to seize the Consulate and exterminate its officials and employees. Later on the business of Pick had evidently not proved so successful and he was thus compelled, in addition to his portion of British sandwiches, revert to his former methods of seeking the bread of life. As a result a criminal case, arrest and a tremendous scandal because of it. The case of Pick once more raises the curtain of the dirty methods and vile weapons used by the anti-Soviet policy of British Imperialism.



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Copy to H.R.M. C.G.,  
Col. Halland,  
Capt. Goldsmith +  
Lieut. Barlaam.  
E. G. M.



The "Izvestia" of May 25, 1929 writes as follows:-

August First - International Opposition Day  
to Imperialistic War.

Berlin, May 23 (Tass) The Western European Bureau of the Komintern published information about the Conference held by Communist Parties in Brussels with a view to discussing preparations for an international anti-military day. ~~On May 16 the Conference was held in Brussels in which 13 most prominent Communist parties took part all of which belong to the capitalistic countries of Europe, there were also representatives of unlawful Parties and those of Kim and Profintern. At the opening of the Conference a representative of the Central Communist Party of Germany gave information on the May Day disturbances in Berlin.~~

The principal matter discussed was however the plan of preparations for the international anti-military day, which was previously decided upon by the Vth Congress of the Komintern. A conference held in March in Berlin suggested that the anti military day be assigned for August 1, 1929, it being attended by representatives of 14 European communist Parties.

It is necessary for the purpose of carrying out the plans of the anti-military day successfully that unconditional consent be obtained from the various members of the Communist Parties to refrain from all influence of the "right" and conciliating tendencies and to combat passiveness.

New practical suggestions for the promotion of the campaign were made to the Communist Parties in brief form. It was considered necessary to unite and maintain in unity the wide masses of labourers employed in different concerns and members of various proletariat organizations both during the preparations for and the actual process of the anti-military day. The Anti-military day is to be marked chiefly by cessation to work and mass demonstrations on that day.

For the consecutive development and increase of the campaign in favour of the anti-military day, all questions pertaining to it must be systematically made clear and particularly by showing the people what plans are being made against U.S.S.R. in the form of a war. This matter should be stressed upon in the Communist Press and also dealt with during the Government sessions as a thing to be strongly objected to. Publications should be distributed in working concerns containing matter against war and advocating revolutionary opposition to it. Literature should also be widely distributed against imperialistic policy and armaments.

Upon the conclusion of discussion on the above matters, the Conference heard some information on the subject of the situation in India and the revolutionary spirit of a labour uprising in India; it was also decided to send comradely greetings to the textile workers on strike in Bombay.

In conclusion the Conference passed a resolution that an appeal be made to all labourers and members of the mass revolutionary organisations to participate in the preparations of and the carrying out of August 1 programme.

POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE

28.6.29

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 22, 1926.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

29 Session.

Revolutionary movement in the colonies.

At the morning sitting of August 21 which was presided over by Comrade Remmele (Germany) closing speeches were delivered by Co. Sicander (India), Strakhoff (China), ~~xxx~~ Pepper and Kuusinen.

At the evening sitting Congress approved of the thesis with regard to the colonial question and appointed a committee to final draft it.

Comrade Sicander asserted that British imperialism in India strives chiefly to secure the monopoly of the situation and use India as a source for obtaining industrial raw material and agricultural products on the one hand, and as a market for British industrial products on the other. Comrade Sicander stated that these schemes, coupled with military ones, render the construction of railway net-work in India inevitable. The investment of capital by Britain in India is for this purpose and not for the developing of heavy industry and the industrialisation of India into an independent economic unity.

Comrade Sicander then touched on the question of India's national bourgeoisie. He, he said, are not being ~~xxx~~ deceived with regard to the Indian bourgeoisie. It is, without doubt, counter-revolutionary, betrays the revolution and compromises by agreements with imperialism. Those, who believe that the Indian bourgeoisie have not yet betrayed the Indian revolution in the same manner as the Kuomintang did with the Chinese one, are mistaken. During the period of political crisis, or war, the higher classes of the Indian bourgeoisie will march hand in hand with British imperialism. The lower ~~xxxxxx~~ bourgeois classes will struggle for the political power and will endeavour to use labourers and peasants in this struggle as gunfodder. We should unmask the petty bourgeoisie which possess influence among the masses.

Comrade Strakhoff in the name of the Chinese delegation made the following declaration. The assertion made by Pepper previously that Sun-Senism reigned in the Chinese party, but that now Trotskyism succeeds is incorrect. During the Canton insurrection Comrade Pepper advanced the slogan: "Village self-administration". Just at that time the peasants were engaged in the insurrection. Thus comrade Pepper went one step farther than did Trotsky who asserted that the Chinese revolution was on the decline. Comrade Pepper in the Programme Committee defended the point of view that in China one does not speak now of feudalism but of "Asiatic methods of production", which abstractly denies the slogan of "nationalisation of the land". It is easily understood therefore why comrade Pepper opposed the anti-imperialistic movement to agrarian revolution, although in reality ~~xxx~~ to overthrow imperialism is impossible without an agrarian revolution.

The industrialisation of colonies is impossible because the imperialists support the most backward system of land ownership. The nationalist bourgeoisie are strongly interwoven with semi-feudalism, the gentry and land-owners. Certainly the bourgeoisie are opposed to militarism so long as it does not undermine the foundation upon which the exploitation of the toiling people rests. However, when this question

is put to the test there will be either the dictatorship of bourgeois and land-owners, or the dictatorship of the proletariat and peasants. We must support the national liberation movement. But, at the same ~~time~~ time, we must strongly oppose national-fascism and national-reformism. We should win over the petty bourgeoisie to our side always taking care that our party should not fall under the influence of the petty bourgeoisie.

Comrade Pepper stated that the ~~proletarian~~ polemic on the subject of the Canton insurrection had not been started by him, but by comrade Lominadze. The resolution, adopted by the IX Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, paid due tribute, on the one hand, to the heroic insurrection of the Canton proletariat, and on the other - criticized the blunders committed by those persons who prepared and directed the riot. It was impossible to identify, as Comrades Stralshoff and Lominadze had done, the heroic struggle of the Chinese proletariat with the mistakes committed by the leading circles of the Chinese Communist party. We should expose all mistakes committed at the Canton riot in order to enable us in future not only to organize insurrection, but also victorious insurrections.

Comrade Kuusinen (Finland) who succeeded Pepper stated, after criticizing the opinions of some of the previous speakers: We have achieved a very notable success at this congress. It is the first time we have faced into Indian and American problems. It is first time that we have made endeavour to discuss the colonial question. Our main problem is to build up parties and trade unions, to command the masses and to liberate them from the influence of national-reformism; to struggle bitterly against imperialism and the latter's assistants, the social-democrats. Acting in cooperation with our allies in the colonies, with the exploited masses of peasants and colonial slaves, the proletariat will victoriously conquer in the struggle against imperialism.-

D. E. I.

Five copies attached

HR

St. Petersburg

D. I. 21<sup>st</sup>

Copies taken  
Authorities  
H. E. I. 21<sup>st</sup>

Copies to: J. B. Bonarville  
Gov. Hallan  
Lunt Goldsmith  
Carlson  
U.S.N.C.

21/6/28

"I z v i e s t i a "

Moscow, August 22, 1925.

5th CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS.

1st Session.

On August 20 the opening of the 5th Universal International Congress of the Communist Youth was inaugurated in Moscow. It was opened by an address delivered by Comrade Hitaroff who said: "The opening Congress we declare our loyalty to the Comintern and promise in future to be its faithful soldiers. During those 4 years, which have elapsed since our last Congress, the International of Young Communists has proved itself to be a powerful fighting organisation. However our organization has incorporated so far an insufficient number of labour youths. We have to consider the question how to develop KIM into a greater mass organization. We are confident that this problem will be successfully solved. We shall not indulge in the present session in haranguing about peace as is being done by the pacifists of all countries. When the time comes however KIM will show how it can struggle against war".

Comrade Bukharin who was greeted with applause, said: "I welcome the vanguard of the toiling self-sacrificing youths, who are struggling throughout the world for world revolution. Your congress is being held at a moment when special unity in the struggle is required from you. A new generation, which does not know and does not remember the great imperialist war now is growing up. The signs of a new war are visible. This danger is a very real one. To struggle against it KIM should mobilize, in addition to its own forces, hundreds of thousands or millions of the youthful toiling masses. Young toilers are everywhere fighting at the front lines. They must be prepared to divert the imperialist war into a civil one for the purpose of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. The 6th Congress of the Communist International is working in this direction and the 5th Congress of the International of Young Communists must do the same. The principal task of the Young Internationals is to struggle, not by the press alone, but also by sheer strength to overcome the war menace. KIM will adopt its own programme at its Congress. This programme will serve as the banner under which the young revolutionaries will combat and score victories. The main problem of your Congress must be - to discuss the question of new methods to win over the toiling masses. Representatives of three generations are present at this sitting i.e. fighters of the Paris Commune, participants in the October revolution, and representatives of the new generation whose duty is to build up world communism. The youthful workers should learn from their elder brethren how to work. It will be their lot to blow up the capitalist world and establish the foundation of a strong proletarian dictatorship throughout the world.

On the conclusion of Comrade Bukharin's speech Comrade Hitaroff, the President, read the text of the military oath approved by Congress. All delegates and public present arose and repeated after Hitaroff the words of the oath: "Being loyal to the will of our great leaders, Lenin and Liebknecht, we swear to mobilize the youthful toilers of the ~~world~~ world irreconcilably to struggle against the imperialists of all countries who are preparing war against U.S.S.R. - the stronghold of the world's labour class. We swear to be in the first ranks in the struggle for communism and remember the glorious traditions of the young men's Communist International, so that we will constantly and persistently work that, when the war breaks out, the soldiers of all countries will be prepared to take arms for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the defense of the oppressed peoples, for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, for the victory

of the labour class and for the world revolution" !

Comrade Cachin read the following speech in the name of the French Communist Party : " At the present time there is no country where the labourers and peasants do not cherish the hope to seize the power in their own hands; there is no country where capitalism is not uneasy about to morrow. Capitalism is doomed. Its ruin is inevitable. Your ardour and struggle will accelerate this ruin".

The work of the 5th Congress of KIL will be commenced after the work of the 6th Congress of the International is terminated.

D. C. J.

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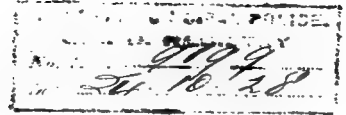
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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, September 28, 1928.



Activities of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The first plenary session of the Executive Committee recently elected at the 6th Congress of the Communist International was held on September 3. The following members of the presidium were elected.

Members: Barbe, Bell, Bukharin, Ritlow, Ylek, Kato, Katayama, Kolaroff, Bela-Koon, Kuusinen, Lozovsky, Manuilsky, Molotoff, Mousseau, Bruhniack, Piatnitzky, Remmele, Ross, Semard, Serra, Stalin, Telman, Hitaroff (KIM), Tzetkina Klara, Chilboom, Chiu-Vito, Chmeral, Ember-Dreau, Ercoli.

Candidates: Foster, Hansen, Gekker, Lensky, Mil'ovitch, Politt, Poorman, Rust (KIM), Chang Pi Ao.

On September 5 the first sitting of the newly elected Committee took place. The committee elected the following members to the position of secretariat:

Members: Barbe, Bell, Bukharin, Kuusinen, Molotoff, Piatnitzky, Remmele, Serra, Chiu-Vito, Chmeral, Ember-Dreau.

Candidates: Manuilsky, Lozovsky, Hitaroff.

The presidium discussed at this sitting the question of the situation in the French and Austrian Communist Parties. In the resolution regarding the policy of the French Communist Party the presidium stated, that the results of the election campaign in France wholly justified the tactics and line of policy agreed upon by the conference of the French Communist Party in January 1927 and endorsed by the 9th Plenary of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The above resolution emphasized considerable importance regarding the struggle against the war menace, which must continue to remain "the main spring of the activity of the F.C.P." the struggle against the war menace and against repressions confronts the party with the problem of combatting formal legalism.-

W. C. I.

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Copies to H. B. M. Consul  
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Capt. Shelley  
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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, September 15, 1927.

There is no unexplored part of Pamir.

The following telegram has been received from the Pamir Expedition:

Our problem has been solved. The Gorbunoff and Scherbakoff parties walked along the Tanyass and Bartang passes, crossed over to Yangulom and mounted the territory to its sources, made a land-survey, botanical and geological exploration. The group of Krylenko, Dorofeev and Razmirovitch, having discovered two new passes from Tanyass into the valley of Bratang, descended along one by one and crossed into Yangulom where they joined the Gorbunoff group. Both parties mounted the Yangulom glacier and discovered a new pass ~~into~~ which is 5,200 metres high, outcropping the Fedchenko glacier. It has been discovered that the Fedchenko glacier is connected by snow fields with Yangulom glacier which is 20 mile in length.

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Two copies attached

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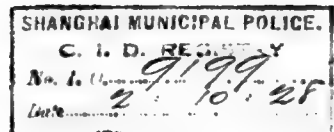
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Washington, D.C.

Wb 25/10/28.

Copies to H. B. M. Consul.  
American  
Lt Col. Halland  
Capt J. P. Shelley.

23/10/28.



"I z v i e a

Moscow, September

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST IA

39 Session.

The closing of Congress.

To-day's sitting of Congress opened at 9 o'clock and was presided over by Comrade Remmele. Comrade Bukharin reported on the commission's work on the Programme of the Communist International. After a brief resume of the work performed by the programme commission Congress unanimously adopted the programme which was accompanied by greetings and applause by all present at Congress. The song of the Congress rose and sang the "International".

On the proposal submitted by Comrade Amber-Dro, Congress unanimously incorporated into its ranks the parties of Korea, India, New Zealand, Paraguay, Cuba, Columbia and Ecuador, which countries were represented at Congress by sympathisers. Comrade Amber-Dro (Ecuador) in the name of the newly incorporated parties delivered an address in which he assured listeners that the new members of the Comintern will undertake every effort to bolshevize their countries, bring about the unification of workers and peasants in their countries under the Comintern banner for cooperation against Imperialism and colonial oppression and for the defense of U.S.S.R., the motherland of the world's proletariat.

After the election of members to the Executive Committee and the International Control Commission, Comrade Remmele declared that the works of the Universal Congress of the Communist International were ended and consequently Congress was brought to a close.

N. C. J.

Five copies attached. This concludes the Congress, but there is still to follow translation of the "Programme of the Communist International" which occupies 25 columns of the newspaper & will require some time to translate.

Thanks for the endorsement taken. I am sure the copies being sent to authorities will be made over to them.

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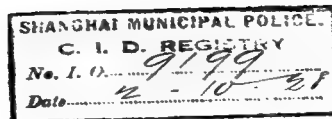
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notes of the Congress to be sent to the authorities. 2/10/28. 2/10/28. 2/10/28.





"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, September 1, 1921.

6th Congress of the Communist International.

38 Session.

Resolution on the necessity of rendering greater support to MOPR (International Society of relief to revolutionaries).

The trend of class contradictions in capitalist countries and the struggle of the peoples in the colonies and semi-colonies against their oppressors and exploiters are responsible for the intensification of White terrorism, Fascism, augmentation of repressive measures of class "justice" and increased oppression of the exploited classes and downtrodden peoples. In connection with this the 6th Congress of the Communist International has decided:

1) The course of events during the last years has wholly justified the decisions adopted by the 4 and 5th Universal Congresses of the Comintern with regard to MOPR, as an independent and not-party relief organisation, has justified the absolute support rendered to it by all communist parties.

2) As MOPR is a non-party organization and renders assistance to all victims of revolutionary struggle on the one hand, and, on the other - recruits its members without regard to party allegiance, it is the most effective weapon for the realization of the tactics of a united front.

The Communist parties are interested in the work of MOPR more than any other party is, and therefore should always render assistance to MOPR in its work either by participating in all its campaigns, especially those launched for the amnesty and the right of escape, or allotment to MOPR of space in the columns of their newspapers.

3) As one of the present outstanding problems of MOPR is the struggle against Fascism, the Communist parties should render any possible assistance to MOPR in this work. One of the most important problems confronting the communist sections, especially the American section, is the struggle against the Ku Klux Klan (the Fascist organisation in the U.S.A.) and against the barbarous Lynch law with the negroes. This struggle will be crowned with success only when millions of white labourers will be mobilized to take their part in it. An especially important problem, faced by all sections of MOPR, is the struggle against White terrorism in China - the terrorism which is being openly practised by the Kuomintang.

4) Growth of the revolutionary movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries contributes in the highest degree to the increased persecution of the toilers in these countries. The communist parties in capitalist countries should render help to the sections of MOPR, immediately they are created and organized so as to enable them to deal with these great problems which fall to them in the colonies and semi-colonies of the respective countries.

5) The above problems are closely connected with the struggle by the toiling peoples for the right of escape, to which struggle little attention has been so far paid by the communist parties, but which in the future requires special attention from the parliamentary communist fractions.

The communist parties of the parent states are facing therefore special problem on the matter of carrying out the struggle against extradition of revolutionaries from their territories of foreign concessions in China.

Capitalism will employ imprisonment as the means of physical extermination or revolutionaries. It is necessary therefore to continue the constant struggle against prison regime among the masses and among the communist fractions of parliaments.

7) As the realization of all these problems depends upon carrying out the described campaigns and as the latter can prove successful only if they are fulfilled conjointly with various mass organizations the communists therefore, engaged in work in those organizations, should adopt measures whereby these mass organizations of toilers (Trade Unions, Cooperative Societies, International Labour Relief Association, Unions of Freethinkers, International Union of War Victims, League to struggle against imperialism for the oppressed colonial peoples, Labour Sport Organizations etc.) should cooperate with one another for the coordination of the campaign.

8) Communists executing work in the sections of MOIR should adopt measure to attract the broad masses of people in towns and villages towards MOIR. The enlistment of social democratic organizations into the Labour Trade Unions and broad masses of women workers is a matter of special importance.

10. C. F.

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Bolshevik struggle against all class ~~enemies~~ enemies must be accomplished. To the increasing activity of the capitalistic ~~enemies~~ elements, to the attempts of sabotage made by the counter-revolution and to the demoralising influence of the bureaucracy, the working class guided by the all-Russia Communist Party of Bolsheviks will counteract the increasing activities of the capitalist elements, the sabotage attempts launched by counter-revolutionists and the demoralizing influence of bureaucracy by enforcing the regime of the dictatorship of the proletariat, by intensified development of proletarian democracy and by increasing the activity, independence and revolutionary open mindedness of the broad proletarian masses. The party will react against the anti-proletarian attack in economic and political fields by an inflexible policy of unity of the above classes, by supporting the poorest peasant classes together with the middle class farmers and thus avert the attack by wealthy ~~xi~~ farmers.

The decisions of the XV Conference of the All-Russia Communist Party are of special importance with relation to the organisation of a large collective agricultural production system (collective cultivation of the soil, intensification and mechanisation of agriculture, socialist collectivism of the village) which will overcome the capitalist elements and develop individual agrarian economy.

5) The undersigned delegations state in the name of their respective communist parties, that they approve of all the decisions adopted by the Central Committee of the All-Russia Communist party which are directed against the Menshevik opposition, and approve of the exclusion of this latter's members from the communist party. Simultaneously they approve of all the decisions adopted for this purpose by the Central Committee. The struggle between the Comintern and Russian Communist Party against the petty-bourgeois Trotsky group resulted in the latter's complete elimination in U.S.S.R. and in the Comintern.

6) The undersigned delegations especially emphasize the all increasing menace of Capitalist intervention against U.S.S.R. ~~the consideration~~  
~~is imperative task.~~ The greater the success of the socialists, the more intensive becomes the attack by the imperialists against the U.S.S.R. and the sooner the counter revolutionary war against U.S.S.R will come. This war, the inevitability of which was foreseen by Lenin, hangs like a menacing sword over th heads of the toiling peoples of all countries. In this gigantic class war the Comintern must and will survive its historic military trial. The Comintern will hoist the banner and turn the war of exploiters into ~~xxxxxx~~ a civil war of the all-oppressed for the victory of the proletarian dictatorship. In the present situation, the main problem confronting all communists in all countries is that of mobilizing all the international proletariat and all the oppressed peoples for the defense of U.S.S.R. which is the only socialist Motherland of the labour class and id the source, the basis and strongest support of world revolution.

After the reading of this declaration similar declarations were read by Comrade Semar on behalf of the following delegations: France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Swiss and Holland.

On behalf of the delegations of U.S.A., Britain, Canada, Latin America, South Africa and New Zealand, by Comrade Bell.

By Comrade Rogitch of behalf of the delegations of Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece.

By Comrade Strakhoff on behalf of the delegations of China, Japan, India, Indonesia and other countries of the East. Referring to China Comrade Strakhoff said: "The Chinese revolution developed under the influence of the victorious October insurrection and with considerable aid of the proletariat of U.S.S.R. Its successes are those of U.S.S.R.; the development of the Chinese revolution together with the plebeian agrarian "coup d'etat" constitute a formidable menacing force to imperialism of the whole world. That is why the imperialists, followed by the Kuomintang's traitors, are simultaneously attacking both U.S.S.R. and the Chinese revolution. They not only bribe the socialdemocrats and prepare these "running dogs" for the war against U.S.S.R. but are trying to bribe the Chinese bourgeoisie to create a movement against the so-called Red-imperialism in China. British imperialism in India is striving to suppress the growing revolutionary movement of the labour and peasant masses. Beside this, Britain is

feverishly increasing its military preparations in order to use India as a war base against the Soviet Union. In this respect it is most important that the Indian labourers and peasants who will rise to struggle against British imperialism, should profit from the lessons of the Russian and Chinese revolutions. The same applies to Indonesia and other capitalistic countries.

The policy of the imperialists is to struggle against U.S.S.R.; against the Chinese revolution, and to suppress the revolutionary movement in the colonies and semi-colonies.-

D. C. J.

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 25, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

32 Session.

The following declaration on behalf of Congress Delegations of Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia and KIM dealing on the situation in U.S.S.R., as dealt with in the reports of Varga and Manuilsky, was read at the Congress by Comrade Telman:

1) The communist parties and sections represented by the undersigned delegations, unanimously approve of the political and organizing policy pursued by the All-Russia Communist Party and by its Lenin Central Committee. This correct Bolshevik policy, which has been pursued under the most trying circumstances of imperialist encircling has led to the attainment of considerable achievements in the province of social construction, also to the gradual rise of the material and cultural level of the labour peasant masses, to strengthening of the cooperation of the labour-peasant classes, to securing the supreme authority of the proletariat and its communist party, to strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and increasing the authority of U.S.S.R., as the source of the international revolutionary movement, the stronghold of the proletarian class struggle and the basis of the struggle of the oppressed colonial peoples.

2) The most important results of the socialist constructive work are: achievements made by the soviet socialist industrialisation; development of State industry above pre-war level, incessant increase in the ranks of the industrial proletariat, introduction of the 8 hours working day, increase in wages and in the productivity of labour, radical reconstruction of all the processes of industrialism. Simultaneously with the growth of socialist State industry the importance of other economic branches of the proletarian State has increased i.e. transport, State budget, Banks, Commercial organisations, all of which, while rendering the monopoly of foreign trade secure, have systematically dislodged private capital and replaced it by State cooperative economic organisations which have succeeded in gaining the predominant position in the markets. The agricultural policy of the party has also achieved marked success: namely, increasing the area of land under cultivation, general increase in agricultural production, introduction of technical improvements and strengthening of cooperation between towns and villages.

3) These achievements do not and cannot mean that all difficulties, dangers and contradictions, derived from abstract conditions of socialist constructive work, as from ~~from technical~~ technical and economic backwardness of the country, or the attack by the internal hostile class forces against the proletariat and from the counter-revolutionary policy of all the imperialist countries which are opposed to U.S.S.R., have now been removed.

To these difficulties may be added - on the one hand - the problems of import and export, capital stock, reduction of costs of production and industrial prices, unemployment, scarcity of industrial goods in the villages, and - on the other hand - the problem of grain hoarding.

4) The ~~marking~~ All-Russia Communist Party, in its policy, proclaims as its right principle that in order to surmount these difficulties and advance further on the road of socialism and unmerciful

"Izvestia"  
Moscow, August 30, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.  
36th Session.

At the morning sitting of August 29 Comrade Piatnitsky submitted the report by the Mandatory Commission.

515 delegates attended the 6th Congress (and a group of 40 over the 5th Congress), 372 of these delegates had the right to vote and ~~xxxx~~ 143 were advisory. Invitations to attend the Congress were sent to 66 sections comprising 4,024,159 members (who have paid their membership fees for the first quarter of 1928 year); 1,79,450 of them are in Communist party and 2,225,300 are members of RIL.

Out of the 66 sections which were invited - 57 having the right to vote and 9 advisory - 52 of the former sections and 6 of the latter are represented. Of all the organisations having the right to vote are not represented: Australia, Portugal, Korea, Egypt and Cuba. Of the organisations having advisory rights the following were not represented: Tannu-Toova (?), Peru and Philippines.

The following countries, which were not represented at the 5th Congress, sent their representatives to the present 6th Congress: Palestine, Columbia, Syria, Uruguay, Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela, New Zealand and Chili.

30% of the Congressional delegates were former social democrats, 58% joined the party directly. The Congress unanimously approved the report of the Mandatory Commission. Comrade Piatnitsky also submitted a report regarding certain alterations to be introduced into the present constitution of the Comintern. The Congress has approved all the alterations proposed by the Commission.-

D. C. d.

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"I z v i e s t i a"  
Moscow, August 29, 1924.

5th Congress of Communist Youth International (XI).

Yesterday evening at the Union House Hall the practical work of the 5th Congress of KIM commenced. Comrade Hitaroff, secretary of the Executive Committee of KIM, read a political report.

4th CONGRESS OF SPORTIVE INTERNATIONAL.

Yesterday the 4th Congress of the Sportive International closed its session. Congress approved activity of the Central Committee of the Sportive International and submitted outstanding problems of the sportive movement. Congress considered that the outstanding problem of the Sportive International is the struggle against the approaching war.

D. C. J.

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Informations.

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"I z v i e c t i a."

MOBGO7, August 25, 1923.

In view of the agreement reached between the governments of U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan by which the Soviet political representation in Kabul and the Afghan Legation in Moscow should be raised to the rank of Embassy, Comrade Litvinov, Soviet Political Representative in Kabul, presented his Ambassadorial credentials, on August 26, to the King of Afghanistan.

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"I z v i e s t i a"  
Moscow, August 24, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

34th Session.

Yesterday, the Congressional Program Committee concluded its work. The Committee finally adopted the scheme of the program which was drafted by the special commission composed of Comrades Sukharin, Robert-Dro, Molotoff, Nicolor and Lentz, which Commission has considered all the amendments and proposals made at the Congress. The final scheme will shortly be laid before the Congress.

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"I z v i e s t i a"  
Moscow, AUGUST 26, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

33 Session.

There was no plenary sitting of Congress to-day. The following congratulatory telegramme was received by Congress from the German workers:

*HR.*  
"To the Committee and all members of the Congress. Cordial military greetings are sent to you from the red ex-service men participants of the central German parade. Simultaneously we send our cordial greetings to the red guards, labourers and peasants of the proletarian motherland and testify the unalterable loyalty and solidarity of the German labourers with the proletariat of the Soviet Russia. Red ex-service men, factory delegations, sportsmen, proletarian youth and women extend to you their fraternal arm in the joint struggle against imperialism and reformism for the victory of the proletarian revolution".-

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"I z v i e s t i a"  
Moscow, August 23, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

(50) Session

Yesterday Congress began the discussion of the last paragraph of the Agenda of Congress. At the morning sitting rich was provided over by Comrade Khatnitsky a report on the economic situation in U.S.S.R. . . was submitted by Comrade Varga. At the evening sitting comrade Manuilsky submitted a report regarding the situation of the All-Union Communist Party and its problems.-

D. C. J.

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"I z v i e s t i a".  
Moscow, August 24, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.  
21st Session.

The morning congressional sitting on August 23 was presided over by Comrade Bela Kun. In view of the seriousness of the reports made by Comrade Varga and Manuilsky, revealing the mendacious reports spread by the social democrats regarding U.S.C.A., Comrade Selman proposed to publish these reports and send them to all the sections. This proposal was unanimously approved.

D. C. J.

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*22/9/28*

"Izvestia"

Moscow, August 14, 1928.



6th Congress of the Communist International.

2nd Session.

At yesterday morning's sitting of Congress the debate on the Bukharin's report on the programme of the Comintern was continued. The following comrades participated in the discussions: Denguel (Germany), Sultan-Zade (Persia), Alfonso (Indonesia), Brzd (Poland), Varga, Horash (Czecho-Slovakia), Weinstein (U.S.A.). At the evening sitting there were present: Ring (Poland), Lozovsky, Semar (France), Arno (Britain), Sierra (Italy), Kolaroff (Bulgaria), Dunker (Germany), Micolos (Ukraine), Maraian (India)--.

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"I z v i e s t i a".  
Moscow, August 12, 1928,

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.  
24th Session.

212

The Committee for framing the Programme of the Comintern continued its work to-day. The debate bore a general character. A considerable number of amendments and additions were introduced by members of the Committee. More than a hundred speakers delivered addresses during the past 9 sittings of the Committee. It is interesting to note that in addition to old members of the Comintern, who have already acquired experience in debating on theoretical problems, representatives of the young China, Japan, Indonesia and South America sections of the Comintern also participated in the debate; all of them expressed the specific wishes of their respective sections.

D. C. J.

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 10, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

12<sup>th</sup> Session.

At the morning sitting of Congress on August 9 which was presided over by Comrade Telman, Comrade Bukharin read a report on the program of the Communist International. The reading of the report lasted four hours.

~~The debate on Bukharin's report commenced at the evening~~  
The debate on Bukharin's report commenced at the evening

sitting of the Congress. Speeches were delivered by Scandor (India), Paredes (Ecuador), Ring (Poland), Reimann (Czecho-Slovakia). After Comrade Reimann's address comrade Telman read the appeal on the Polish-Lithuanian conflict addressed by Congress to the toiling peoples throughout the world. The appeal was unanimously adopted.

Only the Programme Committee will work to-day and to morrow morning. There will be no plenary session to-day.

A detailed account of the sitting of Congress on August 9 will be published in the next issue of this paper.

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"I z v i e s t i a".  
Moscow, August 9, 1925.

6th Congress OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.  
18th Session.

At this morning's sitting of Congress, which will be opened at 9 o'clock. comrade Bukharin will submit a report on the programme of the Communistic International. The evening sitting will be devoted to the debate on Bukharin's report.

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 10, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

26th Session.

The morning and evening sittings of Congress on August 87, at which the debates on the reports of the revolutionary movement in the colonies were continued, was presided over by comrade Hitaroff. Speeches were delivered by comrades: M a n a v a r (Indonesia), F o k i n (KIM), Chu Hsu Mei (China), F o r d (America), L a c e r d a (Brazil), Schul l e r (KIM), P a r e d e s (Ecuador), M a r t y n o f f (USSR), and T r a v i n (USSR). There were also present at the evening sitting: A n (Indo-China), S u l t a n - Z a d e (Persia), Aberdarane (Alger), V a s s i l i e f f (IKKK), G e r m a n e t t o (Profintern), C o x (Britain), L u H a i C h o (China), M a r t i n e z (Venezuela), M u s t a p h a (Tunis).

Comrade Chu Hsu Mei (China) declared that after the Canton defeat the influence of the Communist Party has not decreased but, on the contrary, was becoming stronger. The new revolutionary wave has not yet come, but the communistic party should be prepared for it.

Comrade Ford (American delegate of the communistic fraction of the Profintern) declared that the colonial peoples and negroes will succeed in liberating themselves only by the leadership of the Comintern.

Comrade Vassillieff, who spoke at the evening sitting, advocated that the Comintern should devote the greatest attention in the immediate future to the communistic work in China, India, Egypt and the countries of Latin America. In colonial and semi-colonial countries China excluded, either the communistic parties are very small, or they do not exist at all. The main problem consists in strengthening the already existing parties and in creating new ones in those countries where they do not exist. The aid which could be rendered by the Comintern to the colonial and semi-colonial parties should consist of a theoretical work, which explains the aims of the party.

Comrade Vassillieff then described the characteristics of the communistic movement in each country. In India there is practically no communistic party, only separate communistic groups. However, instead of this there are many labour-peasant parties in India, among which the communists are working without creating communist fractions. These parties have the tendency to unite into one party. The main problem in India is to create a communistic party with communist fractions among all classes of workers and peasants organisations.

In Egypt we should struggle against the tendency of some of the communists to democratise WAFD (Party of the Egyptian nationalists), or even to create a left wing in the WAFD. The principal enemy of the liberation movement in ~~India~~ Egypt is this WAFD party, the party which is obstructing the development of the revolutionary self-consciousness of the masses. The main problem in Egypt is to strengthen the communist party; organise the fractional work in the Trade unions and in other mass organisations and unmask the WAFD and liberate the labourers and peasants from its influence.

In Latin America there is strong tendency among the peasants and labourers towards communism which has not yet acquired a definite form, and sympathy towards USSR is increasing. For instance, the Conference of the Communist Party in Columbia expressed itself in

favour of the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In Uruguay one speaker, who bitterly denounced the Soviet Union, was killed by the indignant listeners. Communism enjoys popularity among the peasants and labourers. It is incomprehensible therefore why some of the Latin American comrades should think it is necessary to start simply an ordinary labour & peasant party or something like that. Our main problem in the Latin American countries consists of strengthening the communist parties and creating them, where they do not yet exist.

Comrade Germanetto pointed out that the communist parties did not sufficiently and energetically defend the Chinese revolution and that the sections of the Comintern should now devote more attention to the Chinese revolution than was done previously.

Comrade Cox (Britain) declared that the thesis which represents India as being the Agrarian pocket of the British Empire is not correct. A wrong explanation has also been given to the fact that imperialism is the obstacle impeding industrial development of the colonies. It would be more correct to say that the imperialist bourgeoisie are impeding the development of those branches of industry, which are controlled by the Indian bourgeoisie.

Comrade Lu Mai Cho (China) pointed out that the thesis should throw more light on the role played by the youths in the revolutionary movement in the colonies and semi-colonies. The youth movement is of considerable importance for the revolutionary movement in China.

The growing revolutionary activity of the labour class and peasants in the Latin countries of America - Comrade Martinez declared - stimulates the aggressiveness of U.S.A. imperialism in Latin America. Last year the government of U.S.A. intervened in a number of the Latin America countries. Simultaneously with the penetration of U.S.A. imperialism into the countries of Latin America, the methods of American reformism have been inculcated into the labour movement. At the same time, the reformists of U.S.A. - the leaders of the American Federation of Labour - are striving to seize the labour movement in Latin America through the medium of the Pan-American Labour Federation. Communist parties in the countries of Latin America should incessantly unmask this reformism. The communism is the only force which will continue to struggle against imperialism until labour-peasant soviet republics have been established in the countries of Latin America.-

D. E. J.

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 21, 1923.

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6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

(28th Session.

The morning sitting on August 20.

Comrade Rebecca Bunting (South Africa) declared that she disagrees with the proposal of the Negro sub-commission, which proclaims the slogan to struggle for a native republic. In view of the existence of white proletarians and peasants in South Africa and the absence of native bourgeoisie, such a movement would present great danger. It would endanger class unity of oppressed whites and blacks, which is a far more effective force in a struggle for overthrowing capitalism than is native nationalism.

Comrade Rasa (India) said that it is quite admissible, for tactical purposes, to march together with the nationalist bourgeoisie. However, the danger is always present that the bourgeoisie will ~~use~~ even use this temporary cooperation against the communist party. The main revolutionary force in the colonial countries is the proletariat and the impoverished peasants, similar to what exists in capitalistic countries.

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Moscow, August 19, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

26th Session.

At the morning and evening sittings of the Congress on August 18 debate on the colonial question continued. Addresses were delivered by: Co. Alymin (Indonesia), Losereille (France), Narayan (India), Griffin (New Zealand), Johns (U.S.A.), Cotreraz (Mexico), Pepper (America), Sala (Uruguay), Fahry (Turkey), Murphy (Britain), Mondock (Czecho-Slovakia), Lozovsky, Neiman (Germany), Arnott (Britain), Dutt (India).

Comrade Narayan (India) pointed out that British Imperialism has changed its pre-war tactics of impeding the development of industry in India, because Britain cannot have India as its war base without making concessions to the native bourgeoisie. In the opinion of comrade Narayan the thesis overestimates the revolutionary forces of the Indian bourgeoisie; with regard to the question of the labour-peasant parties in the colonies it must be admitted that this form of organization is the most suitable for the creation of an anti-imperialist front.

Comrade Johns (U.S.A.) declared that little attention has hitherto been paid to the Negro question. The American Communist party endorses the slogan of self-determination for negroes to establish a Negro Soviet Republic in U.S.A. The main problem to be solved is ~~the~~ the intensification of organization work among negroes.

Comrade Pepper (America) emphasized that the opinion, held by Comrade Bennett, with regard to industrialization of India is not correct, and comrade KUUSinen justly described the role played by India as an agricultural auxiliary continent to the parent-State. In India no heavy industry exists, which naturally prevents the agrarian country being transformed into industrial one. The revolutionary situation in India is the outcome of the clash ~~between~~ capitalism and imperialism ~~against~~ against pre-war conditions. Is also not correct Comrade Bennett's point of view that the Indian bourgeoisie have already joined the imperialist camp, and that in India there are at present two camps: British imperialism plus Indian bourgeoisie on the one hand and the proletariat on the other.

Comrade Pepper further declared that the bourgeois-democratic revolution is the main problem for all colonies and semi-colonies. Continuing, Comrade Pepper stated that the theory, advanced by Comrade Lominadze, of a permanent revolution in China, outstepped the epoch of the bourgeois-democratic revolution and consequently bears the Trozist character. The definition of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in the colonies, described by Comrade Stalin, as an unified effort against imperialism and feudalism, is the standard one and extends to India, China and all colonies and semi-colonies. The assertion that the bourgeois-democratic revolution in China is already spent signifies a contemptuous disregard to the problems confronting us and, from this point of view, is not a left, but a right position.-

D. C. I.

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 13, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

25th Session.

On August 16, at the morning sitting, the debate on the colonial question was continued. Speeches were delivered by Ember-Dro (IKKK), Geller (Prointern), Carney (Ireland), Banderas (Crestintern), Vorovsky (China), Haidar (Palestine) and Omura (Japan). At the evening sitting: Katayama (Japan), Misiano, Darcey (KIM of America), Rew (South Africa), Jacqmot (Belgia), De-Wisser (Holland), Gomez (U.S.A.), Bennett (Britain), Miha-Tzhakaia (Georgia) and Rotstein (Britain).

Comrade Carney (Ireland) pointed out that the communist parties in the parent States should actively participate in the direction of the revolutionary movement in the colonies and not place the responsibility on the colonial parties only. American and British communist parties should carry out propaganda among the Irish workers in Britain and America and thus render assistance to the Irish party.

Vorovsky (China) declared that in spite of the criticism by opportunists, it must be admitted that the Canton rebellion was the greatest event in the revolutionary struggle in the East. Mistakes were committed during the insurrection and particularly the administration and military preparations were inadequate. We should oppose the "coup" tendencies in the Chinese Communist Party. The main danger is the opportunists and their tendencies - against which we must struggle most resolutely.

Comrade Katayama (Japan) said that the revolutionary movement in Korea is now in a very painful condition owing to acute fractional friction. We must adopt every measure in order to involve the best intellectual elements in the party work, while simultaneously creating and educating suitable groups of workers to direct the party.

I do not agree, said Comrade Bennett (Britain) with that part of the thesis which refers to India. To-day when the class struggle and powerful strikes are in the ascendant in India, one cannot consider India to be a mere agrarian pocket of the parent-state. It does not contain a correct reference to the role played by the Indian bourgeoisie, some of whom are at present cooperating with British imperialism.

The Indian bourgeoisie already know from the experience of the Chinese revolution that the national revolution commences with the agrarian revolution and the struggle of the labour and peasant masses for power. Therefore it would be a grievous error to suppose that this bourgeoisie will actively participate in the national revolution. The Savardj party - as a counter-revolutionary bourgeois party which at a certain moment during the revolution will go over to the camp of British Imperialism.-

B. C. J.

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 16, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

24th Session.

At the morning sitting of Congress on 15 August which was presided over by comrade Katayama, comrade Ercoli submitted a report on the revolutionary movement in the colonies and semi-colonies. After the reading of this report the representatives of various colonies and tribes explained the situation existing in their respective countries.

Comrade Sicander criticises the theory, advanced by some of the comrades, of the so-called "denationalisation" of India.

He said that by analysing the class elements of rich Indian society is composed, one can easily prove the absurdity of this theory. The Indian population is composed of the following elements: the aristocracy of land-owners having a touch of feudalism, a small but highly developed bourgeoisie, petty bourgeois intellectuals, numerous peasant masses and an industrial proletariat. The bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie are bound together by strong economic bonds having agrarian interests. British imperialism is marching ~~together~~ hand in hand with the land-owners' aristocracy and dictates to the industrial bourgeoisie. Thus British imperialism strengthens the reactionary forces, but not those of the industrial bourgeoisie, as it believed be the partisans of the theory of "decolonisation".

Comrade Strakhoff (China) in his address, which lasted nearly four hours analysed the history of the Chinese revolution during the past few years, after which he made the following deductions.

The defeat of the Chinese revolution is the result of blunders committed by opportunists of the Chinese Communist Party. The principal blunder was that the party did not understand the agrarian feature of the Chinese revolution. On the other hand, it failed to understand the necessity of paralysing the national-reformist tendency of the Chinese bourgeoisie. The defeat can be explained by both subjective and objective causes, among which the existence of numbers ~~rank~~ of counter-revolutionary forces occupy the first place. After the Wuhan split the party leaders then understood the mistakes committed by the opportunists and started the struggle against them.

In the near future the general line of action of the Chinese Communist Party will be to struggle for the direction of masses and for the organisation of labour and peasant masses by making use of the dissatisfaction of the masses with their land-owners, the bourgeoisie and the Kuomintang and to struggle against the national-reformist petty bourgeois illusions. On the other hand the communist party should struggle against the "coup" tendencies of the "lumpen-proletariat".

The Chinese revolution has suffered a serious defeat but it has not expired. It still exists. We should rally our forces in order to prepare for the successful revolt when the next revolutionary wave approaches.-

D. C. S.

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 11, 1928.

6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

20th Session.

The work of drafting out the Programme of the 3rd International is nearing completion after prolonged congressional debates.

Since the publication of the "Communist Manifesto" there has never been a document in the history of the world labour movement which will be of such great importance that the programme which is now under consideration of the 6th Congress.

If comparison is made between the Manifesto and the Programme from the literary point of view, clearness of thought, unity of expression, the Manifesto, without doubt, will still remain the "Chef-d'oeuvre" of the Marxist dialectic style. The author of the Manifesto, however, was Karl Marx himself, the incomparable genius. The Manifesto was the fruit of his revolutionary thoughts and boundless devotion to revolution. The Programme of the 3rd International represents the labours of collective work. Therefore when compared with the Manifesto it is somewhat inferior but at the same time it is the direct successor to the Manifesto, and, naturally, goes one step farther than it. The events of 80 years, which have elapsed since the publication of the Manifesto, have thrown new light on the development of capitalist society. The development of industry has clearly disclosed truth hidden hitherto from the human eye: class struggle has reached its highest limit, the bourgeois democracy is dead and has given place to the absolute dictatorship of capital.

The labour class in the course of its long struggle with irreconcilable enemies has sometimes suffered failures, but has not been defeated. It has learned how to fight for power. The Revolution of 1848, the Paris Commune, the Soviet Republics in Hungary and Bavaria and lastly the revolutionary events in China - have all taught the proletariat how to fight for freedom.

The great proletarian victory in Russia, which was the consequence of the October Revolution and gave birth to the first proletarian state in history, the growth of the bourgeois power against Russia's victorious proletariat etc. have all necessitated the creation of the present Programme. Its necessity was felt long ago, even the 4th Comintern Congress which was held in 1922, expressed this desire. The 5th Congress finally decided that one of the main problems of the 6th Congress should be to draw up the programme.

We can now state, that this desire has been fulfilled. The Programme compares the past, so perfectly outlined in the Manifesto, with the present which is one of decay of capitalism and of transition into a period of social revolution. The Programme analyses from the angle of dialectic materialism the forces which are warring against revolution. That is why special attention has been paid to the role of social democracy. We are not dealing here with abstract notions, because sections of the Communistic International in all countries are facing practical problems, which require practical solutions. Our programme does not underestimate the strength of our enemy and gives no assurance to the proletariat that its final victory will be gained cheaply. The correlation of the strength of the forces of the agrarian and industrial elements has been clearly outlined. The

crisis of capitalism, the importance of colonial wars, the role of so-called backward countries, - all these have been most carefully analysed from the point of view of their importance to the world revolution. The revolutionary forces as well as those forces of the world's capitalism have been duly estimated.

Having calculated the exact correlation of forces of the struggling proletariat and their capitalistic enemy, the programme proceeds to examine the proletarian strategy, namely, by which way the enemy can be destroyed.

The Programme essentially differs from the Manifesto on this point because every individual section of the Communist International has its assigned special strategy, which is a part of the whole plan, the final aim of which is the victory over capitalism.

The programme devotes special attention to the problem of colonies and colonial proletariat. It carefully discusses the question how to transform the peasants of the colonial countries into an ally of the proletariat. Fascism, as a special form of capitalist dictatorship, has been scientifically analysed. The methods employed by social-democracy are exposed in detail, emphasis being placed on the dangerous role played by the left wing of the social-democratic movement.

Finally the programme indicates the role which is being played by U.S.S.R. at a present moment. The problem of war menace to U.S.S.R. is one of the main points of the programme. Practical instructions are given with regard to measures which should be taken in order to avoid war, as well as for the successful struggle against militarists.

Military communism and N.E.P. are also discussed in the programme. The economic role played by them during the period immediately following the seizure of power by the communists is explained in detail.

The appearance of the programme of the 3rd Communist International presents no less an important event in the History of the world labour movement than did the Marx' Manifesto.-

#### Debates on the Programme of the Comintern.

The principal object of the Programme of the Comintern - Comrade Sincander(India) said - is not so much that we again proclaim the organisation of the communist society, as it is that we explain by which ways we can march towards the goal under circumstances existing in various countries. The preliminary seizure of power by the proletariat is a necessary condition towards the establishment of communism. In highly developed capitalistic countries the proletariat is competent enough to be able to seize the power in their hands under able leadership. A totally different situation exists in the colonies and semi-colonies. Thus, for instance, in India, in addition to a powerful proletarian movement, we also have a powerful nationalist movement. That is why we should employ the forces, which in India, as in other oppressed countries are opposing British imperialism, for the struggle against imperialism in order to establish the communist regime. With the help of strong discipline and by relying upon the programme which has just been drawn up by us, the Communist party of India will be able to solve this problem.-

D. C. J.

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, July 21, 1928.

SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

F i f t h   S e s s i o n .

Report of the Executive Committee of the Comintern. General analysis of modern capitalism and peculiar forms of capitalistic crisis (Extract from Bukharin's report).

Dear Comrades ! We have witnessed many events pass since our last Comintern Congress. For the purpose of arriving at a correct appreciation of past events and in order to give outlines of future work we must analyse the past not by taking it separately, but by linking it with preceding events. The whole after-war period may be divided into three sections. First comes the period of acute revolutionary crisis, especially in European countries, during which period revolutionary development attained its highest degree, when the powerful revolutionary wave rose over all Europe and attained its culminative point in 1920-21.

To this first period belong the February and October revolutions in Russia, the labour revolution in Finland in March 1918; the "Rice" uprisings in Japan in August 1918; the November revolution in Austria; and Germany in 1918; the proletarian revolution in Hungary; the uprising in Korea in 1919; the establishment of the Soviet Power in Bavaria in April 1919; the Turkish revolution in 1920 and the seizure of all the factories in Italy by the workers in 1920; to this may be added the Polish offensive by the Red Army against Warsaw and so-called forward movement in Germany in 1921.

We see that this first period witnessed great revolutionary events of considerable magnitude and great historic importance. These events revealed the decay of European capitalism. The last chronological date of this period was seen in the uprising in Bulgaria in 1923, which ended in a complete defeat and a similar defeat was suffered by the German proletariat at the end of the same year.

The defeat suffered by the proletariat of Western Europe has served as the starting point of the development of the bourgeoisie and also marks the beginning of the second period. This second period is synonymous with the offensive launched by capital and also of the defensive by the proletariat in general. It was the period of strikes and establishing, to a certain degree, the stability of capitalism. It must be pointed out that some of the defensive battles launched by the proletariat attained considerable dimensions as, for example, the General Strike and Miners' strike in England. The second period produced a state of "tranquility and order" in European and world capitalism. The revolutionary events have been recorded in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. In 1925 there was insurrection in Morocco; in August of 1925 a riot took place in Syria; a severe struggle has begun also this year in China. If the revolutionary situation was of a strictly European character during the first period, the revolutionary wave has moved in the present period into the eclipse of world capitalism. The second period, from the second point of view, may be termed as the regeneration period of productive forces of capitalism. This latter basing itself on its political victories, strove to reach a certain economic stability which marked the third period of capitalistic reconstruction. The growth of the productive forces of capitalism depended, on the one hand, on considerable technical progress, and on the other - on the attempt to establish economic capitalist connections. This technical reconstruction and economic reorganisation were accompanied with the growth of forces antagonistic to capitalism and with the development of internal contradictions.

The first place among these forces is occupied by U.S.A. The reconstructive period of capitalism coincides with the same

period in U.S.S.R. The economic and political growth of U.S.S.R., the development of the Chinese revolution, trouble in a country such as India and the speedy growth of contradictions in capitalistic countries involving with them the ever increasing menace of war represent the drawback to the world's development.

The new world situation created during this third period should be most carefully analysed. We shall not be able to map a correct political line of action or carry out the tactic problems of the present moment without taking into consideration all the basic, economic and political changes.

From this point of view we shall try to analyse the situation existing in the following countries:

The U.S.A. is moving forward. It is possible that some of the statements about economic crisis in America are true. Yet the general course of development in that country is increased growth of industry and increased production. For the first time in history of the world, in the history of the labour movement, the value of the labour forces in America is diminishing in comparison with the value of the implements of production. Industrial labour is diminishing on a large scale and has been recorder for the first time in history. Perhaps some comrades would say that this is a too optimistic criticism. But it is certainly not so. We must differentiate between optimism and folly. If we do not wish to be stupid we must reckon with facts.

Germany. Some time ago when I wrote about the growth of technical and productive forces in Germany, the "ultra-left" anti-communist Masloff opposed me. To-day, only those who are blind fail to see that German capitalism is speeding developping, and statements about new imperialism, construction of warships etc. are far from being casual.

France. Everybody can understand that there exists a marked difference between pre-war France and post-war France; that the old money-lender France is acquiring new features and is transforming herself into a solid industrial country.

Britain. Generally speaking Britain is going through a period of decay, her strength is undermined, her power is sinking. But even Britain makes great efforts. In some branches of industry the British bourgeoisie have succeeded in increasing productive forces.

The general conclusion is that the general crisis of capitalism is continuing, though the form of the crisis at present differs.

#### International contradictions.

It can be easily understood that the process of economic development exercises influence upon the mutual relations of countries. While analysing the political relations between various states one can observe the growth of antagonism among various countries: antagonism between capitalistic countries and colonies particularly China; antagonism between capitalistic countries and U.S.S.R. and the antagonism between Europe (principally Britain) and U.S.A. With regard to political relations in Europe, they are influenced to a great extent by the newly created conditions in Germany and to the restoration of German imperialism. I have already pointed out the great discrepancy existing between the growth of the economic and political strength of U.S.A. and the comparable insignificance of their colonial possessions. These discrepancies find their expression in the ever increasing aggressiveness of U.S.A. The slogan "peaceful penetration" is being gradually substituted by open political and military occupation. Events in Nicaragua serve as the most glaring example of this change of policy of the U.S.A. The policy pursued by the U.S.A. in China, despite all the liberal manifestations, in reality resembles that of military occupation. The aggressive policy of U.S.A. is meeting the opposition of competitors i.e. the British. British-American antagonism at present is the pivot of all contradictions among capitalistic countries. Conflicts between U.S.A. and Britain are constantly taking place on various occasions. Britain suffered a defeat in the Great rubber conflict and was obliged to conclude an agreement. In the struggle for oil Britain has also been defeated. At present a new fight is imminent for cotton. I refer to the scheme of American capitalists extending their penetration into Africa, Abissinia and Egypt. The capitalists of the U.S.A. have even stretched out their hand to India.

Change of mutual relations among states and the struggle against U.S.S.R.

The crisis of capitalism finds its expression in a variagated changes of mutual relations among the states. There exists no alliance having a more or less constant character; on the contrary constant regrouping is constantly in progress under our eyes. Yet in all these changes and regrouping the main tendency can be discerned, namely the uniting of forces against U.S.S.R. On several occasions we have turned our mind towards this question but I will not deal with the various groups of so-called small entente, with agreements between various limitroph states or between the great powers. These facts are well known to everybody. If the analysis of the economic basis, described by me in the first part of my report, is correct, then it may be easily interpreted that these relations between states are but the political expression of preparations for war against U.S.S.R. Therefore we should adjust our tactics accordingly.

The question of revolutions in the colonies and semi-colonies.

The Chinese revolution has been the subject of considerable discussion by our opposition. The Chinese Communist party, as is well known, suffered a serious defeat. This is a fact. One can ask, was not this defeat the result of wrong tactics employed by the Comintern in the Chinese revolution? Would it not have been more judicious to have concluded an agreement with the Bourgeoisie? Was not this the main blunder responsible for all the failures which finally led to the defeat of the Chinese Communist? This question most probably will be very carefully analysed and studied by our congress when discussing the colonial question, because it is of considerable importance and should be scrupulously considered. Personally, I am of the opinion that the mistake must be somewhere else.

Generally speaking the error did not lie in the main line of our ~~policy~~ but in its practical application. Firstly, During the early period of the Chinese revolution, at the time of cooperation with the Kuomintang, the error lay in the insufficient independence of our party and lack of criticism of the Kuomintang by our party. It happened sometimes that our party, instead of being an ally, simply acted as an addition to the Kuomintang. Secondly, another error lay in the inability of our Chinese Communist party to foresee the progress of the change in the situation. For instance, we could have marched together with the nationalist revolutionary bourgeoisie for a definite period and could ~~foresee~~ have foreseen the impending changes. We ought to have been at a given moment prepared for this. When concluding the agreement of alliance we ought to have had in view the possibility of such changes and should have been prepared for the struggle. After analysing all the stages of the Chinese revolution we discover that the Chinese central committee, and, to some extent, our own representative in China, committed a grave error. They did not foresee this crisis, they overlooked it, and when our former ally became an exasperated enemy, no change in the policy was made. Thirdly, our party sometimes played the role of brake on the mass movement, agrarian revolution and labour movement. These errors proved fatal and certainly contributed to the defeat of the communist party and Chinese proletariat. After a series of failures the party very decidedly readjusted its line of policy. But then again some of our comrades went from one extreme to another; their preparations for uprisings lacked adequate seriousness and they indulged in adventures of the worst kind. The 6th Plenum signifies a change in the tactics of the Chinese party, but they differ from those of the Parties in the West.

The ascendancy of the revolutionary movement in China is inevitable.

The present stage of the Chinese revolution is valued by us as it marks the conclusion of an important period during which the revolutionary waves rose highly, and paves the way for the commencement of another stage during which the main problem will be unification of the masses and accumulation of forces, preparatory to the new big revolutionary advance.

All indications show, that the rise of a revolutionary wave is unavoidable. Experience in the past struggle teaches us that without

enormous mass movements the problem of the Chinese revolution cannot be solved and that all the indications are present for such a movements. Therefore the main problem that confronts us is the necessity to assemble masses in order to deprive the enemy of the possibility of physically annihilating one after another the detachments of our proletarian army. Strict necessity requires that our party should abandon the intention of creating immediate ~~may~~ uprisings and prepare mass insurrections having the maximum chance of success. I think that the resolution adopted by the 9th plenum on the Chinese question has considerably contributed to further developing the Chinese Communist Party. I hope that the decisions of the Congress will coincide with this resolution.

#### New processes in India.

In India things are progressing quite differently. Unlike China the possibility of the Indian bourgeoisie playing a revolutionary role is totally excluded. Of course this does not refer to the various petty bourgeois parties or terroristic organisations now existing in India. I am referring to the principal bourgeois party, the Savardj party.

I am unable to give you the analysis of the economic situation in India. I would simply emphasize the fact that I do not share the opinion that India has ceased to be a colonial country or that a process of de-colonisation is in progress there. On the contrary, as the result of certain concessions granted by the imperialists, the colonial oppression of the British imperialism on India has strengthened itself. This compelled the Savardj party again to oppose the British imperialism. This opposition however is far from resulting in an armed struggle. After the first mass uprising the Savardj party will make a volte face and seek agreement with British Imperialism. I refer to the uprising when the masses will submit independent radical slogans, as for instance, the confiscation of land, or the defence of workers' interests. I am inclined to believe that when the masses march forth with more or less revolutionary slogans, the Savardj bourgeoisie will very soon arrive at a compromise with British Imperialism. To-day it is in opposition. It may even happen that at a given time it might play a revolutionary role, but the possibility of its maintaining that role for a lengthy period is remote. There is absolutely no doubt that the bourgeoisie will pass over to the counter-revolutionary camp at the first appearance of the mass movement. The Communist party should emphasize this dual role of the bourgeoisie from the commencement, should oppose it by revealing the future attitude of the Savardj party to the labour masses. The adoption of Chinese tactics in India is fraught with a great danger.

#### For the defence of U.S.S.R. and revolution in China.

A great deal of attention should be paid to Fascism. I refer not only to Italian Fascism but Fascism in general. The struggle of the communist party against Fascism so far has been insufficient. Such events as for instance the attack by U.S.A. against Nikaragua, have failed to produce ~~sufficient~~ sufficient reaction from the American Party. If our American Communist Party to which this question should have been paramount did not succeed in staging the campaign on a large scale, the same will apply in no lesser degree to other parties. It is true, Nikaragua is very far from Europe. Still geographical considerations should never be permitted to play the decisive role in the work of communist parties. Certain lack of knowledge or appreciation of the big international policy have been recorded. If we really have seriously to prepare ourselves for such an universal historic event as the forthcoming war, we must now concentrate our attention on the questions of the great international policy, otherwise we shall not be prepared for war. The question of war and of the defence of the revolution in U.S.S.R. and China are questions of primary importance.

#### Combination of legal and illegal work.

Now I will deal upon the question of the combination of legal work with illegal. If our analysis is correct we should start illegal work from the present moment and solve the problem of combining it with legal ones. Illegal work in several countries is a l r e a d y v e r y



Comrades, I have said so much about our deficiencies not because I believe that the conditions of our work are unfavourable. On the contrary. With regard to important political problems, the question of the menace of war, or the issue of the present situation produced by the ever increasing contradictions in the process of the stabilisation of capitalism, our most favourable basis is to be found among the labour classes. Our predominating influence in the colonial countries is unquestionable. It is unquestionable in such a country as China; we are on the eve of the day when it will become unquestionable in such a country as India; we are acquiring a predominating influence amongst the labour classes in West European countries. Therefore there is fertile soil and favourable prospects for our work and for our success. There is absolutely no ground for the supposition that the process of stabilisation of capitalism will break us, as was predicted by the social democrats. On the contrary, the more acute the antagonism becomes inherent to present situation, the more firmly we will stand our ground. When we learn (and sooner or later we will know) how to coordinate our daily work with important political problems, we shall sway the broad masses of the labouring classes in European countries, we will bring under our influence the labour movement in the big capitalistic countries and will coordinate it with the powerful movement of the oppressed peoples, the movement of historical importance.

And when the our will be near, when the imperialistic war banner will be hauled up, our Communist International, all our parties, the great masses of the toiling people throughout the world will say their final word. This word will be the slogan of the civil war, the slogan of the struggle for ever, against imperialism. It will be the victorious call of the Communist Internationale!

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"Izvestia"  
Moscow, August 4, 1928.

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SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

15th Session.

The morning sitting of the Congress, held on August 3, was presided over by comrade Cachin. The opening addresses were delivered by Comrades Vitkovsky on the struggle against the war menace. In the debates that succeeded his speech, the following delegates participated: S i c a n d e r (India), K r u p i k o v s k y (Poland), C a r n y (Ireland), M e r i n g (Commun. Youth), ~~xxxxxx~~ F e r r (France), R a s u r (India), B o l e v s k y (Poland) and C o h e n (British).

Comrade Sicander, the Indian delegate, said that the most important bases for the preparations for war against U.S.S.R., which are in progress by Britain, are Poland and India. A large military force is concentrated in India. The Indian section of the Comintern is conducting propaganda with the object of defeating these troops. In case war should break out we must deal a fatal blow to British Imperialism in India because India is the Achille's heel of British Imperialism.

Comrade Carny (Ireland) pointed out the necessity of intensifying the work among the Irish workers.

Comrade Mering (Comm. Youth) declared that his delegation endorsed Congress' thesis. The delegation however considers the slogan to boycott the mercenary troops as inadequate owing to there being a considerable number of workers in their ranks, who on account of unemployment are forced to sell their labour. He also pointed out that the Communist Youth has already acquired experience if the struggle against the war menace. We cannot sit with folded arms and wait until war is declared, said comrade R a s u r (India), so we must now organise the masses for the struggle against the imperialistic bourgeoisie. Britain is leading the movement for the preparation of war against U.S.S.R. and is endeavouring to create a powerful war base in India. One of the main problems of the Comintern is to assist our work among the Indian toilers.

Comrade C o h e n (Britain) pointed out that the anti-militarist work of the British Communist Party is still in the preliminary stage. It should be intensified. He also emphasized the fact that nothing has been said in the thesis about the work which is being pursued in the British territorial army, which consist principally of young workers. It is necessary to reconsider that part of the thesis which pertains to mercenary and volunteer armies.-

D. C. J.

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**"I s v i e s t i a"**

**Moscow, August 4, 1928.**

**6th Congress of the Communistic International**

**Manifesto of the Sixth ~~Inter~~ Congress of the International to the toiling people throughout the world.**

**To the workers and peasants of all countries !**

**To the oppressed peoples throughout the world !**

**To all the communistic parties !**

14 years have passed since the beginning of the Great World Butchery of 1914-1918. Imperialists and their servants have repeatedly assured you that it was the last war in the world. Millions of labourers and peasants, who dread with aversion the possibility of a new butchery, were ready to believe these assurances.

Yet look around and see what is going on in the capitalistic world to-day, this fourth day of August 1928. Events show that the capitalists and their "socialistic" and "pacifist" mendacious agents are hypocrites. While babbling about peace and supporting the pacifist farce of disarmament, they are feverishly preparing for a new war.

There is an open militarist war of intervention against the Chinese revolution which has already lasted for years. Tens of thousands of workers and peasants have perished and are continuing to perish for the sake of imperialist control over the Chinese market. Never before has intervention in China assumed such colossal proportions and the menace to the world's peace has never been so manifest as it is at present, when intervention in that country is taking the form of occupation and dismemberment of China.

Feverish preparations for war are being made against U.S.S.R. by means of arming the limitroph states, by military and diplomatic agreements and systematic anti-soviet propaganda and are now self-evident to every self-conscious worker. At the same time the imperialists of all countries are reorganizing and increasing their armies, spending tens of millions of money on warships, aeroplanes and poison gases, wharves, aviation bases, having in view new formidable war conflicts, to which competition and the struggle for markets will inevitably lead.

They conceal their methodical preparations for war with an more elaborate system of propaganda in favour of peace and even with more energy than they did during the years which preceded the great imperialist slaughter. The "Disarmament" conference under the auspices of the League of Nations; the pact, proposed by Kellogg to "outlaw war"; the increased pacifist propaganda under various forms, - these are the means which are now being adopted by the Imperialists.

The principal aim of them all is one and the same - to make workers and peasants believe that the capitalistic system possesses the means at its disposal to make war impossible. The imperialists wish to conceal the "dangerous" truth from the workers and peasants namely that the sole means to outlaw war is to overthrow capitalism and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Instead of this they are endeavouring to divert the attention of the workers and peasants with the aid of illusions in order to take them unawares as was done in 1914, and to involve them in war for the "defense" of

the mother country, while simultaneously carrying out a poisonous chauvinistic war propaganda.

The Communistic Internationale calls upon all workers and peasants to understand that "socialist~~xxx~~" and "pacifists" are actively assisting the imperialists in spreading these illusions and are simply open agents of the capitalism.

The Communistic Internationale, which has engraved on its banner : "Down with the imperialistic war", "Stand resolutely for the defence of U.S.S.R. against your imperialists" calls upon all workers, all revolutionary peasants, all the downtrodden peoples to come forth on the day of August 4, 1928, to support this slogan and to raise the banner against the imperialistic war, against the preparations for war by the imperialists and deceiving hypocrites - "the Socialists" and "pacifists" who are actively assisting the imperialists in their war preparations.

This struggle must be started without delay. We must build up an iron wall of resistance by the world's proletariat against the menace of war and intervention together with heroic Chinese proletariat and peasants, who are gathering their forces again to rise after the defeat.

The war menace is threatening the first socialistic republic in the whole world, i.e. the Soviet Union and it should cause all self-conscious labourers and peasants immediately to adopt rigorous measures for the defence of U.S.S.R.

It is only by active struggle on these two fronts that the labour class can prepare itself and resist the new imperialistic war, which is becoming more and more inevitable.

It is only by means of tenacious and decisive daily struggle by all communists and revolutionaries, by all workers and peasants against their own exploiters that the toiling peoples of towns and villages will be theoretically and practically prepared to divert the future imperialistic war into a civil one; a war of all the oppressed against the imperialistic bourgeoisie. ~~xxx~~

On this day, August 4, 1928, 14 years after the first world butchery which brought into the world the first socialistic revolution, the Communistic International calls upon the workers and peasants of all countries to prepare to divert the forthcoming world war into a universal socialistic revolution.

Down with world Imperialism !  
Long live the Chinese revolution!  
Long live the first Socialistic Republic !  
Long live the Social Revolution !

S. C. J.

*Five copies attached.*

*Authorities  
One copy taken  
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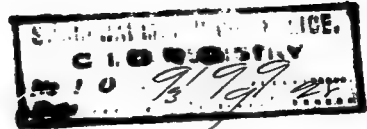
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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 1, 1928.



SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

13th session.

The spectre of war is hovering over this present Congress and the directions given by the Congress are: adopt every effort to combat it. This same spectre disclosed itself 15 years ago at the Basel Congress of the II International. The difference between then and now is very evident not only because the proletarian revolution succeeded in achieving its first great victory, but also because Lenin's words and teachings are penetrating into the revolutionary masses of the whole world. At Basel the social democratic leaders who were also the traitors then, uttered honied words about trust, justice, fraternity. Now in face of an impending new war, the communists have analysed this problem scientifically and it has become the main issue of our day, so the communists must find a practical solutions to avert this war.

Comrade Bukharin remarked in his concluding remarks that nobody can foresee when the coming war will break out. Anyway one thing may be said with certainty namely that the time left necessary preparations for war is very short. The attention devoted by Congress to this statement shows that the communistic parties are fully aware of the nature of the forthcoming struggle.

It was no mere accident that the task of reading the special report dealing with the present war menace fell to the lot of the British delegate. The world well knows that the greatest source of the present war menace is British imperialism and its satellites. It was quite natural therefore that the task of disclosing before Congress the sinister preparations of insatiable imperialism should fall to the lot of representatives of the British proletariat. The speaker talked over two hours in an anti-militarist tone - without rethoric. "War, he said, is inevitable. Growing capitalistic animosities together with the hostility of imperialism towards the U.S.S.R. are the best profs of it." The speaker then emphasised that social democracy during the war will play the disgraceful role of assisting and screening militarism. He emphasized the serious danger in the belief, common among workers, that there will be no war. Should it break out, they very naively consider, they simply can refuse to fight and follow capitalism into battle. The speaker traced the manner to be followed by the Comintern in order to dispell these and other illusions, which offer a serious obstacle to the ~~preparations~~ preparations for the struggle against war. In conclusion, he disclosed a desire of practical measures, which will paralyze the imperialistic adventure.

STRUGGLE WITH THE WAR MENACE.

By Comr. B e l l (Britain).

Till recently our analysis of the war problem have lacked sufficient seriousness. Under the present circumstances the Comintern must clearly formulate practical problems for the struggle against war. The

thesis, which have been submitted to the Congress should serve us as the basis upon which we must lean while struggling against the war menace. Our problem consists not only in organizing the anti-militarist struggle, but also in overcoming the theoretical mistakes, which have been recorded on this matter by the sections.

Communists should constantly keep in mind, that competition among imperialistic groups in their struggle for markets and sources of raw material ~~RENDER THE WAR INEVITABLE~~. The growth of productive forces in the capitalistic world coupled with the decrease of markets and the struggle for the possession of colonies offer prof of

the inevitableness of war.

The principal rival groups are America and Britain. The second group of rivals is composed of Britain, France and Italy. The British bourgeoisie recently began to pursue a new line of rapprochement towards France, which, owing to the stabilisation of the Franc, has acquired considerable independence in matters of economy and foreign policy. In connection with this reconciliation Britain is effecting pressure upon Italy.

Besides this, Britain is pursuing an active anti-soviet policy, endeavouring to form a united front of imperialistic powers against U.S.S.R.

The third group comprises France, Italy and Yugo-Slavia. There is a possibility of a new world war which might take place in the Mediterranean Sea which will be of considerable importance to Britain.

The next group consists of France, Germany and Britain. Their principal platform is the economic regeneration of Germany, the latter is again coming forth as a competitor in the world markets. The last group comprises America, Japan and Britain. These groups, or combinations, are creating the real menace of war in the Far East. All these conditions coupled with imperialist competition are producing the mighty increase of armaments and making preparations for war.

There is only one thing which unites these bourgeois countries namely the common hatred of U.S.S.R. in which country they see the world centre of revolution. Indications of the growth of the anti-soviet tendencies, recorded in a number of countries, which tendencies are endeavouring to organize a financial blockade and impede commercial relations etc.

It is necessary to draw attention to the increase of armaments and preparations for war against U.S.S.R. on the part of its western neighbours i.e. Poland and Roumania who are under the direct influence of the French and British imperialists. Under these circumstances the main problem of the Communist Party is mobilisation of all forces to struggle with the war menace. The real meaning of the activities of the League of Nations must be revealed. The soviet disarmament proposals should be largely employed in our anti-militarist propaganda. The meaning of the Kellogg's pact which has been accepted with reservations by a number of countries should be explained to broad masses. Finally we should strive to liberate the broad proletarian masses from the influence of the Reformists, especially from the left wing of the social democrats which represented a great danger because they are endeavouring to make other people believe they are also struggling against the war menace.

It should be borne in mind that should a new imperialistic war break out the revolutionary movement of the colonial people will receive considerable impetus. We should concentrate also our attention on the revolutionary propaganda in armies, both in mother-countries and in the colonies on carrying out propaganda advocating fraternity and desertion of the imperialistic armies. All this work is being carried out very unsatisfactorily by our sections. Communist parties have inadequately reacted against these very important events, namely the seizure of Shantung by the Japanese, the murder of Comrade Voykoff, the Peking and London raids etc. We should keep in mind that to combat against the war is the first duty of all the members of the communist party. Every deficiency in our anti-imperialistic work should be adjusted by persistent and tenacious labour.

The work of organising party cells in undertakings engaged in war preparations has been carried out too weakly. Our influence at sea ports is slight. We underestimate and do not take advantage of the military ~~maneuvers~~ maneuvers now in progress.

In connection with our struggle against the war menace we should carry out propaganda among women and peasants; pay more attention to the problem of national minorities; carry on systematic work in armies and create illegal organisations previously to war.

Comrade Telmad was quite right when he stated that we cannot guarantee to hold the 7th Congress under peaceful conditions. On the matter of the struggle BY THE COMINTERN AGAINST THE WAR MENACE

THERE WILL REMAIN A NUMBER OF WEAK POINTS. HOWEVER BY PERSISTENT AND CREATIVE WORK WE SHALL OBTAIN RESULTS WHICH WHEN THE IMPERIALISTS CALL THE TOILING MASSES UP TO ARMS ~~THEY~~ THE PROLETARIAT WILL TURN THESE RIFLES AGAINST THEIR CLASS ENEMIES AND WILL THUS CONTRIBUTE TO THE BOLSHEVIST VICTORY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. (Lead applause).

D. C. J.

DR

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601 G. B. all and  
American Consul.  
Lieut. Goldsmith 3/9/28

"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, August 2, 1928.

SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

(14th Session.)

On August 1 at the evening sitting of the Congress which was opened by c.Manuilsky, who presided, the discussion on the second paragraph of the agenda of the day's debate, i.e. struggle against the war menace was continued. Reports were made by cc. G a r l a n d i (Italy) and Shneller (Germany).

After Garlandi's address the chairman informed Congress that comrade Bela Kun, who has just arrived in Moscow, was present at the Congress. All members of the Congress rose up and greeted Bela Kun with prolonged applause. At the proposal made by c.Semar, comrade Bela Kun was unanimously elected member of the Congress Committee after which he occupied his place

STRUGGLE AGAINST THE WAR MENACE.

Statement by G a r l a n d i.

Italian fascism is employing every means to bring about a change in the status quo, created by the peace Treaties, which, so far, have not given ~~any~~ Italy any new colonies from which to obtain raw materials. In addition Italy is actively preparing for war. An idea of the proportions of Italy's war preparations may be obtained from the fact, that 73% of its budget estimates are allotted for maintaining the army and police. Italy's every endeavour is centered in the Near East. She is enjoining the support of British imperialism in this direction and is playing a prominent role in ~~the~~ Britain's war scheme with regard to U.S.S.R. This however does not mean that Italy is entirely under British control. She is only striving to draw, by manoeuvring, as much profit as possible out of the economic British-German competition.

On the other hand the Italian proletariat is imbued with the spirit of international solidarity and preserves the old traditions with regard to struggling against war. During the period of military intervention the Italian ~~proletariat~~ proletariat repeatedly expressed their compassionate feelings ~~with regard to~~ to U.S.S.R. With regard to Italy's social democracy their position with regard to U.S.S.R. is the same as that of other social democratic parties, they profess the belief that the extermination of bolshevism in Italy must precede the destruction of Fascism. We should unmercifully struggle against this theory.

In our struggle against the war menace we must ~~continue~~ continue to recognize its inevitableness as the starting point. In this direction we should pursue our propaganda work and link our daily work among the masses with the work of the anti-imperialistic struggle. In this respect intensified work among the peasants will have special importance. We must bear in mind that the commencement of the imperialistic war means the beginning of the class war. We will attain this if we use all our energy in the struggle against war.

D. C. J.

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Moscow, July 19, 1928.

No. 10 9199  
Date 27.8.28

Opening of the sixth Congress of the Communist International.

The sixth Congress, in comparison with the preceding one, is larger numerically owing to the additional representation from the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial countries. Here, too, among the representatives one can see Chinese, Indian and other communists.

Members of the Congress expressed the desire to devote the first days session of the congress to China- to her revolution that failed but was not defeated. The reception given by the Congress to the Chinese delegate, who assured Congress of the revolutionary determination of the Chinese proletarian masses, has shown that the Chinese revolutionary proletariat has the support of the fraternal parties. In order to emphasize this support the American party at the Congress filed a resolution calling for the participation of all parties in the "Chinese selfdenial fortnight" organised by the Profintern. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY BUKHARIN.

In opening the international Congress of the Communist International Comrade Bukharin said: The present Congress is a strict inspection of the staffs of the international revolution. First of all let us pay our tribute to the memory of those of our war comrades who sacrificed their lives for the principle of the world revolution. There is a remote country flooded with the blood of the workers and peasants. In that country where the masses have risen in revolt and are attacking with ordinary knives only against the imperialist guns, the communist movement is being subjected to unheard of persecution. That country is China. Tens of thousands of sons of the Chinese proletariat have met their death by the bayonets, have been hanged with eyes put out, placed in a wooden clutches, they all died shouting "Long live victory" long live Communism.

Suffering from the blows of the counter-revolutionary hangmen the communist party in China is being forced into a real fighting revolutionary proletarian party. In Japan the Communist party is beginning to assert itself in the historical field of battle as an independent fighting unit. We are on the eve of a new upheaval in India.

The 6th Congress is being held under conditions of a growth of antagonism between U.S.S.R. and capitalist world. These contradictions will burst forth and will lead to enormous class battles on the result of which will depend the destinies of mankind. The history of the international labour movement has never witnessed such a battle before.

Allow me to open the sixth congress of the Communist International with the words "Long Live the World Revolution." Comrade Bukharin repeated these words in German, French and English.

Then the Congress elected the following members to committee: Comrades: Klara Zetkin; from All Russia Communist party- Stalin, Bukharin, Molotoff, Manuilsky, Piatnitzky; Britain- Beal, Murphy; Germany- Telnar, Remmele; France- Cachin, Semar; China- Li Kwang, Strahoff; U.S.A.- Foster, Leveston, Carlston (negro); Italy- Serro, Carlandi; Greece- Saris; Czecho-slovakia- Vlek, Zapotovsky, Poland, Kostreva, Lensky; Finland- Koosinen; Swiss- Emmer-dro Sweden- Chiloum; Japan- Katayama; India- Sicander; Ondonezia- Manavar; South America- Lacedra; Balkan Peninsula- Stoyko. Profintern- Bozeovsky, Hitaroff and Shuller.

At the proposal of the committee the Congress adopted the following agenda:

- 2 -
1. a) Report of the Executive Committee of the Comintern. b) report of the International Control Committee, c) Report of the K.I.M.
  2. Programme of the Communistic International
  3. Methods of the struggle against the imperialist war menace.
  4. Revolutionary movement in the colonies.
  5. Situation in U.S.S.R. and All-Russian Communist Party.

*JP.*

D. C. J.

*Information*

*24<sup>th</sup> 5.*

*Authentic by*

*Copies to: The Chairman, S.W. &  
H.A. McConnell  
American "  
Col Hallam  
Frank Goldsmith*  
*20/8*  
*ab*



Moscow, July 19, 1928.

Appeal of the Sixth Congress to the workers and toiling people of China.

At the evening sitting of the Congress, on July 17, a resolution was proposed by the Japanese, British and American delegates to the labourers and toiling people of China to be adopted by the Congress. This proclamation emphasized the fact that the guidance of the national revolutionary struggle against the bourgeois enemies of the entire world requires highly skilled self-consciousness, keen fearlessness of the mighty powers of revolution and of the formidable obstacles posed in its path, proper selection of means at each stage of the struggle. Victory can be attained by the Chinese revolution only by following the Marx-Lenin line of action, which has already been tested by experience.

In order to set up an agrarian revolution and lead the masses of a disunited peasantry in time to forestall the treachery of the petty bourgeois allies, the Chinese workers should organise themselves, build up a formidable communist party.

Even now the Chinese young proletariat and its party have become an international revolutionary force of the first importance. The Congress declares that it is proud of its detachment in China. The experience acquired by the Chinese revolution is now the property of all the toiling masses of the East. Everywhere - in U.S.S.R., Egypt, Egypt etc. the peasant masses have seen the example which the Chinese revolution i.e. that the land can be seized out of landlord's hands only by close cooperation with the proletariat and under its guidance. The Chinese proletariat is the vanguard of the victorious revolutionary struggle against imperialism everywhere in the oppressed East.

The proclamation ends by pointing out that the international proletariat recognizes the Chinese proletariat as a crack detachment of the proletarian revolution. The toilers of China are facing formidable problems before them: under the cross fire of the imperialistic artillery and terrorism of the shallowbrained Chinese Government, the ranks should be reconstituted, new forces mobilised, new forces involved and preparation for the immediate attack of the forces now in the enemy's hands. The revolutionary proletariat of the capitalist countries so far, has not had a chance to render powerful assistance to the labour-peasant revolution in China. The Sixth Congress is considering therefore the support of the national revolutionary struggle in China as one of its main problems.

A scientific expedition to China.

The All-Union Institute of Practical Botany during this year is forming a big expedition to the mountain and pre-mountain China to study local agriculture and to collect cultural and wild plants to be transported to U.S.S.R. for cultivation. The expedition is organised under the supervision of professor Baviloff. The itinerary will cover altogether 9,000 kilometers.

D.C.S.

Information

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Authorised 27/8/28

Copies sent 27/8/28

## "Izviestia"

Moscow, July 18, 1928.

### Opening of the sixth Congress of the Communist International.

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Members of the Congress expressed the desire to devote the first days session of the congress to China - to her revolution that failed but was not defeated. The reception given by the Congress to the Chinese delegate, who assured Congress of the revolutionary determination of the Chinese proletarian masses, has shown that the Chinese revolutionary proletariat has the support of the fraternal parties. In order to emphasize this support the American party at the Congress filed a resolution calling for the participation of all parties in the "Chinese self-denial Fight" organised by the Profintern. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

### Extract from the address delivered by Bukharin.

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2. Programs of the Communist International.

3) Methods of the struggle against the imperialist war menace.

4) Revolutionary movement in the colonies.

5) Situation in U.S.S.R. and All-Russian Communist Party.

"Izvestia"

Moscow, July 19, 1928.

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, July 15, 1927.

U.S.G. 117  
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Date 26 8 28

The question of construction of railways in Persia.

On February 26, 1927, the Persian Majlis (Parliament) promulgated a law for the construction of a Trans-Persian railway line from the Caspian Sea (Benderkiaz) to the Persian Gulf (Hormuz). The extent of this main line will be approximately 1,600 kilometres.

Railway construction in Persia is one of the elements in the national struggle for liberty. As was the case in the pre-October period the act of impeding the construction of railways in Persia ~~which~~ was a part of the system of imperialistic enslavement of that country in a similar manner the present construction of a network of railway lines will play the most important role in the measures for the national liberation of Persia.

Therefore the point of view is quite erroneous that the construction of a main railway line from the Caspian sea to the Persian Gulf will contribute towards the strengthening of British imperialism and thereby create a menace to Soviet-Russia. This was the line of reasoning adopted by Lord Curzon. Yet, as is well known, he was not only an egotistic but even inimical to all the issues of national development of Persia. The defense by Persia of her national interests from ~~our~~ point of view represents a unit of the universal front in the struggle against imperialism. To disarm this movement by depriving it of such a powerful instrument as railways would virtually mean not to oppose, but to assist British imperialism in the East. Such a line of action must certainly not be pursued by us.

The present international situation in Persia, created by the October revolution of Russia and the actual stage of her national policy have made it impossible for ~~the~~ British imperialism to keep Persia any longer in a "desert" state, which was ~~xxxxxx~~ the "A.B.C." of the British diplomacy of the Lord Curzon's school. The policy pursued during recent years by British diplomacy has been directed towards securing from Persia concessions for the construction of railroads. In particular, Britain, whose desire has always been to obtain the rights for the construction of railway along Persian Gulf, began to make efforts after the war to obtain a concession for the construction of a railway line from the frontier of Iraq to Teheran with the ulterior object of extending the line from Teheran to Duzdab (Indian frontier) thereby establishing direct communication with the Iraq railways and those of India. Should this particular railway be constructed, it will go against the interests of Persia for it will strengthen the possibility of Britain effecting pressure on her. However all attempts, made so far in this direction by the British have remained unsuccessful. Persia has proved herself independent to such a degree that she has been able to start the realisation of her plan of railway construction herself. While this is contrary to British designs and schemes, simultaneously it is in accordance with Persia's national interests (from Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf). The railway line at present in construction will establish connection between central Persia (Teheran) and its northern regions, which form Persia's principal economic base with Luristan and the regions adjoining Bahtiar (where the British are always supporting local separatist movements) with Husistan, in whose territory the British oil fields (Anglo-Persian Co) are situated and which up to present has been more a British than a Persian province. Thus the construction of the railway line from the centre of Persia to the South will not strengthen, but ~~on~~ the contrary will even considerably weaken British influence in South Persia.

After the Persian Government has completed the construction of this main line and acquiring strength and power therefrom it will start the construction of branch lines without jeopardizing its national interests.

Strictly speaking the above is the scheme of railway construction adopted by the Persian Government. The fact that the Persian Government began to construct railway lines with its own resources, i.e. without granting concessions to foreigners and in accordance with its own national interests signifies that both its internal and external situations are sufficiently stable. One can only express a wish that this policy adopted by Persian Government be steadily pursued and that it will not yield to the pressure of Britain. The guarantee against this could only be to involve large masses of the people to participate in the state construction work and further the development and strengthening of friendship with U.S.A.

D. C. J.

*Dr. 20/10/28*

*HR*  
*—*

*Copies to authorities*

*22/10/28*

*Copies to H.E. McBurney  
Col. St. Gallan  
Lieut. Goldsmith  
20/10/28*

"Izvestia"

Moscow, July 15, 1928.



The annual sixth plenary session of the Central Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party was held in Moscow from July 4 to 12. Comrade Stalin, the General Secretary of the Central Committee, speaking on the outstanding problems of the Comintern, said:

"What are the main problems we are now facing? We have, first of all, to pay attention to the mutual antagonism prevailing now in the imperialist camp. The principal is the ever-increasing antagonism between America and Britain. Take, for instance, the problem of oil, which plays so important a role both in capitalist economy and in war; or the question of markets, which are so necessary for the development of the world capitalism; or the problem of ways leading to trade markets, or to those of raw materials - all these problems are jointly contributing to the development of the antagonism between America and England for world supremacy. Whenever America, a country of powerful capitalism, goes to, be it China, the colonies, South America or Africa - she invariably meets with organised opposition on the part of Great Britain.

The similar discordances exist among the other countries of the capitalist camp: between America and Japan, Britain and France, France and Italy, Germany and France and so on. But all these minor discordances lead in one way or other to the principal contest for supremacy between Britain, whose star is on the decline, and America, whose star is in the ascendant. What then is this main antagonism leading to? First of all - to a war. This is the first thing we must keep in mind. The second antagonism is that which exists between imperialism and the colonies; we have recorded it at our fifth plenary session, but only now has it taken a definitely acute form. At that time we ~~xxx~~ had not yet had a formidable Chinese revolutionary movement, which took place a year ago and is still in progress. But this is not all. At the time of the fifth congress we had not had the revival of the national liberation struggle in India which we are witnessing to-day. This antagonism is fought with a war in the colonies and intervention on the part of the imperialists.

The third antagonism is that which exists between the capitalist world and the U.S.S.R., antagonism which is not decreasing but increasing. If at the time of fifth congress of the Comintern some equilibrium, though not stable, between these two worlds might have been spoken about, to-day we may say with great assurance that this equilibrium is nearing its end. All these ever increasing antagonisms are unavoidably leading to the main issue - menace of war and intervention.

It is generally admitted that the League of Nations is an instrument for peace and pacification. There are fools who still believe that there will be no war so long as imperialist pacifism is in existence. On the contrary, one may safely say that so long as there is imperialist pacifism with its League of Nations, there unavoidably will be wars and interventions. The principal channel through which this pacifism is being poured into the labour masses is the social democratic party. Therefore the principal problems before the communist party are:

Firstly, unrelenting struggle against social-democratism. Secondly, creation of a united front of workers of the most advanced countries and of the toiling masses of colonies in order to avert the danger of a war, or, when war breaks out, to make the imperialistic war into a civil war, to destroy fascism, to overthrow capitalism, to establish soviet power, to liberate the colonies from slavery, to organise universal defence of the first Labour Republic.

These are the main problems to be dealt with at the fifth plenary

session. They have been paid due attention by the executive Committee of the Comintern as may be seen from the Agenda of the Fifth Congress.

Agenda of the Comintern Congress.

- 1) It gives a programme not for a communist party of any particular nationality, but for all communist parties put together, hence its rather theoretical character.
- 2) In the past we used to give a programme for the "civilised" nations. To-day our programme is intended without discrimination for all nations of the world, the whites and the coloured, parent states and colonies. Hence its universal and international character.
- 3) The project takes as a starting point not any particular capitalism in a given country or in any part of the world, but the universal system of capitalism, opposing to it the universal system of communism.
- 4) The project admits the possibility of a victory of socialism in some countries, thus facing the possibility of the creation of two world centres of gravitation, viz. a world of capitalism and a world centre of socialism, both struggling for world domination.
- 5) Instead of slogans of the "Federation of the United States of Europe" the project advances the slogan "Federation of Soviet Republics" which will be composed of seceding parts of the imperialist states or colonies.
- 6) The project points out that social democracy is the principal base of capitalism among the labour classes and is the principal enemy of communism, the other social currents (anarchism, syndicalism, guild socialism etc.) being in reality a variety of the above social democracy.
- 7) The project brings to the forefront consolidation to the communist parties of the West and the East, as a preliminary condition to the proletarian supremacy and then to dictatorship of the proletariat.

The 6th Congress has approved the main lines of this programme of the Comintern

*JR*  
D. C. J.

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*21/28*

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Lieut. Goldsmith*

*16/18*



" Krasnoe Znamia "

Vladivostok, July 13, 1938.

9199 28

To aid fighters for the deliverance of China.

3R  
Moscow (Tass). The Peasant International (Profintern) has addressed an appeal to the toiling peasants throughout the world, in which it states : " The cruel punishment dealt to the peasants and workers of China, who revolted against the pillage and violence of the militarists and landowners, continues with unrelenting force. Thousands of fighters lost their lives in the struggle for the deliverance of the toilers of China. The International Peasant Council addresses you with the appeal to render assistance to the persecuted workers and peasants of China. Prompt material aid is needed. Organise money contributions. The International Peasants Union has decided to declare an International Two Weeks aid for Chinese workers and peasants, which has been organised by the Profintern. The Peasant International suggests that all organisations affiliated to it should start a wide campaign and involve the broad masses of the peasants in the "Two Weeks aid" campaign which begins on July 17".

P. C. J.

Robertson  
D.I. 3 1/28

Authorities

4/8

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Col. Halland  
Lieut. Goldsmith  
4/8



"I z v i e s t i a "

Moscow, May 29, 1918,

Conference of friends of the U.S.S.R.

An International Conference of friends of the U.S.S.R., convened at the initiative of the British Union of friends of the USSR, was held at Cologne on May 27. It was attended by 28 delegates: 6 British (including Lawther), 4 French (Cannon, Dousser), 1 Belgian, (Fercruiss), 1 Swiss, 1 <sup>Czechoslovak</sup> ~~Czechoslovak~~ Slovak, 2 Austrians (Zilger), and 13 Germans (Zivert, Ulhrich, Move, Rigel, Bekhavitz and one Italian (Rossi)).

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution on the war menace. It appeals to labourers and peasants in all countries to stand to the front for the defence of the U.S.S.R. in the impending counter-revolutionary war. The resolution proposes the organisation of committees of friends of the U.S.S.R. in all countries for the unification of all adversaries of war and for the enforcement of an active opposition to the preparations for war against the U.S.S.R.

The committees of friends of the USSR in each country should unite in an international Union of friends of the USSR. The Conference then appeals to workers and peasants in all countries to organise on August 4 and 5 (anniversary of the day of the declaration of the World War) mass demonstrations against the war menace, emphasizing that mere verbal protests are not sufficient. The principal aim of the international labour movement, the conference believes, is the organisation of a resistance to the war preparations of the bourgeoisie. The resolution then declares that if, despite all efforts to prevent it, war breaks out just the same, the international labour class must turn it into an international war against\* the capitalists and imperialists.

The Conference elected a temporary bureau of 2 British, <sup>2</sup> French,

and 2 German delegates, entrusting to this organ the publication of a weekly bulletin of information, the establishing of an organised contact with all groups and organisations represented at the first Conference of friends of the USSR held in Moscow and the establishment of a connection with all organisations which can be drawn into the movement for the defence of the USSR. The Conference also charged the bureau to enter into immediate relations with all international and nationalist organisations which are struggling against imperialism and the war menace as well as with all professional organisations unifying the workers engaged in industrial enterprises which have a special importance in war time as railwaymen, workers in military factories etc.

The conference charged the Bureau to start immediately the preparations for the convocation of the second congress of friends of the USSR.

The Conference was closed by a conclusive address delivered by Lawther, the British representative, who urged all delegates to start a practical work of the defence of the USSR from an impending menace.

*28/6/25*  
*Rudy*

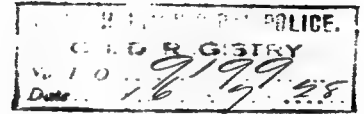
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*28/6/25*

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Col. Hallam  
Lieut Goldsmith*

*29.6.25*

*C. V. L.*



"I z v i e s t i a "

Moscow, June 13, 1925.

Profinter to aid Chinese Labour movement.

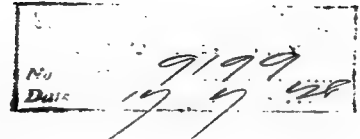
The Executive Bureau of the Profintern has decided to organise from July 17 to 31 an international "two weeks" for the aid of the Chinese labours movement. The Executive bureau has issued on this subject an appeal to all organisations affiliated with the Profintern. This appeal says: " Terrorism continues to rage throughout China. The British, Japanese, American police and military detachments are hounding down the new-minded labourers and handing them over to Chinese executioners. The annihilation of the backbone of the Chinese labour class in China is in progress.

Urgent aid is required,--such is the appeal of all the Chinese Trade Unions to the International Proletariat". The Executive Bureau demands all organisations affiliated with the Profintern to start mass campaign; hold meetings and demonstrations and to collect money contributions for the aid to Chinese proletariat.

D. C. J.

*DR 16<sup>7</sup>/<sub>25</sub>*  
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*460 Halland*  
*Goldsmith*  
*sent 16.7.25* *No.*

"Izvestia"  
Moscow, June 22 1928.



translation of extracts on the situation in China.

Harbin, June 20/7 (Tass). Chang Hsueh Liang arrived in Mukden on June 15 and on the following day he officially assumed the duties of the Governor General of the Mukden province. Prior to his arrival, the following telegram was sent by Chang Tso Ling's headquarters to the local authorities in Kirin, Tsitsihar and Harbin: "I, Marshal Chang Tso Ling, cannot perform my duties as Governor General of the Mukden province at present, therefore appoint Chang Hsueh Liang as my successor". The headquarters seal was affixed instead of the signature. The Japanese press also reports that Chang Hsueh Liang has assumed post of Commander-in-Chief of the Fengtien army.

Tokio, June 20 1928 (Tass). According to "Nichi-Nichi" advice the Fengtien party leaders informed the Commander of the Kwartur, troops that Chang Tso Ling died on June 4. According to this paper a struggle for power is imminent between Chang Hsueh Liang and Chang Tso Hsiang, Governor of Kirin province.

"Toiling China in 1927". Selection of articles edited by A. Lomovsky, published by the Profintern. 324 p. Price Rubl.1.75.

This publication is a sequel to the book published in 1926 entitled "Toiling China". It is composed of a series of articles and addresses, ~~xxx~~ which were published in the columns of the Soviet Press. This new book provides rich material dealing on the situation of the working classes and labour movement in China during the last year. On that account it is of great interest. It also contains the reports submitted by the Chinese representatives to the Pacific Conference of Trade Unions.

Though this book chiefly is devoted to the Chinese proletariat, there are however a number of articles dealing on the peculiarity of Chinese economic conditions; divergencies of imperialist interests in China; analysis of the class struggle in China during 1926-27 and the records of blunders committed by the Party Leaders (Communist Party).

A publication giving the necessary enlightenment on the actual situation of the proletariat in China, this book is of considerable interest to those Soviet readers who are interested in the future course of the Chinese revolution.

D. C. J.

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Authoritative

12/17/17

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Col. Halland  
Lieut. Goldsmith.

12/17/17



Тт. Анри Барбюс и Наталья на конгрессе.

D. C. J.

*Is this worth copying  
for name to authorities?*

*As H 3075*

D. C. J.

*copies Herewith, suggest they be  
attached to to-days translations re sixth  
congress 111<sup>th</sup> International*

*Yes. H 4/9 Photos sent to  
authorities. H 4/9*

*H. 128.*

"Izvestia"  
Moscow, July 31, 1928.



SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE COMINTERN INTERIM FIRST L.

5th Session.

To-day's sitting opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Shiller and Bukharin, concluding address was delivered by Comrade Shiller and Bukharin, who was greeted with applause.

The following resolution, proposed by the German delegation on the Bukharin's report, was unanimously approved :

THE CONGRESS ENDORSES THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMINTERN, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION and YOUTH INTERNATIONAL.

Congress unanimously accepts Bukharin's thesis as the basis for work and has referred it to a special commission.

In the debate on Bukharin's report, which occupied 11 sittings, 90 speakers participated, among whom were: 12 American delegates, 9 Germans, 8 Czecho-Slov., 8 Polish. ~~3 each~~ 5 each - Chinese, British and Italian; 2 each - Indian, and Austrian; 2 each - Japanese, Italian, Canadian, Bulgarian, South African; 1 each - Dutch, Serbian, Danish, Swiss, Swedish, Norwegian, Lithuanian, Roumanian, Palestiness, Greek, Brazilian, Mexican, Uruguayan, Persian, Indonesian, Finnish etc.

The foreign communist press has been furnished with information regarding the work of Congress by the "Inprecorr" bureau.

D. C. J.

*JR*

*Five copies attached.*

*Dr 1/28*

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Copies to H. B. M. Council & American Councils  
Col. Halland  
Lieut. Goldsmith 1/28*



"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, July 29, 1928.

SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

11th session.

Yesterday the debate on Bukharin's report was continued. The morning sitting was presided over by c. Zapotozky (Czecho-Slovak). The following members participated in the deliberations: Che Hwang (China), U h l b r i c h t (Germany), L o m i n a d z e, L o v s t o n (U.S.A.), B r a h d t (Poland), E r c o l i (Italy), B e n n e t t (Britain), M i k o l a s (Ukrainian Com. Party), R e i m a n (Czecho-Slovakia), T i t t e l (Germany).

At the evening sitting presided over by Remmele the following members participated in the debates: B i y e s (French Communist Youth), M a h m u d (Indian Com. Youth), O p i t z (Germany), G r u n b a u m (Poland), S h t e r n (Czecho-Slovakia), S h e n f e l d a r (Austria), M i t z k e v i t c h - K a p s u k a l a (Lithuania), C h e n - K w a n (China), K o r t c h i k (Poland), B e n e d i k t (Austria), P i o n e r o f f (Chinese Commun. Youth).

The Morning sitting. Comrade Chen Kwan, representative of the Chinese Communist party, pointed to China as the center of the imperialist struggle for the supremacy of the Pacific. The deadlock in the class-struggle and increased exploitation of the toiling masses are unavoidable factors under present conditions in China. The only solution to this situation is - mobilisation of the masses for the decisive revolutionary fight. In spite of the delight of the bourgeoisie at the failure of the Canton insurrection, the Chinese revolution continues to exist.

Comrade B e n n e t t, delegate of the British party, pointed to the tendencies of the British Labour party becoming imperialistic and striving to dominate the labour parties in all parts of the British Empire. The tactics adopted by the IX Plenum with regard to the reformism is radically changing the policy which up to present was followed. The British delegation bitterly condemned the fractional struggle in the American Communist Party and insisted on it being immediately terminated.

Comrade M a h m u d (Indian Commun. Youth) stated that the Indian Union of the Communist Youth played prominent role in the organization work performed by the Indian Communist Party. The Communist Youth movement in India is slowly but surely and unrelentingly developing in spite of the persecutions and repressions.

Comrade Chen-Kwan, delegate of the Chinese Communist party, pointed out that the fraternal Communist parties are paying little attention to the support of the revolutionary movement in the colonies and in China.

(The name of Chen-Kwan was previously spelled as Chang Kwang) .

D. C. V.

Five copies attached

HR

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American Consul General  
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Lieut. Goldsmith 4/2/29

И з в е с т и я .  
Moscow, July 28, 1928,

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SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

10th session.

The discussions on Comrade Bukharin's report have been in progress already four days and have not yet been exhausted. The 15 minutes limit established for each delegate's address is not being strictly enforced.

If we summarise the remarks made up to present we can observe a serious attempt to arrive at the Marxist analysis of the modern political and economic situation in each country. Communist activities meet with great difficulties. The statement that social-democracy is playing a more important role in the struggle against the proletarian masses (in the capacity of the best assistant of the bourgeoisie) has been fully endorsed. Special attention has been paid to the left wing of the social-democracy, which is very dangerous because it can turn the labour masses from their revolutionary path.

The necessity of struggling against social democracy has been clearly proved by the majority of those who have taken part in the deliberations and who have simultaneously emphasized the facts proving that the preparations for war in progress in several countries are to be directed against U.S.S.R. In view of this menace considerable importance is being attached by the majority of members to the necessity of recruiting the peasants into the revolutionary movement.

Unfortunately many complaints have been lodged regarding the lack of attention from the part of the Comintern and Crestintern (Peasant International) to the work amongst peasants. Another criticism has been directed against the Comintern; difficulties are increasing, the bourgeoisie have perfected their means of governing and oppression. The Comintern must be careful not only of its ideology but must focus the management into its hands and improve its organisation.

All the Communist parties have demanded the concentration of increased powers into the hands of the headquarters of the world revolution.

In the Morning sitting of the Congress I and b l y, the British delegate, pointed out that the General strike proved the turning point in the British labour movement. It has unmasked the Reformist Trade Union leaders; the General Council of the British Trade Unions is the greatest obstacle in the struggle of the labour class in Britain, because of its intimate connections with capitalism.

Comrade S t r a h e f f (China) says that the Chinese question was not treated by Bukharin in detail. It is necessary to include in the resolutions of the Congress an analysis of the Pacific problem, which is the main centre where imperialistic contradictions are concentrated.

Comrade R a s t (British Union of Commun. Youth) points out that the communist party should pay more attention to the Communist Youth movement. The Communist Youth international has already established basis where the new methods of combat may be applied. The Unions of Communist Youth are participating daily in the labour class struggle. The British Unions of Commun. Youth, in its struggle for the creation of Youth Committees has attained considerable success.

D. C. I.

29 28

JR

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American  
H. C. Halland  
Lieut. Goldsmith  
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C 26

"I z v i e s t i a"  
Moscow, July 27, 1928.

Sixth CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

9th session.

Morning sitting. K a t o, the Japanese delegate declared that the Japanese Communist Party, after its reorganisation (1927) is now in the right way of becoming a real bolshevist proletarian party.

K a t a y a m a (Japan) spoke on the lack of connection between the Communist parties of the mother-countries and those of the colonies and on the scant support rendered by British, American, Dutch Communist parties to their colonial communist parties.

The evening sitting. It was presided over by L e v s t o n (U.S.A.). Comrade D i x o n (U.S.A.) pointed out that competition among American, Japanese and British imperialisms in the Pacific is leading to increased armaments and in heightening the war menace.

D. e. J.

*D. 29 <sup>11</sup>/<sub>2</sub>*

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"I z v i e s t i a"

Moscow, July 26, 1928.

6 th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.  
8 th Session .

t yesterday's sitting, the Spanish and British languages predominated. The South American countries raised their voices against the North American capitalists. In the name of hundreds of millions of Spanish-speaking Americans, the delegates denounced the oppression of the United States of America who conquered, one after another, the South America republics. Delegates from Brazil-Honduras-Mexico made reports on economic and political situation in those countries. After the North American capitalists had taken possession of all the wealth in their country, after they had used all their raw material and enslaved their proletariat they penetrated to the immense wealth of South America. After bribing the governments of the South American Republics they subjugated the village and industrial proletariat. The struggle against American imperialism is a movement in which large masses of the proletariat and part of the local petty bourgeoisie are participating.

This struggle will result in insurrections by the peasants (who are living in horrible conditions) against their feudal oppressors. With a few exceptions a military dictatorship is reigning everywhere in America and is endeavouring to hinder the revolutionary insurrections. The revolutionary situation is maturing and that is why the local governments are taking strict measures against communism leading this movement. The struggle of the American and British capitalists for predominance in South America will lead to the victory of American capital. Particular and important measures should be taken against this powerful enemy which, probably, will play the leading role in the forthcoming war.

Deliberations on Bukharin's report. Comrade D e y n o, representative of the negroes of the U.S.A. spoke first in the morning sitting. He pointed out that the American communist party should intensify its work amongst negroes. The unfavourable attitude towards negroes existing at present in certain circles should be stopped. Comr. B i t t e l m a n (U.S.A.) dwelt upon the blunders committed, in his opinion, by the majority of the present members of the Central

Committee. The Comintern should interfere and readjust these errors.

Comrade ~~W. E. B. DuBois~~<sup>WEINSTON</sup> (U.S.A.) objected to the representative of the opposition in the American party, which is represented here by Comrades Kennon and Bittelman. Every effort should be made ~~to stop~~ with the aid of the Comintern to stop the fractional struggle in the party.

D. C. I.

Five copies attached

Robertson  
D.I.

JR.

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Lieut Col. G. H. R. Halland  
Lieut J. Goldsmith  
30/8

"Izvestia"  
Moscow, July 25, 1928.

X

ADDITIONAL CREDITS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TURKESTAN-SIBERIA  
RAILWAY.

The Council of Labour and Defence has authorized the  
Commissioner of Communications to allocate 2 million Roubles  
from his surplus revenue of this year for the acceleration of  
the completion of the construction of the Turkestan-Siberia  
railway line. The total credit for this purpose during this year  
amounts to 34 million Roubles.--

JB

D. C. J.

29<sup>8</sup>/<sub>28</sub>

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Copies taken by me 29<sup>8</sup>/<sub>28</sub>

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American Consul  
Col. Halland  
Lieut. Goldsmith

29/8

Note: The attached <sup>copy of</sup> two translations were  
sent at the same time.

"I z v i e s t i a "

Moscow, July 25. 1928.

6th CONGRESS of the COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL.

7th Session.

Deliberations on comrade Bukharin's report.

Comrade D e n n (U.S.A.) who spoke at the evening sitting on the Congress held on July 24, pointed out that the report made by C. Bukharin must be supplemented particularly with reference to the outline of the situation in the U.S.A. He emphasizes on the strained internal frictions, the movement of the labour masses towards the left are necessary and the line of the Central Committee of the Workers which is deviating from their course to the left must be adjusted.

Comrade R o s a (India) talked of the necessity of passing a resolution emphasizing the question of the agrarian policy of British imperialism in India. The Communist party in India should lead the revolutionary movement at present in progress and avoid repeating the blunders committed by the Chinese Communist party. The Indian communists should unmercifully unmask the treachery of the nationalist bourgeoisie.

Comrade C o l l a r o f f (Bulgaria) declared that the Bulgarian delegation unanimously approved Bukharin's report. It need only be supplemented by the analysis of the universal agrarian situation. The Communistic Parties should devote their attention to work amongst the peasants. The Balkan communistic parties have passed through a period of serious crisis. Internal dissensions in the Bulgarian party have not yet been terminated. With the aid of the Communistic International the crisis in the Greek party has been terminated.

Comrade P e p p e r, in the name of the American delegation, unlike comrade D e n n, who expressed his own personal opinion, wholly approved the proposal made by Bukharin. After criticising Benn's speech comrade Pepper pointed out that those comrades who now accuse the central committee of the American Communist Party of being opportunists, when they were the majority of the Central Committee, defended the opportunist theory of "economic democracy". The present Central Committee has now corrected this error.

Comrade B l e n k l e (German Commun. Youth) said that the problem of work among the communist youth had never been presented in such an acute form as at present, when preparations are being made for an imperialistic war. If we desire to transform our unions of communist youth into mass organisations we should adjust our method of work accordingly.

Comrade H a m i n g t o n (British delegate) pointed out that Comrade Bukharin had not completed his analysis on the problems of unemployment, which are of the greatest importance. The British Communist Party has achieved great success in its work among the unemployed.

D. C. J.

Five copies attached

B. 29<sup>th</sup> 28.

JK.  
Authenticated  
by me  
Copy taken  
Aug 29 1928

Moscow, July 24, 1928.

THE 6th CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNISTIC INTERNATIONAL

( 6th day)

The British "subject's " DAY " .

Yesterday's sitting may justly be classified as the revolt of the British "subjects". Representatives of dominions and colonies submitted to Congress their "Cahier de doléances" against their mother-country. The British subjects have long been seeking justice in the British parliament. The reason for this may be easily understood from the report submitted by the Indian delegate, giving information on the situation in the "Pearl of the Empire". It is a long description of indescribable sufferings and the heroic battles. It is imbued with the assurance that the 300 millions people of India will find deliverance under the banners of the Comintern.

South Africa, the youngest of the dominions of the British Empire has also sent its delegation. All nations inhabiting the South African Dominions are endeavouring to break down the fettering chains and liberate themselves from the yoke of Albion. British oppression has accomplished the miracle of uniting the whites, blacks (majority of the population) and Indians into an enormous union, which alone is able to wipe out the British parasites.

From the representative of the Canadian proletariat Congress has obtained a clear insight as to how Canada, the oldest of the British dominions, "gradually drops her connections with the mother country". If however, on the other hand, Canada is liberating herself from the clutch of British imperialism, it is being menaced, on the other hand, by the only alternative of passing under the yoke of the U.S.A. The Canadian workers now understand that only by cooperation of all the peoples oppressed by the world's capitalists can they hope to obtain freedom.

This remarkable sitting was presided over by a negro from North America, one of the 12 millions negroes exploited by American capitalism. All the eyes of the American negroes are turned to the 6th Congress.

It was remarkable day; a wonderful mobilisation of the downtrodden nations, who have voiced their aspirations for freedom amidst the fraternal society of the revolutionary delegates of the whole world. The morning sitting was presided over by C. Carlton (negro delegate from North America). The entire sitting was devoted to the discussion of Bukharin's report. Speeches were delivered by Co. Samar (France), Wisser (Holland), Regitch (Yougo-Slavia), Ford (from North American negroes), Vassilieff (Crestintern), Tegersen (Dane), Sikander (India), Bodeman (Swiss), Koplenig (Austria), Murphy (Britain), Maddonald (Canada), Bunting (Communist party of South Africa), altogether 12 persons.

Comrade FORD, delegate of the North American negroes, pointed out that the American Communist party, up to present, had paid very little attention to the work amongst the negroes. Notwithstanding this, recent events have proved the importance of the work performed amongst the downtrodden peoples. "We have had a revolution in China. At present there is trouble brewing in India. Now is the time for the negroes of the United States to revolt" - concluded C. Ford accompanied by applause.

C. Sikander, the Indian delegate, was greeted with applause. He pointed out that the situation of the toiling masses, under the yoke of British oppression and Indian capitalism, is becoming worse. In addition to this the workers resistance based on the Comintern programme has increased. It behoves us to transform the Indian Communist party into a powerful mass organisation.

Comrade Murphy, who spoke in the name of the British delegation emphasized the necessity of obtaining more complete information about the role played by the League of Nations and the Kellogg's pact intended to screen preparations for the imperialistic war. Beside this, comrade Bukharin has devoted little attention to the work in progress among



cooperative societies and Trade Unions. Comrade Murphy in the name of his delegation expressed his satisfaction at Comrade Bukharin's having placed the blame on fractional antagonism and recommended adopting urgent measures to put a stop to fractional friction in the American Communist Party.

Comrade Macdonald (Canada) pointed out that the Canadian communist party is adopting requisite measures for the defence of U.S.S.R. and thinks it necessary to include in this work the organisation of a labour delegation which should visit U.S.S.R. and also the organisation of the society of friends of the Soviet Union.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSIONS OF CONGRESS.

BUKHARIN (~~Communist Party~~), STALIN, RYKOFF, MOLOTOFF, M. NULSKY, SKRYPNIK, OSSINSKY (All-Russia Communist Party). DENGEL (Germany) Shrete BRAND, LENSKEY (Poland), TOREA, SEMAR (France), ARNOTT, BENNETT (Britain), VEINSTON, KENNON (U.S.A.), STRAKHOFF, LI-KWANG, ~~CHANG~~ PI ANG (China), SHULLER, HITAROFF (Commun. Intern. Youth), LIDIN (Yugoslavia), KITAYAMA, KATOK, (Japan), KOPLINIG (Austria), KEMENI (Hungary), Meyer (Swiss), FLIG (Sweden), GERMANSEN (Norway), ANVELT (Estonia), KOLLAROFF (Bulgaria), MANNER (Finland), SAMIN (Indonesia), KARILLO (Mexico), STUTCHKA (Latvia), ANGAREKIS (Lithuania), TEGERSEN (Denmark), de-FRIZE (Dutch), SULTAN-ZADES (Persia), SALA (Uruguay), KAKORDA (Brazilia), KANDENAS (Kolumbia), PAREDES (Equador), KENEN (Belgium), SPECTOR (Canada), PETRULESKU (Roumania), SIPHYSOS (Greece), BUNTING (South Africa), FAKRY (Turkey), SHEIDAR (Palestine, Syria, Egypt), Personal representatives; KOOSINEN, TSETKINA, WARGA and KEMER-DREAU.

Control Commission; ARNOT, BENNETT, BERNARD, BERNHARD, SELOR, ENGDAL, FERRITY, GORLANDI, GRJEGOSHEVSKY, BRUNEBUAM, GAACKEN, JOHNSTON, MANNER, MUNH-PETERSON, OPITZ, OSSIPOFF, PIATNITZKY, REMARIE, SALA, SARXIS, SHMERAL, CHANG CHENG, CHENG-HUANG, WASSILLIEFF, VEIRAUH, BERAMOFF; (BARRE, ENGDAL, ERKOLI, GORKI, MIKOLLOS, ROTSTEIN, SHRELLER, SHMERAL.)

(Members of the Secretariat)

D. C. J.

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*Authentic:  
Copy taken by me  
4/29/28*

*M. Molotov*

*JR.*

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

X  
File No.

109199

August 23, 1928.

D. C. I.

The attached photograph is that of the author of the translated article appearing in the "Lyviestia" of July 20, 1928.

As the article refers <sup>to</sup> labour conditions in Shanghai a copy is attached for the Chairman of Council.

*Robertson*  
D.I.

Author is *he*  
2378

Copy to Lt Col Hall and

Lieut Goldsmith

A.B. Mc. Counsel.

Copies sent 23/8 *Ab*

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АНРИ БАРБЮСС В СССР.  
*Henry Barbusse of Russia*



Антиимпериалистические романы А. Барбюсса „В огне“ и „Свет“ пользуются всемирной известностью. Сейчас по своей литературной работе и по своим взглядам Анри Барбюсс является врагом капитализма. Его симпатии на стороне СССР, для более близкого знакомства с которым он и приехал сейчас.

Moscow, July 20, 1925 .

The largest section of the proletariat of the world is threatened with extermination.

Comrades, the present question affects one of the vastest (second to U.S.S.R.) countries, of the most populated country in a world, where 300.000 peasants and tens of millions of workers live under constant persecution, tortures and physical extermination.

One could suppose that the Chinese issue has now been settled by the nationalist victory; yet in reality this is not so.. As has often happened in the course of the world's history, what was considered to be a Chinese revolution, has deviated from its course, slipped out of the hands of its original initiators and has passed under the control of the counter revolutionary oligarchy. The situation can only be stabilized over the dead corpses of proletariat. But there is no stabilization so far. A huge country, after experiencing a series of events, to which the whole world has responded, is covered with blood and mud, and finds itself in even more difficult situation than before. Loud appeals for help are coming to us from the deceived and suppressed Chinese labour masses.

The situation of the Chinese workers is awful. They are living and working in undescrivable conditions. From the moment of becoming employed the worker is being exploited by agent who unmercifully takes from him part of his wages, the second part of which goes as a "bail"(which is never returned), and to cover numerous fines. He works from 12 to 16 hours, and, sometimes, in the silk mills in Shanghai he works 20 hours. In the mines each shift works sometimes the whole 24 hours without interruption. 30 minute for dinner is being given only in some enterprises, yet generally the workers eat while continuing their work. As a general rule the worker has no right to leave his work more than once a day (even to go to the lavatory). The hard labour exhausts workers to such extent that at the end of the working day they cannot walk, so sleep in the street, near the factory. Besides the workers often have no money to pay for lodgings. The women workers have to bring their babies with them into the factory. The Chinese capitalists largely employ child labour. In Shanghai children under 12 years of age account for 13% of the factory proletariat. In British enterprises there are 17%, French and Italian - 46%.

There are no laws of labour defence, no measures are taken against accidents. If a worker during work happens to be a victim of some unfortunate accident, the owner sometimes pays his family 20-30 dollars compensation but is under no obligation to do this. If a worker is mutilated, wounded, or falls sick, he is simply thrown out of the door. 70% of the Chinese workers do not have one day's rest during the year, excepting a few days at New year, during which time he receives no wages. Women workers sometimes are allowed two weeks leave when giving birth. It often happens that women workers give birth when working at the machine and she immediately resumes work after delivery. Children earn from 3 to 5 dollars a month for a 16 hours working day. In small working shops children do not receive wages at all, only food. The workers' wages vary from 2 doll.40 cts. to 26 dollars. Thus the average wages are 11 dollas p.month. If we take a family of 4 (husband, wife and two children) when the husband and his wife are both working ( a rare occasion) their average wage is from 1/ to 18 dollars. To make both ends meet 21 dollars are required: therefore they are from 3 to 4 dollars short.

The revolutionary Trade Unions united under the All China Federation of Trade Unions which affiliated to the Profintern (RILU) composed on April, 1927, 3.000.000 members. At that time the Trade Unions were at the height of their power and development. The Shanghai Trade Union alone

unified about 500,000 workers. Leading the armed proletariat they seized the city on March 21, 1927, and drove out the northerners. There was a time when the All-China Federation of Trade Unions was able to seize the British Concessions in Hankow and force the British Government to legalize this seizure.

The Britishers execute Chinese workers. "Beheading is the best remedy against the fever of strikes in China" writes the "Daily Mail" the official representative of the Great Powers participate in this butchery. British, American and French police are seizing communists and handing them over to the Chinese executioners. Whenever the workers and peasants seize the power in their hands, Japanese, British American and French Junkies immediately arrive upon the scene and help the Chinese reactionaries to crush the movement.

The labour movement is in danger. It has suffered such considerable losses that it has now placed itself behind the peasants movement which, by its nature, cannot be interrupted. It is essential for the future destiny of the world's proletarian movement that both these movements should march together.

In this tragic situation the imperative duty of the world proletariat is to organize immediate resistance to this white terrorism. Let the workers of the whole world express their wish, step out with a protest, which would frighten the Asiatic reactionists, to unmask the ~~xxxxx~~ crimes of the bourgeois circles, militarists and of representatives of the "civilised" powers; demand the evacuation of foreign troops from China, collect contributions to aid Chinese workers - these are the problems which should be explained to all the toiling masses during the "Chinese Solidarity fortnight" for the aid of the Chinese labour movement.

(signed) Henry Barbusse.

D. C. J.

*AP* 13<sup>8</sup> 28.

"I z v i e s t i a"  
Moscow, July 14, 1925.



Foreign visitors in U.S.S.R.

Yesterday Louis Meyers, representative of the Federation of the Ukrainian Jews in America, left Moscow for Ukraina to study conditions of life of the Jewish population in that country and to find out whether there is a possibility for mass-emigration of the Jews from America into Ukraina.

Arrival of American educationalists.

Yesterday morning 32 prominent American educationalists headed by professor J. Lewis, the well known authority on education, arrived in Moscow. At the "October" station they were met by the representatives of the Commissariat of Education and others. At the Commissariat of Education they were received by Lunatcharsky, with whom they have conferred on some most important problems of the peoples education in U.S.S.R. According to a program worked out by the Commissar of Education the delegation will, within the next few days, visit a number of educational and scientific institutions.

*Copies to H. B. M. Consul.  
Colonel Halland  
Lieut. Goldenwith  
13/8*

*D. C. J.*

*13/8  
H. B. M. Consul  
Colonel Halland  
Lieut. Goldenwith*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.  
C. I. D. REGISTRY  
No. 10 7199  
Date 18.9.28

"IZVVESTIA"  
May 23, 1928.



D. C. J.

Forwarded for information

*W. Rudy*

Robertson 16<sup>th</sup> P.I.

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I z v i e s t i a  
Moscow, May 13, 1926

# В Шаньдуне.

At Shantung.



Japanese occupation is

intensified.

ЯПОНСКАЯ ОКУПАЦИЯ УГЛУБЛЯЕТСЯ.

4/28.  
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"Red Banner".

Vladivostock, May 20, 1928.

Shanghai, 18 (Tass). Shanghai newspapers report that Chang Tso Lin's son Chang Sueh Liang, who arrived in Peking to take part in a military conference, has been found dead near the entrance to the Legation Quarters. According to newspaper reports the body of Chang Sueh Liang bore three bullet wounds.

Shanghai 18 (Tass). Details are now available about the murder of Tso Kung Hsi, the representative of the Foreign Ministry in Tsinanfu.

A Japanese detachment which happened to pass by the office of the representative, found the dead bodies of two Japanese soldiers near the building.

Japanese soldiers rushed into the office and arrested Tso Kung Hsi and his 19 assistants. The Japanese soldiers demanded of Tso Kung Hsi a statement that the Japanese soldiers had been killed by the Nanking troops. Tso Kung Hsi refused and instantly he and all the others arrested were cruelly murdered.

Shanghai, 18 (Tass). Rover, the representative of "Tass" in China, has been arrested on board the steamer "Sakaki Maru" at Dairen.

Long live pioneers! N. Akita and K. Nalmi, the Japanese delegates who arrived here to participate in the celebration of the jubilee of the Soviet revolution, have written about children in the Soviet Union as follows:

All that we have seen in the Soviet Union is of great service to us, yet nothing has touched us so deeply and strongly as the life of the pioneers. The pioneers whom we had a chance to see in Moscow and other towns are not only well trained and disciplined but have a healthy appearance and are cheerful. It is only liberty that gives real joy. The cheerfulness on the faces of the Soviet

pioneers was caused by the nature of the soviet political organization. The songs of the soviet pioneers sounded the victorious march of the world proletariat. we have a deep conviction that the pioneers of the Eastern countries unavoidably will join the victorious song of humankind. Long live the pioneers of the soviet Union. We have already in Primorie 400 detachments.

At present there are in our district nearly 400 pioneer detachments comprising in all 14.000 pioneers. There are many Korean detachments, "The 1st May Club" and a Chinese detachment.-

Pr. 5/5  
key.

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" I z v i e s t i a "  
Moscow, May 9, 1928 .

International Committee of the Professional Union of Women Workers.

An International Professional Women's Union Committee has been formed ~~to~~ be attached to the Profintern and has been joined by active women workers of the revolutionary professional movement in Britain, U.S.A., China, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia and other countries. The aim of this committee is to assist women workers to organise themselves in the ranks of the revolutionary proletariat.

The committee has approached women workers in all countries with an appeal to join the red professional Unions to struggle for the betterment of their conditions.

*D 31/58. Copied to authorities concerned  
for information 22  
11/6*

*6 copies to*

*Mr. Blackburn.  
Col. Halland  
Lieut Goldsmith  
Section of Foreign Relations  
Sent 11/6/28*



"The Red Banner".

Vladivostock, May 16, 1925.

Assistance to railway strikers in India.

London, 14(Tass). The correspondent of The Times reports that the telegraphic appeal to the Profintern, sent by the leaders of the railway strike in Lillua (India) was, by order of the British Government, not delivered to the addressee.

Moscow, 14(Tass). The following telegram has been addressed by the Executive Bureau of the Profintern to the railway strikers in India:

"We have read in the British newspapers about your telegram to the Profintern requesting assistance. We have not received this telegram. As a proof of our solidarity we send to the railway strikers Rbls. 7.000. Hold firmly and you will win. We send you our fraternal wishes."

Owing to the interruption of the telegraph wire at the section between Bikin-Viasemskaja we were unable to publish in our to-day's issue sufficient quantity of telegraph information both from U.S.S.R. and abroad.

Translation of the extract from the address delivered by Comrade Pohvalinsky at the Plenum of the Regional Conference of the Com. Party

"Comrades, I want to say a few words about self-criticism. Not very long ago I heard from a person in an economic institution that there is an instruction to lie as much as 95%, leaving only 5% for the truth. This was received after the Moscow Conference of the active workers had taken place, at which Comrade Stalin spoke about self-criticism. Besides this I heard the same statement repeated by a professional worker at one of the serious conferences"....

*See also  
10.9.608*

*Copy sent to  
C. I. B. Bureau  
May 10 1925*

*Copy sent to  
C. I. B. Bureau  
May 10 1925*

"The Red Banner"

Vladivostock, May 15, 1928.

Shanghai, 13, (Tass). The All-China Labour Federation has addressed to the workers of all countries a letter pointing out the results of the white terrorism. The Chinese revolutionary masses lost over 231.700 men. The number of families jailed, which have lost their supporters, amounts to several hundred of thousands. The All-China Labour Federation requests material assistance for the Chinese workers and the families which had suffered under this terrorism.

S/S "Lozovsky" leave for Kamtchatka. Sebastopol, 14 (Rosta). The steamer "Lozovsky" left for Kamtchatka carrying on board the aeroplane "Soviet North" and the pilots Krassinsky, Kosheleff, Volynsky, Rodzievitch and Borisenko, the participants of the projected flight over the North Pole.

Day of international solidarity. The Russian and Korean pioneer detachments on May 26 will conjointly start collecting contributions. The amount thus collected during the day of "International Kopeck" will be sent to the Chinese pioneers. On the evening of this day there will be organised "corners for the aid to Chinese pioneers".

*D. 30<sup>3/8</sup>*  
*Rud. he*

File No.

No. 9199

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

May 23, 1928.

D. C. I.

Attached are translations from the "Red Banner" and "Moscow Izvestia" which papers are now being received by this Section.

The article translated from the latter paper has evidently been published as propaganda against the Intelligence Office.

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A. Robertson  
D.I.

" R e d B a n n e r . "

Vladivostock, May 9, 1925.

Training of the Chinese cultural workers.

The cultural society is prepared to start, from May 31, a short course of training Chinese instructors to work among the Chinese labourers. The lectures~~es~~ will be delivered in the Chinese language.

Comsomol excursion.

The first district committee of the Comsomol x) Union is going to organise a pleasure trip of their members in Far Eastern countries. The itinerary is now under consideration.-

x) Union of the Communist Youth.



Moscow, May 5, 1928 .

Story about little Li Hwang.

It was a time when fighting was in progress in Shanghai between the workers in revolt and the world bourgeoisie. The troubled city, so far, was in the latter's hands. The guns of the British gun-boats were ready at any moment to spit out burning shells. The huge city was practically cut off not only from the outside world but even from China. Agents of the world bourgeoisie were carefully guarding it to prevent foreign or even other city newspapers from coming in bringing the news that the whole region of China raised to come to its aid, that the nationalist army was moving ahead to give it assistance. Yet all attempts of the agents of the world bourgeoisie proved futile. Every morning the town was receiving a regular supply of information regarding the war situation or the movement of the Canton army. Every morning the house and street walls were adorned with bright posters playing the part of newspapers.

Details of foreign police were busy tearing off these posters. Yet the next morning they appeared again, even brighter than before, imbued with hatred towards the enemies of the Chinese toiling masses. Martial law was proclaimed in Shanghai. In response to this the town, on the next morning, was flooded with tracts calling on the people to struggle against the capitalists and stranglers of China.

This caused Minister Eivens, the Chief of the British Political Police, to be furious with rage. He ordered all his detectives to apprehend the "malefactors" who were posting bills and distributing tracts.

Early the next morning a small boy was apprehended by the detectives, caught in the act of posting bills. He was brought to the British Political Police Office. Here the youngster was handcuffed and sent under strong escort to the headquarters of the Shantung

army.

His name was Li Hwang and he was not more than 10 years old. He was a member of the Chinese pioneer union and was posting bills by order of this organisation.

They tortured him to make him reveal the names of those who had given him the posters. He did not cry out nor scream but silently suffered the tortures without pronouncing a single word.

The 10 years old Li Hwang was executed but he carried with him into his grave the names of those who have sent him to post the bills.-

ROVER

Representative of "Tass" in China .

Arrested on board the steamer "Sakaki Maru" at Dairen.

SMP

SMP: No. I.O. 9199  
5 June 1928

The "Izvestia" of May 29th writes:-

Bolshevik journalists graduate.

53 students of journalism graduated <sup>from</sup> the State Institute of Journalism and are being appointed to various posts as editors and sub-editors, etc. for the purpose of promoting communism by means of the Press. They have important missions entrusted to them. They must continue their military training so as to be prepared to fill in the ranks of the Red Army when called upon to do so by the Communist Party.

The "Izvestia" of May 30 and June 5th writes:-

Anti-Soviet provocation in China.

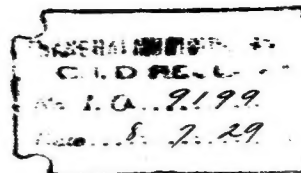
The anti-Soviet campaign in China has recently been intensified by imperialistic activities against Soviet Russia, such as inspiring the Chinese to attack Soviet representatives, etc. Another factor to help in the campaign is the resumption of Chinese civil war and here again the imperialists are responsible for the Peking's attitude in attributing to Feng Yu Hsiang secret connections with the U.S.S.R. For this purpose various false documents have been published in the Press to discredit Soviet Russia. Some papers were not inclined to believe the information and on one occasion the "Peking and Tientsin Times" even said that the agreement between U.S.S.R. and Feng is invented to serve as a weapon against Feng by his enemies.

In view of the U.S.S.R. recognizing the sovereignty of China and her independence, she is avoiding every interference in the affairs of the country, contrary to other foreign powers, and does not support any of China's generals. Neither the Soviet Government or any of its institutions have any relations with either Feng Yu Hsiang or other Generals, and do not provide these with funds, ammunition, advisers or instructors, or enter into any secret agreements with them.

The campaign is undoubtedly inspired by the foreign sources of imperialism and particularly by the British. The latter in view of the elections have invented a "Soviet plot in the Far East" with an intention that such information might have a beneficial influence on the elections for the imperialists, foreseeing that otherwise there may be a great change in the attitude towards the Soviet Government and even resumption of relations with her.

The action of the Harbin Chinese Authorities with regard to the Soviet Consular officials is one of the worst known examples of the violation of elementary foundations of international rights and international intercourse and the Soviet Government is just to be indignant over this fact, which is most unlawful.

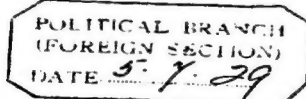
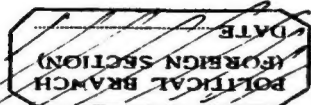
Is there any harm in Soviet citizens visiting their own Consulate for purposes of registration, etc. as has been the case in this particular instance, when about 40 persons were found to be present on the Consulate premises and were arrested as though they were criminals? Moreover this instance being used as a pretext for an anti-Soviet campaign very crude false documents are manufactured to represent "would-be" found ones at the time of the raid and are published for the benefit of the public to show that there was a Conference of the III International held then, together with various allegations as to evidence found.



As to falsification of documents if these are compared with similar ones manufactured in Europe, one can easily detect the imperfection of such work in the East. The one thing that gives away their falsification is the old style orthography, which has been rejected by the Soviet.

Another outrageous instance is the arrest of Comrade Kuznetsoff, who was en route to Moscow on leave. This is a step of the Chinese authorities, which cannot be considered permissible with regard to Soviet Consular representatives. It is a well known fact that China is endeavouring to abolish Consular jurisdiction and establish herself on an equal footing with the other Powers of the world. Whilst the imperialistic powers are concerned in this matter and while their consent has not been definitely obtained for equality with China, the latter country finds nothing better than show herself negligent in respect of the most elementary rules of international rights towards the U. S. S. R., which is the only country which voluntarily gave up her privileges in favour of China and has treated her on equal terms. The worst enemy of China could not have thought of a better method to prove that China is not as yet capable of governing herself as an independent state and therefore cannot be treated as an equal either.

Soviet Russia cannot allow gangs of Chinese policemen rushing into her Consulates and seizing business correspondence and detaining Soviet citizens who visit their own Consulate. Soviet Government cannot tolerate this treatment any longer.



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